

Gauss-Jordan

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theory *Numeral-Type-Addenda*

imports

\$ISABELLE-HOME/src/HOL/Library/Enum

\$ISABELLE-HOME/src/HOL/Library/Numeral-Type

\$ISABELLE-HOME/src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Cartesian-Euclidean-Space

begin

Code equations for *1*:

lemma [*code abstype*]: $Abs_num1\ (Rep_num1\ v) = (v::num1)\ \mathbf{by}\ (metis\ Rep_num1_inverse)$

lemma [code abstract]: *Rep-num1* (1) = () **by** *simp*

Code equations for 'a *bit0*:

lemma [code abstype]: *Abs-bit0* (*Rep-bit0* a) = a **using** *bit0.Rep-inverse* .

lemma [code abstract]: *Rep-bit0* 0 = 0 **unfolding** *bit0.Rep-0* ..

lemma [code abstract]: *Rep-bit0* 1 = 1 **unfolding** *bit0.Rep-1* ..

If the underlying finite type has a computable cardinal, then the representation of elements can be “computed” as follows:

lemma [code abstract]:
Rep-bit0 (*Abs-bit0* 'x :: 'a :: {finite, card-UNIV} *bit0*) = x mod int (CARD('a *bit0*))
apply(*simp add: Abs-bit0'-def*)
apply(*rule Abs-bit0-inverse*)
apply *simp*
by (*metis bit0.Rep-Abs-mod bit0.Rep-less-n card-bit0 of-nat-numeral zmult-int*)

Code equations for 'a *bit1*:

lemma [code abstype]: *Abs-bit1* (*Rep-bit1* a) = a **using** *bit1.Rep-inverse* .

lemma [code abstract]: *Rep-bit1* 0 = 0 **unfolding** *bit1.Rep-0* ..

lemma [code abstract]: *Rep-bit1* 1 = 1 **unfolding** *bit1.Rep-1* ..

If the underlying finite type has a computable cardinal, then the representation of elements can be “computed” as follows:

lemma [code abstract]:
Rep-bit1 (*Abs-bit1* 'x :: 'a :: {finite, card-UNIV} *bit1*) = x mod int (CARD('a *bit1*))
apply(*simp add: Abs-bit1'-def*)
apply(*rule Abs-bit1-inverse*)
apply *simp*
by (*metis of-nat-0-less-iff of-nat-Suc of-nat-mult of-nat-numeral pos-mod-conj zero-less-Suc*)

The 1 is trivially an instance of the equal type class:

instantiation *num1* :: equal
begin

definition *equal-num1* :: *num1* => *num1* => bool
where *equal-num1* x y = True

instance **by** (*intro-classes, simp add: equal-num1-def num1-eq-iff*)
end

The numeral types *'a bit0* and *'a bit1* are instances of the type class *equal*; would it be better to use *Rep-bit0* in the rhs, instead of standard equality?:

instantiation

bit0 and *bit1* :: (*finite*) *equal*

begin

definition *equal-bit0* :: *'a bit0* => *'a bit0* => *bool*

where *equal-bit0* *x y* = (*x* = *y*)

definition *equal-bit1* :: *'a bit1* => *'a bit1* => *bool*

where *equal-bit1* *x y* = (*x* = *y*)

instance

by (*intro-classes*, *unfold equal-bit0-def equal-bit1-def*)
(*metis bit0.Rep-inverse*, *metis bit1.Rep-inverse*)

end

The previous definitions of *equal-class.equal ?x ?y* = (*?x* = *?y*) and *equal-class.equal ?x ?y* = (*?x* = *?y*) would make the code generator loop; instead, we introduce the following ones:

lemma *equal-bit0-code* [*code*]:

equal-class.equal *x y* = (*Rep-bit0* *x* = *Rep-bit0* *y*)

by (*simp add: equal-eq Rep-bit0-inject*)

lemma *equal-bit1-code* [*code*]:

equal-class.equal *x y* = (*Rep-bit1* *x* = *Rep-bit1* *y*)

by (*simp add: equal-eq Rep-bit1-inject*)

lemma *card-1* [*simp*]: *card* {*1::num1*} = 1 **by** *simp*

The definitions of *equal-class.equal ?x ?y* = (*?x* = *?y*) and *equal-class.equal ?x ?y* = (*?x* = *?y*) preserve the equality of elements:

lemma *equal-class.equal* (2::4) (6::4)

using *equal-bit0-def* [*of* 2::4 6] **by** *auto*

lemma *equal-class.equal* (2::5) (7::5)

using *equal-bit1-def* [*of* 2::5 7] **by** *auto*

The type *0* is an instance of the classes *finite-UNIV* and *card-UNIV*, but with cardinal zero so it is not finite itself:

instantiation *num0* :: *card-UNIV* **begin**

definition *finite-UNIV* = *Phantom*(*num0*) *False*

definition *card-UNIV* = *Phantom*(*num0*) *0*

```

instance apply (intro-classes, unfold finite-UNIV-num0-def card-UNIV-num0-def)

  apply (metis (full-types) card-num0 finite-UNIV-card-ge-0 less-nat-zero-code)
    by (metis (hide-lams, mono-tags) card-num0)

end

```

The type 1 with a single element is an instance of the classes *finite-UNIV* and *card-UNIV*, with cardinal equal to one:

```

instantiation num1 :: card-UNIV begin

```

```

definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(num1) True

```

```

definition card-UNIV = Phantom(num1) 1

```

```

instance apply (intro-classes, unfold finite-UNIV-num1-def card-UNIV-num1-def)
  by (metis (full-types) finite-code, metis card-num1)

```

```

end

```

The two following lemmas are required to prove that $'a \text{ bit0}$ and $'a \text{ bit1}$ are instances of *finite-UNIV*; under the assumption of the underlying type $'a$ of being finite, they are easy to prove; otherwise, I do not know how to prove them; the premise about classes being instance of finite then follows along the development:

```

lemma finite-bit0-UNIV-iff: finite (UNIV::'a::finite set)  $\longleftrightarrow$  finite (UNIV::'a bit0 set)
by (metis finite-class.finite-UNIV)

```

```

lemma finite-bit1-UNIV-iff: finite (UNIV::'a::finite set)  $\longleftrightarrow$  finite (UNIV::'a bit1 set)
by (metis finite-class.finite-UNIV)

```

With the previous results, now we can prove that $'a \text{ bit0}$ is an instance of the type class *finite-UNIV* and that $'a \text{ bit0}$ is an instance of the type class *card-UNIV*:

```

instantiation bit0 :: ({finite,finite-UNIV}) finite-UNIV begin

```

```

definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a bit0) (of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'a finite-UNIV))

```

```

instance
  by (intro-classes, unfold finite-UNIV-bit0-def finite-UNIV-code [symmetric],
    rule cong [of Phantom('a bit0)], rule refl) (rule finite-bit0-UNIV-iff)

```

```

end

```

```

instantiation bit0 :: ({finite,card-UNIV}) card-UNIV begin

```

definition *card-UNIV* = *Phantom*('a bit0) (2 * *of-phantom* (*card-UNIV* :: 'a *card-UNIV*))

instance

by (*intro-classes*, *unfold card-UNIV-bit0-def finite-UNIV-bit0-def card-UNIV-code* [*symmetric*])
 (*rule cong* [*of Phantom* ('a bit0)], *rule refl*, *rule card-bit0* [*symmetric*])

end

With the previous results, now we can prove that 'a bit1 is an instance of the type class *finite-UNIV* and that 'a bit1 is an instance of the type class *card-UNIV*:

instantiation *bit1* :: ({*finite*,*finite-UNIV*}) *finite-UNIV* **begin**

definition *finite-UNIV* = *Phantom*('a bit1) (*of-phantom* (*finite-UNIV* :: 'a *finite-UNIV*))

instance by (*intro-classes*, *unfold finite-UNIV-bit1-def finite-UNIV-code* [*symmetric*],
 rule cong [*of Phantom*('a bit1)], *rule refl*) (*rule finite-bit1-UNIV-iff*)

end

instantiation *bit1* :: ({*finite*,*card-UNIV*}) *card-UNIV* **begin**

definition *card-UNIV* = *Phantom*('a bit1) (*Suc* (2 * *of-phantom* (*card-UNIV* :: 'a *card-UNIV*)))

instance

by (*intro-classes*, *unfold card-UNIV-bit1-def finite-UNIV-bit1-def card-UNIV-code* [*symmetric*],
 rule cong [*of Phantom* ('a bit1)], *rule refl*, *rule card-bit1* [*symmetric*])

end

Some other interesting instantiations that are missed in the Library:

instantiation *bit0* and *bit1* :: (*finite*) *linorder* **begin**

definition *less-bit0* :: 'a bit0 => 'a bit0 => bool
 where *less-bit0* a b == (*Rep-bit0* a) < (*Rep-bit0* b)

definition *less-eq-bit0* :: 'a bit0 => 'a bit0 => bool
 where *less-eq-bit0* a b == (*Rep-bit0* a) ≤ (*Rep-bit0* b)

definition *less-bit1* :: 'a bit1 => 'a bit1 => bool
 where *less-bit1* a b == (*Rep-bit1* a) < (*Rep-bit1* b)

definition *less-eq-bit1* :: 'a bit1 => 'a bit1 => bool
 where *less-eq-bit1* a b == (*Rep-bit1* a) ≤ (*Rep-bit1* b)

```

instance
  by (intro-classes, unfold less-eq-bit0-def less-bit0-def,
      unfold less-eq-bit1-def less-bit1-def, auto)
      (metis bit0.Rep-inverse, metis bit1.Rep-inverse)

end

instantiation num1 :: enum begin

definition (enum-class.enum::num1 list) = [1::1]

definition enum-class.enum-all (P::num1  $\Rightarrow$  bool) = P 1

definition enum-class.enum-ex (P::num1  $\Rightarrow$  bool) = P 1

instance proof
  show (UNIV::num1 set) = set enum-class.enum
    unfolding enum-num1-def using num1-eq-iff by fastforce
  show distinct (enum-class.enum::num1 list)
    unfolding enum-num1-def using num1-eq-iff by fastforce
  fix P::1  $\Rightarrow$  bool show enum-class.enum-all P = Ball UNIV P
    unfolding enum-all-num1-def unfolding enum-num1-def Ball-def
    using num1-eq-iff by (auto)
  show enum-class.enum-ex P = Bex UNIV P
    unfolding enum-ex-num1-def enum-num1-def Ball-def
    using num1-eq-iff by (auto)
qed

end

```

We are now to prove that 'a bit0 and 'a bit1 are instances of the type class enum; we must provide an enumeration of the universe of that types; we first provide an explicit expression of such lists, by means of the following mappings:

```

definition create-list-bit0 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('b::{finite} bit0) list
  where create-list-bit0 n = map ((Abs-bit0'::int  $\Rightarrow$  'b::finite bit0)  $\circ$  int) (upt 0 n)

definition create-list-bit1 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('b::{finite} bit1) list
  where create-list-bit1 n = map ((Abs-bit1'::int  $\Rightarrow$  'b::finite bit1)  $\circ$  int) (upt 0 n)

```

Some relevant properties of *create-list-bit0* ?n = map (Abs-bit0' $\circ$ int) [0..*n*]:

```

lemma create-list-bit0-0: create-list-bit0 (0::nat) = []
  unfolding create-list-bit0-def by auto

```

```

lemma length-create-list-bit0: length (create-list-bit0 (n)) = n

```

unfolding *create-list-bit0-def* **unfolding** *length-map* **by** *auto*

We have to prove that the elements inside of the list are different of each other, as long as the index n is smaller than the cardinal of the underlying type

lemma *distinct-create-list-bit0*:

assumes $n: n \leq 2 * \text{CARD}('a::\text{finite})$

shows *distinct* $((\text{create-list-bit0 } n)::'a \text{ bit0 list})$

proof (*unfold create-list-bit0-def distinct-map inj-on-def, auto*)

fix $x y::\text{nat}$ **assume** $x: x < n$ **and** $y: y < n$

and *Abs-eq*: $(\text{Abs-bit0}' (int x)::'a \text{ bit0}) = \text{Abs-bit0}' (int y)$

have $\text{Abs-bit0} (int y) = \text{Abs-bit0} (int (y \bmod \text{CARD} ('a \text{ bit0})))$ **using** *mod-less*

y n **by** *auto*

also have $\dots = \text{Abs-bit0} (int y \bmod int \text{CARD} ('a \text{ bit0}))$ **unfolding** *transfer-int-nat-functions(2)*

..

also have $\dots = (\text{Abs-bit0}' (int y)::'a \text{ bit0})$ **using** *Abs-bit0'-def* [of *int y*, **where** $? 'a = 'a$] **..**

also have $\dots = (\text{Abs-bit0}' (int x)::'a \text{ bit0})$ **using** *Abs-eq* **..**

also have $\dots = \text{Abs-bit0} (int x \bmod int \text{CARD} ('a \text{ bit0}))$

using *Abs-bit0'-def* [of *int x*, **where** $? 'a = 'a$] **.**

also have $\dots = \text{Abs-bit0} (int (x \bmod \text{CARD} ('a \text{ bit0})))$ **unfolding** *transfer-int-nat-functions(2)*

..

also have $\dots = \text{Abs-bit0} (int (x))$ **using** *mod-less x n* **by** *auto*

finally have *Abs-eq'*: $(\text{Abs-bit0} (int (y::\text{nat}))::'a \text{ bit0}) = \text{Abs-bit0} (int (x::\text{nat}))$

by *auto*

have $((\text{Abs-bit0} (int (y::\text{nat}))::'a \text{ bit0}) = \text{Abs-bit0} (int (x::\text{nat}))) = (int y = int x)$

proof (*rule Abs-bit0-inject*)

have $x \in \{0..(2 * \text{CARD} ('a))\}$ **using** *x n* **by** *auto*

thus $int x \in \{0::int..(2::int) * int \text{CARD} ('a)\}$ **by** *auto*

have $y \in \{0..(2 * \text{CARD} ('a))\}$ **using** *y n* **by** *auto*

thus $int y \in \{0::int..(2::int) * int \text{CARD} ('a)\}$ **by** *auto*

qed

thus $x=y$ **using** *Abs-eq'* **by** *simp*

qed

corollary *distinct-create-list-bit0'*:

assumes $n: n \leq \text{CARD} ('a::\text{finite} \text{ bit0})$

shows *distinct* $((\text{create-list-bit0 } n)::'a \text{ bit0 list})$

by (*rule distinct-create-list-bit0*) (*unfold card-bit0 [symmetric]*, *rule n*)

Since all the elements in the list are different, the set to which the list gives place has equal cardinal:

lemma *card-create-list-bit0*:

assumes $n: n \leq 2 * \text{CARD} ('a::\text{finite})$

shows *card* $(\text{set } ((\text{create-list-bit0 } n)::'a \text{ bit0 list})) = n$

using *distinct-card* [OF *distinct-create-list-bit0* [OF *n*]] **unfolding** *length-create-list-bit0*

.

corollary *card-create-list-bit0'*:

assumes $n: n \leq \text{CARD } ('a::\text{finite bit0})$
shows $\text{card } (\text{set } ((\text{create-list-bit0 } n)::'a \text{ bit0 list})) = n$
by $(\text{rule card-create-list-bit0}) (\text{unfold card-bit0 } [\text{symmetric}], \text{rule } n)$

Some relevant properties of *create-list-bit1* $?n = \text{map } (\text{Abs-bit1}' \circ \text{int})$
 $[0..<?n]$

lemma *create-list-bit1-0*: $\text{create-list-bit1 } (0::\text{nat}) = []$
unfolding *create-list-bit1-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *length-create-list-bit1*: $\text{length } (\text{create-list-bit1 } (n)) = n$
unfolding *create-list-bit1-def* **unfolding** *length-map* **by** *auto*

lemma *distinct-create-list-bit1*:

assumes $n: n \leq 1 + 2 * \text{CARD}('a::\text{finite})$
shows $\text{distinct } ((\text{create-list-bit1 } (n))::'a \text{ bit1 list})$

proof $(\text{unfold create-list-bit1-def distinct-map inj-on-def}, \text{auto})$

fix $x y::\text{nat}$ **assume** $x: x < n$ **and** $y: y < n$

and $\text{Abs-eq}: (\text{Abs-bit1}' (\text{int } x)::'a \text{ bit1}) = \text{Abs-bit1}' (\text{int } y)$

have $(\text{Abs-bit1 } (\text{int } y)::'a \text{ bit1}) = \text{Abs-bit1 } (\text{int } (y \bmod \text{CARD } ('a \text{ bit1})))$

using *mod-less*[*of* $y \text{ CARD } ('a)$] **using** $y \ n$ **by** *auto*

also have $\dots = \text{Abs-bit1 } (\text{int } y \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1}))$ **unfolding** *transfer-int-nat-functions*(2)

..

also have $\dots = (\text{Abs-bit1}' (\text{int } y)::'a \text{ bit1})$ **using** *Abs-bit1'-def*[*of* $\text{int } y$, **where** $? 'a = 'a$] **..**

also have $\dots = (\text{Abs-bit1}' (\text{int } x)::'a \text{ bit1})$ **using** *Abs-eq* **..**

also have $\dots = \text{Abs-bit1 } (\text{int } x \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1}))$

using *Abs-bit1'-def*[*of* $\text{int } x$, **where** $? 'a = 'a$] **.**

also have $\dots = \text{Abs-bit1 } (\text{int } (x \bmod \text{CARD } ('a \text{ bit1})))$ **unfolding** *transfer-int-nat-functions*(2)

..

also have $\dots = \text{Abs-bit1 } (\text{int } (x))$ **using** *mod-less* $x \ n$ **by** *auto*

finally have $\text{Abs-eq}': (\text{Abs-bit1 } (\text{int } (y::\text{nat}))::'a \text{ bit1}) = \text{Abs-bit1 } (\text{int } (x::\text{nat}))$

by *auto*

have $((\text{Abs-bit1 } (\text{int } (y::\text{nat}))::'a \text{ bit1}) = \text{Abs-bit1 } (\text{int } (x::\text{nat}))) = (\text{int } y = \text{int } x)$

proof $(\text{rule Abs-bit1-inject})$

have $x \in \{0..< 1 + (2 * \text{CARD}('a))\}$ **using** $x \ n$ **by** *auto*

thus $\text{int } x \in \{0::\text{int}..< 1 + (2::\text{int}) * \text{int CARD}('a)\}$ **by** *auto*

have $y \in \{0..< 1 + (2 * \text{CARD}('a))\}$ **using** $y \ n$ **by** *auto*

thus $\text{int } y \in \{0::\text{int}..< 1 + (2::\text{int}) * \text{int CARD}('a)\}$ **by** *auto*

qed

thus $x=y$ **using** *Abs-eq'* **by** *simp*

qed

corollary *distinct-create-list-bit1'*:

assumes $n: n \leq \text{CARD}('a::\text{finite bit1})$

shows $\text{distinct } ((\text{create-list-bit1 } n)::'a \text{ bit1 list})$

by $(\text{rule distinct-create-list-bit1})$

$(\text{unfold Suc-eq-plus1-left } [\text{symmetric}], \text{unfold card-bit1 } [\text{symmetric}], \text{rule } n)$

lemma *card-create-list-bit1*:
assumes $n:n \leq 1 + 2 * CARD ('a::finite)$
shows $card (set ((create-list-bit1 (n))::'a bit1 list)) = n$
using *distinct-card*[*OF distinct-create-list-bit1* [*OF n*]] **unfolding** *length-create-list-bit1*
.

corollary *card-create-list-bit1'*:
assumes $n: n \leq CARD ('a::finite bit1)$
shows $card (set ((create-list-bit1 n)::'a bit1 list)) = n$
by (*rule card-create-list-bit1*)
(*unfold Suc-eq-plus1-left* [*symmetric*], *unfold card-bit1* [*symmetric*], *rule n*)

The type constructors *bit0* and *bit1*, over finite types, are instances of type class *enum*; we make use of the previously defined functions *create-list-bit0* $?n = map (Abs-bit0' \circ int) [0..<?n]$ and *create-list-bit1* $?n = map (Abs-bit1' \circ int) [0..<?n]$:

instantiation *bit0* :: (*finite*) *enum*
begin

definition (*enum-class.enum*::'a *bit0* list) = *create-list-bit0* (*CARD*('a *bit0*))
definition *enum-class.enum-all* ($P::'a bit0 \Rightarrow bool$) = (*filter* *P* *enum-class.enum* = *enum-class.enum*)
definition *enum-class.enum-ex* ($P::'a bit0 \Rightarrow bool$) = (*filter* *P* *enum-class.enum* $\neq []$)

instance **proof** (*default*, *unfold ball-UNIV* *bx-UNIV*)
show *univ-eq*:(*UNIV*::'a *bit0* set) = set *enum-class.enum*
proof (*rule card-eq-UNIV-imp-eq-UNIV*[*symmetric*])
show *finite* (*UNIV*::'a *bit0* set) **by** (*metis finite-class.finite-UNIV*)
show $card (set (enum-class.enum::'a bit0 list)) = CARD ('a bit0)$
unfolding *enum-bit0-def* **using** *card-create-list-bit0* **by** *auto*
qed
show *distinct* (*enum-class.enum*::'a *bit0* list)
unfolding *enum-bit0-def* **by** (*metis distinct-create-list-bit0' order-refl*)
fix $P :: 'a bit0 \Rightarrow bool$
show *enum-class.enum-all* *P* = *All* *P*
unfolding *enum-all-bit0-def*
unfolding *filter-id-conv* **unfolding** *univ-eq*[*symmetric*] **by** *simp*
show *enum-class.enum-ex* *P* = *Ex* *P*
unfolding *enum-ex-bit0-def*
unfolding *filter-empty-conv* **unfolding** *univ-eq*[*symmetric*] **by** *fast*
qed

end

The following restriction in the type class of the type *'a* is necessary to get code generation; not only the underlying type *'a* has to be finite, but also of the type class *card-UNIV*, which is the only one which knows how to

compute the cardinal of types; more explanations in the mail by Andreas Lochbihler:

lemmas *enum-bit0-code* [code] = *enum-bit0-def* [where ?'a='a :: {finite, card-UNIV}]

instantiation *bit1* :: (*finite*) *enum* **begin**

definition (*enum-class.enum::'a bit1 list*) = *create-list-bit1* (*CARD('a bit1)*)

definition *enum-class.enum-all* (*P::'a bit1 $\Rightarrow$ bool*) = (*filter P enum-class.enum*
= *enum-class.enum*)

definition *enum-class.enum-ex* (*P::'a bit1 $\Rightarrow$ bool*) = (*filter P enum-class.enum*
 $\neq []$)

instance **proof** (*default, unfold ball-UNIV bex-UNIV*)

show *univ-eq*: (*UNIV::'a bit1 set*) = *set enum-class.enum*

proof (*rule card-eq-UNIV-imp-eq-UNIV[symmetric]*)

show *finite* (*UNIV::'a bit1 set*) **by** (*metis finite*)

show *card* (*set (enum-class.enum::'a bit1 list)*) = *CARD('a bit1)*

unfolding *enum-bit1-def* **using** *card-create-list-bit1* [*of 2 * CARD('a) + 1,*

where ?'a='a] **by** *simp*

qed

show *distinct* (*enum-class.enum::'a bit1 list*)

unfolding *enum-bit1-def* **by** (*metis distinct-create-list-bit1' le-refl*)

fix *P :: 'a bit1 $\Rightarrow$ bool*

show *enum-class.enum-all P* = *All P*

unfolding *enum-all-bit1-def univ-eq[symmetric] filter-id-conv* **by** *fast*

show *enum-class.enum-ex P* = *Ex P*

unfolding *enum-ex-bit1-def*

unfolding *filter-empty-conv* **unfolding** *univ-eq[symmetric]* **by** *simp*

qed

end

instantiation *vec* :: (*type, finite*) *equal*

begin

definition *equal-vec* :: (*'a, 'b::finite*) *vec* $\Rightarrow$ (*'a, 'b::finite*) *vec* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*

where *equal-vec x y* = ($\forall i. x\$i = y\i)

instance

proof (*intro-classes*)

fix *x y::('a, 'b::finite) vec*

show *equal-class.equal x y* = (*x = y*) **unfolding** *equal-vec-def* **using** *vec-eq-iff*

by *auto*

qed

end

'a bit0 and *'a bit1* are instances of the type class *wellorder*:

lemma (*in preorder*) *tranclp-less*: *op* $<^{++}$ = *op* $<$

by(*auto simp add: fun-eq-iff intro: less-trans elim: tranclp.induct*)

```

instance bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) wellorder
proof –
  have wf {(x :: 'a bit0, y). x < y}
  by(auto simp add: trancl-def tranclp-less intro!: finite-acyclic-wf acyclicI)
thus OFCLASS('a bit0, wellorder-class)
by(rule wf-wellorderI) intro-classes
next
  have wf {(x :: 'a bit1, y). x < y}
  by(auto simp add: trancl-def tranclp-less intro!: finite-acyclic-wf acyclicI)
thus OFCLASS('a bit1, wellorder-class)
  by(rule wf-wellorderI) intro-classes
qed

```

The following restriction in the type class of the type *'a* is necessary to get code generation; not only the underlying type *'a* has to be finite, but also of the type class *card-UNIV*, which is the only one which knows how to compute the cardinal of types; more explanations in the mail by Andreas Lochbihler:

```

lemmas enum-bit1-code [code] = enum-bit1-def[where ?'a='a :: {finite, card-UNIV}]

```

end

```

theory Dual-Order
  imports Main
begin

```

Computable Greatest value operator for finite linorder classes. Based on *Least ?P = (THE x. ?P x ∧ (∀ y. ?P y ⟶ x ≤ y))*

```

interpretation dual-order: order (op ≥)::('a::{order}=>'a=>bool) (op >)

```

proof

```

  fix x y::'a::{'order} show (y < x) = (y ≤ x ∧ ¬ x ≤ y) using less-le-not-le .

```

```

  show x ≤ x using order-refl .

```

```

  fix z show y ≤ x ⟹ z ≤ y ⟹ z ≤ x using order-trans .

```

next

```

  fix x y::'a::{'order} show y ≤ x ⟹ x ≤ y ⟹ x = y by (metis eq-iff)

```

qed

```

interpretation dual-linorder: linorder (op ≥)::('a::{linorder}=>'a=>bool) (op >)

```

proof

```

  fix x y::'a show y ≤ x ∨ x ≤ y using linear .

```

qed

lemma wf-wellorderI2:

```

  assumes wf: wf {(x::'a::ord, y). y < x}

```

```

  assumes lin: class.linorder (λ(x::'a) y::'a. y ≤ x) (λ(x::'a) y::'a. y < x)

```

```

shows class.wellorder ( $\lambda(x::'a). y::'a. y \leq x$ ) ( $\lambda(x::'a). y::'a. y < x$ )
using lin unfolding class.wellorder-def apply (rule conjI)
apply (rule class.wellorder-axioms.intro) by (blast intro: wf-induct-rule [OF wf])

```

```

lemma (in preorder) trancp-less':  $op >^{++} = op >$ 
by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff intro: less-trans elim: trancp.induct)

```

```

interpretation dual-wellorder: wellorder ( $op \geq$ )::( $'a::\{linorder, finite\} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ )
(op >)
proof (rule wf-wellorderI2)
  show wf  $\{(x :: 'a, y). y < x\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: trancp-def trancp-less' intro!: finite-acyclic-wf acyclicI)
  show class.linorder ( $\lambda(x::'a). y::'a. y \leq x$ ) ( $\lambda(x::'a). y::'a. y < x$ )
  unfolding class.linorder-def unfolding class.linorder-axioms-def unfolding
class.order-def
  unfolding class.preorder-def unfolding class.order-axioms-def by auto
qed

```

```

definition Greatest' :: ( $'a::order \Rightarrow bool$ )  $\Rightarrow 'a::order$  (binder GREATEST' 10)
where Greatest' P = dual-order.Least P

```

The following THE will be computable when the underlying type belongs to a suitable class (for example, Enum).

```

lemma [code]: Greatest' P = (THE x::'a::order. P x  $\wedge$  ( $\forall y::'a::order. P y \longrightarrow y \leq x$ ))
unfolding Greatest'-def ord.Least-def by fastforce

```

```

lemmas Greatest'I2-order = dual-order.LeastI2-order[folded Greatest'-def]
lemmas Greatest'-equality = dual-order.Least-equality[folded Greatest'-def]
lemmas Greatest'I = dual-wellorder.LeastI[folded Greatest'-def]
lemmas Greatest'I2-ex = dual-wellorder.LeastI2-ex[folded Greatest'-def]
lemmas Greatest'I2-wellorder = dual-wellorder.LeastI2-wellorder[folded Greatest'-def]
lemmas Greatest'I-ex = dual-wellorder.LeastI-ex[folded Greatest'-def]
lemmas not-greater-Greatest' = dual-wellorder.not-less-Least[folded Greatest'-def]
lemmas Greatest'I2 = dual-wellorder.LeastI2[folded Greatest'-def]
lemmas Greatest'-ge = dual-wellorder.Least-le[folded Greatest'-def]

```

end

```

theory Mod-Type
imports
  Numeral-Type-Addenda
  Dual-Order
begin

```

Class for modular arithmetic. It is inspired by the locale `mod_type`.

```

class mod-type = times + wellorder + neg-numeral +

```

```

fixes Rep :: 'a => int
  and Abs :: int => 'a
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs {0..<int CARD ('a)}
  and size1: 1 < int CARD ('a)
  and zero-def: 0 = Abs 0
  and one-def: 1 = Abs 1
  and add-def: x + y = Abs ((Rep x + Rep y) mod (int CARD ('a)))
  and mult-def: x * y = Abs ((Rep x * Rep y) mod (int CARD ('a)))
  and diff-def: x - y = Abs ((Rep x - Rep y) mod (int CARD ('a)))
  and minus-def: - x = Abs ((- Rep x) mod (int CARD ('a)))
  and strict-mono-Rep: strict-mono Rep
begin

lemma size0: 0 < int CARD ('a)
  using size1 by simp

lemmas definitions =
  zero-def one-def add-def mult-def minus-def diff-def

lemma Rep-less-n: Rep x < int CARD ('a)
  by (rule type-definition.Rep [OF type, simplified, THEN conjunct2])

lemma Rep-le-n: Rep x ≤ int CARD ('a)
  by (rule Rep-less-n [THEN order-less-imp-le])

lemma Rep-inject-sym: x = y ⟷ Rep x = Rep y
  by (rule type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type, symmetric])

lemma Rep-inverse: Abs (Rep x) = x
  by (rule type-definition.Rep-inverse [OF type])

lemma Abs-inverse: m ∈ {0..<int CARD ('a)} ⟹ Rep (Abs m) = m
  by (rule type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])

lemma Rep-Abs-mod: Rep (Abs (m mod int CARD ('a))) = m mod int CARD ('a)
  by (simp add: Abs-inverse pos-mod-conj [OF size0])

lemma Rep-Abs-0: Rep (Abs 0) = 0
  apply (rule Abs-inverse [of 0])
  using size0 by simp

lemma Rep-0: Rep 0 = 0
  by (simp add: zero-def Rep-Abs-0)

lemma Rep-Abs-1: Rep (Abs 1) = 1
  by (simp add: Abs-inverse size1)

lemma Rep-1: Rep 1 = 1

```

```

by (simp add: one-def Rep-Abs-1)

lemma Rep-mod: Rep x mod int CARD ('a) = Rep x
  apply (rule-tac x=x in type-definition.Abs-cases [OF type])
  apply (simp add: type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])
  apply (simp add: mod-pos-pos-trivial)
done

lemmas Rep-simps =
  Rep-inject-sym Rep-inverse Rep-Abs-mod Rep-mod Rep-Abs-0 Rep-Abs-1

Definitions to make transformations among elements of a modular class and
naturals

definition to-nat :: 'a => nat
  where to-nat = nat o Rep

definition Abs' :: int => 'a
  where Abs' x = Abs(x mod int CARD ('a))

definition from-nat :: nat => 'a
  where from-nat = (Abs' o int)

lemma bij-Rep: bij-betw (Rep) (UNIV::'a set) {0..<int CARD('a)}
proof (unfold bij-betw-def, rule conjI)
  show inj Rep by (metis strict-mono-imp-inj-on strict-mono-Rep)
  show range Rep = {0..<int CARD('a)} using Typedef.type-definition.Rep-range[OF
type] .
qed

lemma mono-Rep: mono Rep by (metis strict-mono-Rep strict-mono-mono)

lemma Rep-ge-0: 0 ≤ Rep x using bij-Rep unfolding bij-betw-def by auto

lemma bij-Abs: bij-betw (Abs) {0..<int CARD('a)} (UNIV::'a set)
proof (unfold bij-betw-def, rule conjI)
  show inj-on Abs {0..<int CARD('a)} by (metis inj-on-inverseI type type-definition.Abs-inverse)
  show Abs ' {0..<int CARD('a)} = (UNIV::'a set) by (metis type type-definition.univ)
qed

corollary bij-Abs': bij-betw (Abs') {0..<int CARD('a)} (UNIV::'a set)
proof (unfold bij-betw-def, rule conjI)
  show inj-on Abs' {0..<int CARD('a)} unfolding inj-on-def Abs'-def by (auto,
metis Rep-Abs-mod mod-pos-pos-trivial)
  show Abs' ' {0..<int CARD('a)} = (UNIV::'a set) unfolding image-def Abs'-def
apply auto
proof -
  fix x show ∃ xa∈{0..<int CARD('a)}. x = Abs (xa mod int CARD('a))
  by (rule bexI[of - Rep x], auto simp add: Rep-less-n[of x] Rep-ge-0[of x], metis
Rep-inverse Rep-mod)

```

qed
qed

lemma *bij-from-nat*: *bij-betw* (*from-nat*) { $0..<CARD('a)$ } (*UNIV::'a set*)
proof (*unfold* *bij-betw-def*, *rule* *conjI*)
 have *set-eq*: { $0::int..<int\ CARD('a)$ } = *int*‘ { $0..<CARD('a)$ } **apply** (*auto*)
proof –
 fix *x::int* **assume** *x1*: ($0::int$) $\leq x$ **and** *x2*: $x < int\ CARD('a)$ **show** $x \in int$
 ‘ { $0::nat..<CARD('a)$ }
proof (*unfold* *image-def*, *auto*, *rule* *bezi*[*of* - *nat* *x*])
 show $x = int\ (nat\ x)$ **using** *x1* **by** *auto*
 show $nat\ x \in \{0::nat..<CARD('a)\}$ **using** *x1* *x2* **by** *auto*
 qed
 qed
 show *inj-on* (*from-nat::nat* $\Rightarrow$ *'a*) { $0::nat..<CARD('a)$ }
proof (*unfold* *from-nat-def*, *rule* *comp-inj-on*)
 show *inj-on* *int* { $0::nat..<CARD('a)$ } **by** (*metis* *inj-of-nat subset-inj-on top-greatest*)
 show *inj-on* (*Abs'::int* $\Rightarrow$ *'a*) (*int* ‘ { $0::nat..<CARD('a)$ }) **using** *bij-Abs* **un-**
folding *bij-betw-def set-eq*
by (*metis* (*hide-lams*, *no-types*) *Abs'-def Abs-inverse Rep-inverse Rep-mod*
inj-on-def set-eq)
 qed
 show (*from-nat::nat* $\Rightarrow$ *'a*)‘ { $0::nat..<CARD('a)$ } = *UNIV* **unfolding** *from-nat-def*
using *bij-Abs'* **unfolding** *bij-betw-def set-eq o-def* **by** *blast*
 qed

lemma *to-nat-is-inv*: *the-inv-into* { $0..<CARD('a)$ } (*from-nat::nat* $\Rightarrow$ *'a*) = (*to-nat::'a* $\Rightarrow$ *nat*)
proof (*unfold* *the-inv-into-def fun-eq-iff from-nat-def to-nat-def o-def*, *clarify*)
 fix *x::'a* **show** (*THE* *y::nat*. $y \in \{0::nat..<CARD('a)\} \wedge Abs'\ (int\ y) = x$) =
nat (*Rep* *x*)
proof (*rule* *the-equality*, *auto*)
 show *Abs'* (*Rep* *x*) = *x* **by** (*metis* *Abs'-def Rep-inverse Rep-mod*)
 show $nat\ (Rep\ x) < CARD('a)$ **by** (*metis* (*full-types*) *Rep-less-n nat-int size0*
zless-nat-conj)
 assume *x*: $\neg (0::int) \leq Rep\ x$ **show** $(0::nat) < CARD('a)$ **and** *Abs'* ($0::int$)
 = *x* **using** *Rep-ge-0* *x* **by** *auto*
 next
 fix *y::nat* **assume** *y*: $y < CARD('a)$
 have (*Rep* (*Abs'* (*int* *y*)::*'a*)) = (*Rep* ((*Abs* (*int* *y* *mod* *int* *CARD('a)*))::*'a*)) **un-**
folding *Abs'-def* ..
 also have ... = (*Rep* (*Abs* (*int* *y*)::*'a*)) **using** *zmod-int*[*of* *y* *CARD('a)*] **using**
y mod-less **by** *auto*
 also have ... = (*int* *y*) **proof** (*rule* *Abs-inverse*) **show** $int\ y \in \{0::int..<int$
CARD('a)\} **using** *y* **by** *auto* **qed**
 finally **show** $y = nat\ (Rep\ (Abs'\ (int\ y)::'a))$ **by** (*metis* *nat-int*)
 qed
 qed

lemma *bij-to-nat*: *bij-betw* (*to-nat*) (*UNIV::'a set*) { $0..<CARD('a)$ }


```

using bij-betw-the-inv-into[OF bij-from-nat] unfolding to-nat-is-inv .

lemma finite-mod-type: finite (UNIV::'a set)
  using finite-imageD[of to-nat UNIV::'a set] using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def
by auto

subclass (in mod-type) finite by (intro-classes, rule finite-mod-type)

lemma least-0: (LEAST n. n ∈ (UNIV::'a set)) = 0
proof (rule Least-equality, auto)
  fix y::'a
  have (0::'a) ≤ Abs (Rep y mod int CARD('a)) using strict-mono-Rep unfolding
strict-mono-def
  by (metis (hide-lams, mono-tags) Rep-0 Rep-ge-0 strict-mono-Rep strict-mono-less-eq)
  also have ... = y by (metis Rep-inverse Rep-mod)
  finally show (0::'a) ≤ y .
qed

lemma add-to-nat-def: x + y = from-nat (to-nat x + to-nat y)
  unfolding from-nat-def to-nat-def o-def using Rep-ge-0[of x] using Rep-ge-0[of
y] using Rep-less-n[of x] Rep-less-n[of y]
  unfolding Abs'-def unfolding add-def[of x y] by auto

lemma to-nat-1: to-nat 1 = 1
  by (metis (hide-lams, mono-tags) Rep-1 comp-apply to-nat-def transfer-nat-int-numerals(2))

lemma add-def':
  shows x + y = Abs' (Rep x + Rep y) unfolding Abs'-def using add-def by
simp

lemma Abs'-0:
  shows Abs' (CARD('a))=(0::'a) by (metis (hide-lams, mono-tags) Abs'-def
mod-self zero-def)

lemma Rep-plus-one-le-card:
  assumes a: a + 1 ≠ 0
  shows (Rep a) + 1 < CARD ('a)
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume ¬ Rep a + 1 < CARD('a) hence to-nat-eq-card: Rep a + 1 = CARD('a)

  by (metis (hide-lams, mono-tags) Rep-less-n add1-zle-eq dual-order.le-less)
  have a+1 = Abs' (Rep a + Rep (1::'a)) using add-def' by auto
  also have ... = Abs' ((Rep a) + 1) using Rep-1 by simp
  also have ... = Abs' (CARD('a)) unfolding to-nat-eq-card ..
  also have ... = 0 using Abs'-0 by auto
  finally show False using a by contradiction
qed

lemma to-nat-plus-one-less-card: ∀ a. a+1 ≠ 0 --> to-nat a + 1 < CARD('a)

```

```

proof (clarify)
fix a
assume a:  $a + 1 \neq 0$ 
have  $\text{Rep } a + 1 < \text{int } \text{CARD}('a)$  using Rep-plus-one-le-card[OF a] by auto
hence  $\text{nat } (\text{Rep } a + 1) < \text{nat } (\text{int } \text{CARD}('a))$  unfolding zless-nat-conj using
size0 by fast
thus  $\text{to-nat } a + 1 < \text{CARD}('a)$  unfolding to-nat-def o-def using nat-add-distrib[OF
Rep-ge-0] by simp
qed

```

```

corollary to-nat-plus-one-less-card':
assumes  $a+1 \neq 0$ 
shows  $\text{to-nat } a + 1 < \text{CARD}('a)$  using to-nat-plus-one-less-card assms by simp

```

```

lemma strict-mono-to-nat: strict-mono to-nat
using strict-mono-Rep
unfolding strict-mono-def to-nat-def using Rep-ge-0 by (metis comp-apply
nat-less-eq-zless)

```

```

lemma to-nat-eq [simp]:  $\text{to-nat } x = \text{to-nat } y \iff x = y$  using injD [OF bij-betw-imp-inj-on [OF
bij-to-nat]] by blast

```

```

lemma mod-type-forall-eq [simp]:  $(\forall j::'a. (\text{to-nat } j) < \text{CARD}('a) \longrightarrow P j) = (\forall a. P a)$ 
proof (auto)
fix a assume a:  $\forall j. (\text{to-nat}::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) j < \text{CARD}('a) \longrightarrow P j$ 
have  $(\text{to-nat}::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) a < \text{CARD}('a)$  using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def
by auto
thus  $P a$  using a by auto
qed

```

```

lemma to-nat-from-nat:
assumes  $t:\text{to-nat } j = k$ 
shows  $\text{from-nat } k = j$ 
proof –
have  $\text{from-nat } k = \text{from-nat } (\text{to-nat } j)$  unfolding t ..
also have  $\dots = \text{from-nat } (\text{the-inv-into } \{0..<\text{CARD}('a)\} (\text{from-nat } j))$  unfolding
to-nat-is-inv ..
also have  $\dots = j$ 
proof (rule f-the-inv-into-f)
show  $\text{inj-on from-nat } \{0..<\text{CARD}('a)\}$  by (metis bij-betw-imp-inj-on bij-from-nat)
show  $j \in \text{from-nat } \{0..<\text{CARD}('a)\}$  by (metis UNIV-I bij-betw-def bij-from-nat)
qed
finally show  $\text{from-nat } k = j$  .
qed

```

```

lemma to-nat-mono:
assumes  $ab: a < b$ 
shows  $\text{to-nat } a < \text{to-nat } b$ 

```

```

using strict-mono-to-nat unfolding strict-mono-def using assms by fast

lemma to-nat-mono':
  assumes ab:  $a \leq b$ 
  shows to-nat  $a \leq$  to-nat  $b$ 
proof (cases a=b)
  case True thus ?thesis by auto
next
  case False
  hence  $a < b$  using ab by simp
  thus ?thesis using to-nat-mono by fastforce
qed

lemma least-mod-type:
  shows  $0 \leq (n::'a)$ 
  using least-0 by (metis (full-types) Least-le UNIV-I)

lemma to-nat-from-nat-id:
  assumes x:  $x < \text{CARD}('a)$ 
  shows to-nat ((from-nat x)::'a) = x
  unfolding to-nat-is-inv[symmetric] proof (rule the-inv-into-f-f)
  show inj-on (from-nat::nat=>'a) { $0..<\text{CARD}('a)$ } using bij-from-nat unfold-
ing bij-betw-def by auto
  show  $x \in \{0..<\text{CARD}('a)\}$  using x by simp
qed

lemma from-nat-to-nat-id[simp]:
  shows from-nat (to-nat x) = x by (metis to-nat-from-nat)

lemma from-nat-to-nat:
  assumes t:from-nat j = k and j:  $j < \text{CARD}('a)$ 
  shows to-nat  $k = j$  by (metis j t to-nat-from-nat-id)

lemma from-nat-mono:
  assumes i-le-j:  $i < j$  and j:  $j < \text{CARD}('a)$ 
  shows (from-nat  $i::'a$ ) < from-nat j
proof –
  have  $i < \text{CARD}('a)$  using i-le-j j by simp
  obtain a where  $a::'a = \text{from-nat } i$  using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def using i
  obtain b where  $b::'a = \text{from-nat } j$  using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def using j
  show ?thesis by (metis a b from-nat-to-nat-id i-le-j strict-mono-less strict-mono-to-nat)
qed

lemma from-nat-mono':
  assumes i-le-j:  $i \leq j$  and j:  $j < \text{CARD}('a)$ 
  shows (from-nat  $i::'a$ )  $\leq$  from-nat j
proof (cases i=j)

```

```

    case True
    have (from-nat i::'a) = from-nat j using True by simp
    thus ?thesis by simp
next
    case False
    hence i<j using i-le-j by simp
    thus ?thesis by (metis assms(2) from-nat-mono less-imp-le)
qed

lemma to-nat-suc:
  assumes to-nat (x)+1 < CARD ('a)
  shows to-nat (x + 1::'a) = (to-nat x) + 1
proof -
  have (x::'a) + 1 = from-nat (to-nat x + to-nat (1::'a)) unfolding add-to-nat-def
  ..
  hence to-nat ((x::'a) + 1) = to-nat (from-nat (to-nat x + to-nat (1::'a))::'a)
  by presburger
  also have ... = to-nat (from-nat (to-nat x + 1)::'a) unfolding to-nat-1 ..
  also have ... = (to-nat x + 1) by (metis assms to-nat-from-nat-id)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma to-nat-le:
  assumes y < from-nat k
  shows to-nat y < k
proof (cases k < CARD ('a))
  case True show ?thesis by (metis (full-types) True ⟨y < from-nat k⟩ to-nat-from-nat-id
to-nat-mono)
next
  case False have to-nat y < CARD ('a) using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def
  by auto
  thus ?thesis using False by auto
qed

lemma le-Suc:
  assumes ab: a < (b::'a)
  shows a + 1 ≤ b
proof -
  have a + 1 = (from-nat (to-nat (a + 1))::'a) using from-nat-to-nat-id [of
a+1,symmetric] .
  also have ... ≤ (from-nat (to-nat (b::'a))::'a)
  proof (rule from-nat-mono')
    have to-nat a < to-nat b using ab by (metis to-nat-mono)
    hence to-nat a + 1 ≤ to-nat b by simp
    thus to-nat b < CARD ('a) using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def by auto
    hence to-nat a + 1 < CARD ('a) by (metis ⟨to-nat a + 1 ≤ to-nat b⟩
preorder-class.le-less-trans)
    thus to-nat (a + 1) ≤ to-nat b by (metis ⟨to-nat a + 1 ≤ to-nat b⟩ to-nat-suc)
  qed
qed

```

also have $\dots = b$ by (metis from-nat-to-nat-id)
 finally show $a + (1::'a) \leq b$.
 qed

lemma *le-Suc'*:
 assumes $ab: a + 1 \leq b$
 and *less-card*: $(\text{to-nat } a) + 1 < \text{CARD } ('a)$
 shows $a < b$
 proof -
 have $a = (\text{from-nat } (\text{to-nat } a)::'a)$ using *from-nat-to-nat-id* [of *a,symmetric*] .
 also have $\dots < (\text{from-nat } (\text{to-nat } b)::'a)$
 proof (rule *from-nat-mono*)
 show $\text{to-nat } b < \text{CARD } ('a)$ using *bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def* by auto
 have $\text{to-nat } (a + 1) \leq \text{to-nat } b$ using *ab* by (metis *to-nat-mono'*)
 hence $\text{to-nat } (a) + 1 \leq \text{to-nat } b$ using *to-nat-suc[OF less-card]* by auto
 thus $\text{to-nat } a < \text{to-nat } b$ by *simp*
 qed
 finally show $a < b$ by (metis *to-nat-from-nat*)
 qed

lemma *Suc-le*:
 assumes *less-card*: $(\text{to-nat } a) + 1 < \text{CARD } ('a)$
 shows $a < a + 1$
 proof -
 have $(\text{to-nat } a) < (\text{to-nat } a) + 1$ by *simp*
 hence $(\text{to-nat } a) < \text{to-nat } (a + 1)$ by (metis *less-card to-nat-suc*)
 hence $(\text{from-nat } (\text{to-nat } a)::'a) < \text{from-nat } (\text{to-nat } (a + 1))$
 by (rule *from-nat-mono, metis less-card to-nat-suc*)
 thus $a < a + 1$ by (metis *to-nat-from-nat*)
 qed

lemma *Suc-le'*:
 fixes $a::'a$
 assumes $a + 1 \neq 0$
 shows $a < a + 1$ using *Suc-le to-nat-plus-one-less-card assms* by *blast*

lemma *from-nat-not-eq*:
 assumes *a-eq-to-nat*: $a \neq \text{to-nat } b$
 and *a-less-card*: $a < \text{CARD } ('a)$
 shows $\text{from-nat } a \neq b$
 proof (rule *ccontr*)
 assume $\neg \text{from-nat } a \neq b$ hence $\text{from-nat } a = b$ by *simp*
 hence $\text{to-nat } ((\text{from-nat } a)::'a) = \text{to-nat } b$ by *auto*
 thus *False* by (metis *a-eq-to-nat a-less-card to-nat-from-nat-id*)
 qed

lemma *Suc-less*:
 fixes $i::'a$
 assumes $i < j$

and $i+1 \neq j$
shows $i+1 < j$ **by** (*metis assms le-Suc le-neq-trans*)

lemma *Greatest-is-minus-1*: $\forall a::'a. a \leq -1$

proof (*clarify*)

fix $a::'a$
have *zero-ge-card-1*: $0 \leq \text{int } \text{CARD}('a) - 1$ **using** *size1* **by** *auto*
have *card-less*: $\text{int } \text{CARD}('a) - 1 < \text{int } \text{CARD}('a)$ **by** *auto*
have *not-zero*: $1 \bmod \text{int } \text{CARD}('a) \neq 0$ **by** (*metis (hide-lams, mono-tags) Rep-Abs-1 Rep-mod zero-neq-one*)
have *int-card*: $\text{int } (\text{CARD}('a) - 1) = \text{int } \text{CARD}('a) - 1$ **using** *zdifff-int*[*of 1 CARD ('a)*] **using** *size1* **by** *simp*
have $a = \text{Abs}'(\text{Rep } a)$ **by** (*metis (hide-lams, mono-tags) Rep-0 add-0-right add-def' comm-monoid-add-class.add.right-neutral*)
also have $\dots = \text{Abs}'(\text{int } (\text{nat } (\text{Rep } a)))$ **by** (*metis Rep-ge-0 int-nat-eq*)
also have $\dots \leq \text{Abs}'(\text{int } (\text{CARD}('a) - 1))$
proof (*rule from-nat-mono'[unfolded from-nat-def o-def, of nat (Rep a) CARD('a) - 1]*)
show $\text{nat } (\text{Rep } a) \leq \text{CARD}('a) - 1$ **using** *Rep-less-n*
by (*metis (hide-lams, mono-tags) Rep-1 Rep-le-n dual-linorder.leD dual-linorder.le-less-linear of-nat-1 of-nat-diff zle-diff1-eq zle-int zless-nat-eq-int-zless*)
show $\text{CARD}('a) - 1 < \text{CARD}('a)$ **using** *finite-UNIV-card-ge-0 finite-mod-type*
by *fastforce*
qed
also have $\dots = -1$
unfolding *Abs'-def* **unfolding** *minus-def zmod-zminus1-eq-if* **unfolding** *Rep-1*

apply (*rule cong [of Abs], rule refl*)
unfolding *if-not-P [OF not-zero]*
unfolding *int-card*
unfolding *mod-pos-pos-trivial[OF zero-ge-card-1 card-less]*
using *mod-pos-pos-trivial[OF - size1]* **by** *presburger*
finally show $a \leq -1$ **by** *fastforce*
qed

lemma *a-eq-minus-1*: $\forall a::'a. a+1 = 0 \longrightarrow a = -1$

by (*metis add-neg-numeral-special(2) add-right-cancel sub-num-simps(1)*)

lemma *forall-from-nat-rw*:

shows $(\forall x \in \{0..<\text{CARD}('a)\}. P (\text{from-nat } x::'a)) = (\forall x. P (\text{from-nat } x))$

proof (*auto*)

fix y **assume** $*$: $\forall x \in \{0..<\text{CARD}('a)\}. P (\text{from-nat } x)$

have $\text{from-nat } y \in (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$ **by** *auto*

from this obtain x **where** $x1$: $\text{from-nat } y = (\text{from-nat } x::'a)$ **and** $x2$: $x \in \{0..<\text{CARD}('a)\}$

using *bij-from-nat* **unfolding** *bij-betw-def*

by (*metis from-nat-to-nat-id rangeI the-inv-into-onto to-nat-is-inv*)

show $P (\text{from-nat } y::'a)$ **unfolding** $x1$ **using** $*$ $x2$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *from-nat-eq-imp-eq*:

assumes *f-eq*: $\text{from-nat } x = (\text{from-nat } xa :: 'a)$
and $x < \text{CARD}('a)$ **and** $xa < \text{CARD}('a)$
 shows $x = xa$ **using** *assms from-nat-not-eq by metis*

lemma *to-nat-less-card*:

fixes $j :: 'a$
 shows $\text{to-nat } j < \text{CARD}('a)$
using *bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def by auto*

lemma *from-nat-0*: $\text{from-nat } 0 = 0$

unfolding *from-nat-def o-def of-nat-0 Abs'-def mod-0 zero-def ..*

lemma *to-nat-0*: $\text{to-nat } 0 = 0$ **unfolding** *to-nat-def o-def Rep-0 nat-0 ..*

lemma *to-nat-eq-0*: $(\text{to-nat } x = 0) = (x = 0)$ **using** *to-nat-0 to-nat-from-nat by auto*

lemma *suc-not-zero*:

assumes $\text{to-nat } a + 1 \neq \text{CARD}('a)$
 shows $a + 1 \neq 0$
proof (*rule ccontr, simp*)
 assume *a-plus-one-zero*: $a + 1 = 0$
 hence *rep-eq-card*: $\text{Rep } a + 1 = \text{CARD}('a)$ **using** *assms to-nat-0 Suc-eq-plus1 Suc-lessI Zero-not-Suc to-nat-less-card to-nat-suc by (metis (hide-lams, mono-tags))*
 moreover **have** $\text{Rep } a + 1 < \text{CARD}('a)$
using *Abs'-0 Rep-1 Suc-eq-plus1 Suc-lessI Suc-neq-Zero add-def' assms rep-eq-card to-nat-0 to-nat-less-card to-nat-suc by (metis (hide-lams, mono-tags))*
 ultimately **show** *False* **by** *fastforce*
 qed
 end

instantiation *bit0* **and** *bit1*:: (*finite*) *mod-type*

begin

definition ($\text{Rep} :: 'a \text{ bit0} \Rightarrow \text{int}$) $x = \text{Rep-bit0 } x$

definition ($\text{Abs} :: \text{int} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ bit0}$) $x = \text{Abs-bit0 } x$

definition ($\text{Rep} :: 'a \text{ bit1} \Rightarrow \text{int}$) $x = \text{Rep-bit1 } x$

definition ($\text{Abs} :: \text{int} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ bit1}$) $x = \text{Abs-bit1 } x$

instance

proof

show $(0 :: 'a \text{ bit0}) = \text{Abs } (0 :: \text{int})$ **unfolding** *Abs-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def zero-bit0-def*
by *auto*

show $(1 :: \text{int}) < \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit0})$ **by** (*metis bit0.size1*)

show *type-definition* ($\text{Rep} :: 'a \text{ bit0} \Rightarrow \text{int}$) ($\text{Abs} :: \text{int} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ bit0}$) $\{0 :: \text{int} .. < \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit0})\}$

```

proof (unfold type-definition-def Rep-bit0-def [abs-def] Abs-bit0-def [abs-def]
Abs-bit0'-def, intro conjI)
  show  $\forall x::'a \text{ bit0}. \text{Rep-bit0 } x \in \{0::\text{int}..<\text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit0})\}$ 
    unfolding card-bit0 unfolding int-mult
    using Rep-bit0 [where ?'a = 'a] by simp
  show  $\forall x::'a \text{ bit0}. \text{Abs-bit0 } (\text{Rep-bit0 } x \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit0})) = x$ 
    by (metis Rep-bit0-inverse bit0.Rep-mod)
  show  $\forall y::\text{int}. y \in \{0::\text{int}..<\text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit0})\} \longrightarrow \text{Rep-bit0 } ((\text{Abs-bit0}::\text{int} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ bit0}) (y \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit0}))) = y$ 
    by (metis bit0.Abs-inverse bit0.Rep-mod)
  qed
show  $(1::'a \text{ bit0}) = \text{Abs } (1::\text{int})$  unfolding Abs-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def one-bit0-def

  by (metis bit0.of-nat-eq of-nat-1 one-bit0-def)
fix x y :: 'a bit0
show  $x + y = \text{Abs } ((\text{Rep } x + \text{Rep } y) \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit0}))$ 
  unfolding Abs-bit0-def Rep-bit0-def plus-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def by fastforce
show  $x * y = \text{Abs } (\text{Rep } x * \text{Rep } y \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit0}))$ 
  unfolding Abs-bit0-def Rep-bit0-def times-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def by fastforce
show  $x - y = \text{Abs } ((\text{Rep } x - \text{Rep } y) \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit0}))$ 
  unfolding Abs-bit0-def Rep-bit0-def minus-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def by fastforce
show  $-x = \text{Abs } (-\text{Rep } x \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit0}))$ 
  unfolding Abs-bit0-def Rep-bit0-def uminus-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def by fastforce
show  $(0::'a \text{ bit1}) = \text{Abs } (0::\text{int})$  unfolding Abs-bit1-def Abs-bit1'-def zero-bit1-def
by auto
show  $(1::\text{int}) < \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1})$  by (metis bit1.size1)
show  $(1::'a \text{ bit1}) = \text{Abs } (1::\text{int})$  unfolding Abs-bit1-def Abs-bit1'-def one-bit1-def
  by (metis bit1.of-nat-eq of-nat-1 one-bit1-def)
fix x y :: 'a bit1
show  $x + y = \text{Abs } ((\text{Rep } x + \text{Rep } y) \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1}))$ 
  unfolding Abs-bit1-def Abs-bit1'-def Rep-bit1-def plus-bit1-def by fastforce
show  $x * y = \text{Abs } (\text{Rep } x * \text{Rep } y \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1}))$ 
  unfolding Abs-bit1-def Rep-bit1-def times-bit1-def Abs-bit1'-def by fastforce
show  $x - y = \text{Abs } ((\text{Rep } x - \text{Rep } y) \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1}))$ 
  unfolding Abs-bit1-def Rep-bit1-def minus-bit1-def Abs-bit1'-def by fastforce
show  $-x = \text{Abs } (-\text{Rep } x \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1}))$ 
  unfolding Abs-bit1-def Rep-bit1-def uminus-bit1-def Abs-bit1'-def by fastforce
show type-definition (Rep::'a bit1  $\Rightarrow$  int) (Abs::int  $\Rightarrow$  'a bit1)  $\{0::\text{int}..<\text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1})\}$ 
proof (unfold type-definition-def Rep-bit1-def [abs-def] Abs-bit1-def [abs-def]
Abs-bit1'-def, intro conjI)
  show  $\forall x::'a \text{ bit1}. \text{Rep-bit1 } x \in \{0::\text{int}..<\text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1})\}$ 
    unfolding card-bit1
    unfolding int-Suc int-mult
    using Rep-bit1 [where ?'a = 'a] by simp
  show  $\forall x::'a \text{ bit1}. \text{Abs-bit1 } (\text{Rep-bit1 } x \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1})) = x$ 
    by (metis Rep-bit1-inverse bit1.Rep-mod)
  show  $\forall y::\text{int}. y \in \{0::\text{int}..<\text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1})\} \longrightarrow \text{Rep-bit1 } ((\text{Abs-bit1}::\text{int} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ bit1}) (y \bmod \text{int CARD}('a \text{ bit1}))) = y$ 

```



```

    by (metis bit1.Abs-inverse bit1.Rep-mod)
  qed
  show strict-mono (Rep::'a bit0 => int) unfolding strict-mono-def by (metis
Rep-bit0-def less-bit0-def)
  show strict-mono (Rep::'a bit1 => int) unfolding strict-mono-def by (metis
Rep-bit1-def less-bit1-def)
  qed
end

end

```

1 Rank Nullity Theorem of Linear Algebra

```

theory Dim-Formula
  imports ~~ /src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Multivariate-Analysis
begin

```

1.1 Previous results

Linear dependency is a monotone property, based on the monotonicity of linear independence:

```

lemma dependent-mono:
  assumes d:dependent A
  and A-in-B: A ⊆ B
  shows dependent B
  using independent-mono [OF - A-in-B] d by auto

```

The negation of

$dependent\ P =$
 $(\exists S\ u.\ finite\ S \wedge S \subseteq P \wedge (\exists v \in S.\ u\ v \neq 0 \wedge (\sum_{v \in S} u\ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = (0::'a)))$

produces the following result:

```

lemma independent-explicit:
  independent A =
  (∀ S ⊆ A. finite S ⟶ (∀ u. (∑ v ∈ S. u v *R v) = 0 ⟶ (∀ v ∈ S. u v = 0)))
  unfolding dependent-explicit [of A] by (simp add: disj-not2)

```

A finite set A for which every of its linear combinations equal to zero requires every coefficient being zero, is independent:

```

lemma independent-if-scalars-zero:
  assumes fin-A: finite A
  and sum: ∀ f. (∑ x ∈ A. f x *R x) = 0 ⟶ (∀ x ∈ A. f x = 0)
  shows independent A

```

proof (*unfold independent-explicit, clarify*)
fix $S\ v$ **and** $u :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assume $S: S \subseteq A$ **and** $v: v \in S$
let $?g = \lambda x. \text{ if } x \in S \text{ then } u\ x \text{ else } 0$
have $(\sum_{v \in A}. ?g\ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = (\sum_{v \in S}. u\ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v)$
using $S\ \text{fin-}A$ **by** (*auto intro!: setsum-mono-zero-cong-right*)
also assume $(\sum_{v \in S}. u\ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = 0$
finally have $?g\ v = 0$ **using** $v\ S\ \text{sum}$ **by** *force*
thus $u\ v = 0$ **unfolding** *if-P[OF v]* .
qed

Given a finite independent set, a linear combination of its elements equal to zero is possible only if every coefficient is zero:

lemma *scalars-zero-if-independent*:
assumes *fin-A: finite A*
and *ind: independent A*
and *sum: $(\sum_{x \in A}. f\ x *_{\mathbb{R}} x) = 0$*
shows $\forall x \in A. f\ x = 0$
using *assms* **unfolding** *independent-explicit* **by** *auto*

In an euclidean space, every set is finite, and thus

$\llbracket \text{finite } A; \text{ independent } A; (\sum_{x \in A}. f\ x *_{\mathbb{R}} x) = (0 :: 'a) \rrbracket \implies \forall x \in A. f\ x = 0$

holds:

corollary *scalars-zero-if-independent-euclidean*:
fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{euclidean-space set}$
assumes *ind: independent A*
and *sum: $(\sum_{x \in A}. f\ x *_{\mathbb{R}} x) = 0$*
shows $\forall x \in A. f\ x = 0$
by (*rule scalars-zero-if-independent,*
rule conjunct1 [OF independent-bound [OF ind]])
(rule ind, rule sum)

The following lemma states that every linear form is injective over the elements which define the basis of the range of the linear form. This property is applied later over the elements of an arbitrary basis which are not in the basis of the nullifier or kernel set (*i.e.*, the candidates to be the basis of the range space of the linear form).

Thanks to this result, it can be concluded that the cardinal of the elements of a basis which do not belong to the kernel of a linear form f is equal to the cardinal of the set obtained when applying f to such elements.

The application of this lemma is not usually found in the pencil and paper proofs of the “Rank nullity theorem”, but will be crucial to know that, being f a linear form from a finite dimensional vector space V to a vector space V' , and given a basis B of $\ker f$, when B is completed up to a basis of V with a set W , the cardinal of this set is equal to the cardinal of its range set:

lemma *inj-on-extended*:

assumes *lf*: linear *f*
and *f*: finite *C*
and *ind-C*: independent *C*
and *C-eq*: $C = B \cup W$
and *disj-set*: $B \cap W = \{\}$
and *span-B*: $\{x. f\ x = 0\} \subseteq \text{span } B$
shows *inj-on* *f* *W*

— The proof is carried out by reductio ad absurdum

proof (*unfold inj-on-def*, *rule+*, *rule ccontr*)

— Some previous consequences of the premises that are used later:

have *fin-B*: finite *B* **using** *finite-subset* [*OF* - *f*] *C-eq* **by** *simp*
have *ind-B*: independent *B* **and** *ind-W*: independent *W*
using *independent-mono* [*OF ind-C*] *C-eq* **by** *simp-all*

— The proof starts here; we assume that there exist two different elements

— with the same image:

fix *x*::'a **and** *y*::'a
assume *x*: $x \in W$ **and** *y*: $y \in W$ **and** *f-eq*: $f\ x = f\ y$ **and** *x-not-y*: $x \neq y$
have *fin-yB*: finite (*insert* *y* *B*) **using** *fin-B* **by** *simp*
have $f\ (x - y) = 0$ **by** (*metis diff-self f-eq lf linear-0 linear-sub*)
hence $x - y \in \{x. f\ x = 0\}$ **by** *simp*
hence $\exists g. (\sum v \in B. g\ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = (x - y)$ **using** *span-B*
unfolding *span-finite* [*OF fin-B*] **by** *auto*
then obtain *g* **where** *sum*: $(\sum v \in B. g\ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = (x - y)$ **by** *blast*

— We define one of the elements as a linear combination of the second element and the ones in *B*

def *h* $\equiv (\lambda a. \text{if } a = y \text{ then } (1::\text{real}) \text{ else } g\ a)$
have $x = y + (\sum v \in B. g\ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v)$ **using** *sum* **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = h\ y *_{\mathbb{R}} y + (\sum v \in B. g\ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v)$ **unfolding** *h-def* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = h\ y *_{\mathbb{R}} y + (\sum v \in B. h\ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v)$
by (*unfold add-left-cancel*, *rule setsum-cong2*)
(*metis (mono-tags) IntI disj-set empty-iff y h-def*)
also have $\dots = (\sum v \in (\text{insert } y\ B). h\ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v)$
by (*rule setsum-insert[symmetric]*, *rule fin-B*)
(*metis (lifting) IntI disj-set empty-iff y*)
finally have *x-in-span-yB*: $x \in \text{span } (\text{insert } y\ B)$
unfolding *span-finite* [*OF fin-yB*] **by** *auto*

— We have that a subset of elements of *C* is linearly dependent

have *dep*: dependent (*insert* *x* (*insert* *y* *B*))
by (*unfold dependent-def*, *rule bexI* [*of* - *x*])
(*metis Diff-insert-absorb Int-iff disj-set empty-iff insert-iff*
 $x\ x\text{-in-span-yB}\ x\text{-not-y}$, *simp*)

— Therefore, the set *C* is also dependent:

hence dependent *C* **using** *C-eq* *x y*
by (*metis Un-commute Un-upper2 dependent-mono insert-absorb insert-subset*)

— This yields the contradiction, since *C* is independent:

thus *False* **using** *ind-C* **by** *contradiction*

qed

1.2 The proof

Now the rank nullity theorem can be proved; given any linear form f , the sum of the dimensions of its kernel and range subspaces is equal to the dimension of the source vector space.

It is relevant to note that the source vector space must be finite-dimensional (this restriction is introduced by means of the euclidean space type class), whereas the destination vector space may be finite or infinite dimensional (and thus a real vector space is used); this is the usual way the theorem is stated in the literature.

The statement of the “rank nullity theorem for linear algebra”, as well as its proof, follow the ones on [1]. The proof is the traditional one found in the literature. The theorem is also named “fundamental theorem of linear algebra” in some texts (for instance, in [2]).

theorem *rank-nullity-theorem*:

assumes l : linear (f ::($'a$::{euclidean-space}) => ($'b$::{real-vector}))

shows $DIM\ ('a::\{euclidean-space\}) = dim\ \{x. f\ x = 0\} + dim\ (range\ f)$

proof –

— For convenience we define abbreviations for the universe set, V , and the kernel of f

def $V == UNIV::'a\ set$

def $ker-f == \{x. f\ x = 0\}$

— The kernel is a proper subspace:

have $sub-ker$: $subspace\ \{x. f\ x = 0\}$ **using** $subspace-kernel\ [OF\ l]$.

— The kernel has its proper basis, B :

obtain B **where** $B-in-ker$: $B \subseteq \{x. f\ x = 0\}$

and $independent-B$: $independent\ B$

and $ker-in-span$: $\{x. f\ x = 0\} \subseteq span\ B$

and $card-B$: $card\ B = dim\ \{x. f\ x = 0\}$ **using** $basis-exists$ **by** $blast$

— The space V has a (finite dimensional) basis, C :

obtain C **where** $B-in-C$: $B \subseteq C$ **and** $C-in-V$: $C \subseteq V$

and $independent-C$: $independent\ C$

and $span-C$: $V = span\ C$

using $maximal-independent-subset-extend\ [OF\ -\ independent-B,\ of\ V]$

unfolding $V-def$ **by** $auto$

— The basis of V , C , can be decomposed in the disjoint union of the basis of the kernel, B , and its complementary set, $C - B$

have $C-eq$: $C = B \cup (C - B)$ **by** ($rule\ Diff-partition\ [OF\ B-in-C,\ symmetric]$)

have $eq-fC$: $f\ 'C = f\ 'B \cup f\ '(C - B)$

by ($subst\ C-eq,\ unfold\ image-Un,\ simp$)

— The basis C , and its image, are finite, since V is finite-dimensional

have $finite-C$: $finite\ C$

using $independent-bound-general\ [OF\ independent-C]$ **by** $fast$

have $finite-fC$: $finite\ (f\ 'C)$ **by** ($rule\ finite-imageI\ [OF\ finite-C]$)

— The basis B of the kernel of f , and its image, are also finite

have $finite-B$: $finite\ B$ **by** ($rule\ rev-finite-subset\ [OF\ finite-C\ B-in-C]$)

have *finite-fB*: *finite* ($f \text{ ' } B$) **by** (*rule finite-imageI* [*OF finite-B*])
 — The set $C - B$ is also finite
have *finite-CB*: *finite* ($C - B$) **by** (*rule finite-Diff* [*OF finite-C*, *of B*])
have *dim-ker-le-dim-V*: $\dim (\ker f) \leq \dim V$
 using *dim-subset* [*of ker-f V*] **unfolding** *V-def* **by** *simp*
 — Here it starts the proof of the theorem: the sets B and $C - B$ must be proven
 to be bases, respectively, of the kernel of f and its range
show *?thesis*
proof —
 have *DIM* ($'a::\{\text{euclidean-space}\}$) = $\dim V$ **unfolding** *V-def dim-UNIV* ..
 also have $\dim V = \dim C$ **unfolding** *span-C dim-span* ..
 also have $\dots = \text{card } C$
 using *basis-card-eq-dim* [*of C C*, *OF - span-inc independent-C*] **by** *simp*
 also have $\dots = \text{card } (B \cup (C - B))$ **using** *C-eq* **by** *simp*
 also have $\dots = \text{card } B + \text{card } (C - B)$
 by (*rule card-Un-disjoint* [*OF finite-B finite-CB*], *fast*)
 also have $\dots = \dim \ker f + \text{card } (C - B)$ **unfolding** *ker-f-def card-B* ..
 — Now it has to be proved that the elements of $C - B$ are a basis of the range
 of f
 also have $\dots = \dim \ker f + \dim (\text{range } f)$
proof (*unfold add-left-cancel*)
 def $W == C - B$
 have *finite-W*: *finite* W **unfolding** *W-def* **using** *finite-CB* .
 have *finite-fW*: *finite* ($f \text{ ' } W$) **using** *finite-imageI* [*OF finite-W*] .
 have $\text{card } W = \text{card } (f \text{ ' } W)$
 by (*rule card-image* [*symmetric*], *rule inj-on-extended* [*of - C B*],
 rule l, *rule finite-C*)
 (*rule independent-C*, *unfold W-def*, *subst C-eq*, *rule refl*, *simp*,
 rule ker-in-span)
 also have $\dots = \dim (\text{range } f)$
proof (*unfold dim-def*, *rule someI2*)
 — 1. The image set of W generates the range of f :
 have *range-in-span-fW*: $\text{range } f \subseteq \text{span } (f \text{ ' } W)$
 proof (*unfold span-finite* [*OF finite-fW*], *auto*)
 — Given any element v in V , its image can be expressed as a linear
 combination of elements of the image by f of C :
 fix $v :: 'a$
 have *fV-span*: $f \text{ ' } V \subseteq \text{span } (f \text{ ' } C)$
 using *spans-image* [*OF l*] *span-C* **by** *simp*
 have $\exists g. (\sum x \in f \text{ ' } C. g \ x *_{\mathbb{R}} x) = f \ v$
 using *fV-span* **unfolding** *V-def*
 using *span-finite* [*OF finite-fC*] **by** *blast*
 then obtain g **where** $f v = (\sum x \in f \text{ ' } C. g \ x *_{\mathbb{R}} x)$ **by** *metis*
 — We recall that C is equal to B union $(C - B)$, and B is the basis of
 the kernel; thus, the image of the elements of B will be equal to zero:
 have *zero-fB*: $(\sum x \in f \text{ ' } B. g \ x *_{\mathbb{R}} x) = 0$
 using *B-in-ker* **by** (*auto intro!*: *setsum-0'*)
 have *zero-inter*: $(\sum x \in (f \text{ ' } B \cap f \text{ ' } W). g \ x *_{\mathbb{R}} x) = 0$
 using *B-in-ker* **by** (*auto intro!*: *setsum-0'*)

have $f v = (\sum_{x \in f^{-1} C}. g x *_R x)$ **using** fv .
also have $\dots = (\sum_{x \in (f^{-1} B \cup f^{-1} W)}. g x *_R x)$
using $eq-fC$ $W-def$ **by** $simp$
also have $\dots =$
 $(\sum_{x \in f^{-1} B}. g x *_R x) + (\sum_{x \in f^{-1} W}. g x *_R x) - (\sum_{x \in (f^{-1} B \cap f^{-1} W)}. g x *_R x)$
using $setsum-Un$ $[OF$ $finite-fB$ $finite-fW]$ **by** $simp$
also have $\dots = (\sum_{x \in f^{-1} W}. g x *_R x)$
unfolding $zero-fB$ $zero-inter$ **by** $simp$
— We have proved that the image set of W is a generating set of the range of f
finally show $\exists s. (\sum_{x \in f^{-1} W}. s x *_R x) = f v$ **by** $auto$
qed
— 2. The image set of W is linearly independent:
have $independent-fW$: $independent$ $(f^{-1} W)$
proof $(rule$ $independent-if-scalars-zero$ $[OF$ $finite-fW]$, $rule+$)
— Every linear combination (given by gx) of the elements of the image set of W equal to zero, requires every coefficient to be zero:
fix $g :: 'b \Rightarrow real$ **and** $w :: 'b$
assume sum : $(\sum_{x \in f^{-1} W}. g x *_R x) = 0$ **and** w : $w \in f^{-1} W$
have $0 = (\sum_{x \in f^{-1} W}. g x *_R x)$ **using** sum **by** $simp$
also have $\dots = setsum ((\lambda x. g x *_R x) \circ f)$ W
by $(rule$ $setsum-reindex$, $rule$ $inj-on-extended$ $[of$ f C $B]$, $rule$ l)
 $(unfold$ $W-def$, $rule$ $finite-C$, $rule$ $independent-C$, $rule$ $C-eq$, $simp$,
 $rule$ $ker-in-span$)
also have $\dots = (\sum_{x \in W}. ((g \circ f) x) *_R f x)$ **unfolding** $o-def$..
also have $\dots = f (\sum_{x \in W}. ((g \circ f) x) *_R x)$
using $linear-setsum-mul$ $[symmetric, OF$ l $finite-W]$.
finally have $f-sum-zero$: $f (\sum_{x \in W}. (g \circ f) x *_R x) = 0$ **by** $(rule$ sym)
hence $(\sum_{x \in W}. (g \circ f) x *_R x) \in ker-f$ **unfolding** $ker-f-def$ **by** $simp$
hence $\exists h. (\sum_{v \in B}. h v *_R v) = (\sum_{x \in W}. (g \circ f) x *_R x)$
using $span-finite$ $[OF$ $finite-B]$ **using** $ker-in-span$
unfolding $ker-f-def$ **by** $auto$
then obtain h **where**
 $sum-h$: $(\sum_{v \in B}. h v *_R v) = (\sum_{x \in W}. (g \circ f) x *_R x)$ **by** $blast$
def $t \equiv (\lambda a. if$ $a \in B$ $then$ $h a$ $else$ $-((g \circ f) a))$
have $0 = (\sum_{v \in B}. h v *_R v) + - (\sum_{x \in W}. (g \circ f) x *_R x)$
using $sum-h$ **by** $simp$
also have $\dots = (\sum_{v \in B}. h v *_R v) + (\sum_{x \in W}. -((g \circ f) x *_R x))$
unfolding $setsum-negf$..
also have $\dots = (\sum_{v \in B}. t v *_R v) + (\sum_{x \in W}. -((g \circ f) x *_R x))$
unfolding $add-right-cancel$ **unfolding** $t-def$ **by** $simp$
also have $\dots = (\sum_{v \in B}. t v *_R v) + (\sum_{x \in W}. t x *_R x)$
by $(unfold$ $add-left-cancel$ $t-def$ $W-def$, $rule$ $setsum-cong2$) $simp$
also have $\dots = (\sum_{v \in B \cup W}. t v *_R v)$
by $(rule$ $setsum-Un-zero$ $[symmetric]$, $rule$ $finite-B$, $rule$ $finite-W$)
 $(simp$ add : $W-def$)
finally have $(\sum_{v \in B \cup W}. t v *_R v) = 0$ **by** $simp$
hence $coef-zero$: $\forall x \in B \cup W. t x = 0$

```

    using C-eq scalars-zero-if-independent [OF finite-C independent-C]
    unfolding W-def by simp
    obtain y where w-fy: w = f y and y-in-W: y ∈ W using w by fast
    have - g w = t y
      unfolding t-def w-fy using y-in-W unfolding W-def by simp
    also have ... = 0 using coef-zero y-in-W unfolding W-def by simp
    finally show g w = 0 by simp
  qed
  — The image set of W is independent and its span contains the range of f, so
  it is a basis of the range:
  show ∃ B ⊆ range f. independent B ∧ range f ⊆ span B
    ∧ card B = card (f ' W)
  by (rule exI [of -(f ' W)],
      simp add: range-in-span-fW independent-fW image-mono)
  — Now, it has to be proved that any other basis of the subspace range of f has
  equal cardinality:
  show ∧ n::nat. ∃ S ⊆ range f. independent S ∧ range f ⊆ span S
    ∧ card S = n ⇒ card (f ' W) = n
  proof (clarify)
    fix S :: 'b set
    assume S-in-range: S ⊆ range f and independent-S: independent S
    and range-in-spanS: range f ⊆ span S
    have S-le: finite S ∧ card S ≤ card (f ' W)
    by (rule independent-span-bound, rule finite-fW, rule independent-S)
      (rule subset-trans [OF S-in-range range-in-span-fW])
    show card (f ' W) = card S
      by (rule le-antisym) (rule conjunct2, rule independent-span-bound,
        rule conjunct1 [OF S-le], rule independent-fW,
        rule subset-trans [OF - range-in-spanS], auto simp add: S-le)
  qed
  qed
  finally show card (C - B) = dim (range f) unfolding W-def .
  qed
  finally show ?thesis unfolding V-def ker-f-def unfolding dim-UNIV .
  qed
  qed

```

1.3 The rank nullity theorem for matrices

The previous lemma can be moved to the matrices' representation of linear forms; we introduce first the notions of null space (or kernel) and range (or column space) for matrices. The result

$$\text{linear } f \implies \text{card Basis} = \dim \{x. f x = (0::'b)\} + \dim (\text{range } f)$$

is more general than its corresponding version for matrices representing linear forms, since in the first one the destination vector space could be finite or infinite dimensional, whereas in its version for matrices, both the source and destination vector spaces have to be finite-dimensional.

The null space corresponds to the kernel of the linear form, and is a subset of the “row space”:

definition *null-space* :: $real^{n \times m} \Rightarrow (real^n)$ set
where *null-space* $A = \{x. A * v x = 0\}$

The column space is a subset of the destination vector space of the linear form:

definition *col-space* :: $real^{n \times m} \Rightarrow (real^m)$ set
where *col-space* $A = range (\lambda x. A * v x)$

lemma *col-space-eq*: $col-space A = \{y. \exists x. A * v x = y\}$
unfolding *col-space-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *null-space-eq-ker*:
assumes *lf*: *linear* *f*
shows *null-space* (*matrix* *f*) = $\{x. f x = 0\}$
unfolding *null-space-def* **using** *matrix-works* [*OF lf*] **by** *auto*

lemma *col-space-eq-range*:
assumes *lf*: *linear* *f*
shows *col-space* (*matrix* *f*) = *range* *f*
unfolding *col-space-def* **using** *matrix-works* [*OF lf*] **by** *auto*

After the previous equivalences between the null space and the column space and the range, the proof of the theorem for matrices is direct, as a consequence of the “rank nullity theorem”.

lemma *rank-nullity-theorem-matrices*:
fixes $A :: real^{a \times b}$
shows $DIM (real^a) = dim (null-space A) + dim (col-space A)$
apply (*subst* (*1 2*) *matrix-of-matrix-vector-mul* [*of A, symmetric*])
unfolding *null-space-eq-ker* [*OF matrix-vector-mul-linear*]
unfolding *col-space-eq-range* [*OF matrix-vector-mul-linear*]
using *rank-nullity-theorem* [*OF matrix-vector-mul-linear*] .

end

theory *Elementary-Operations*
imports *Main*
 $\sim\sim$ */src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Linear-Algebra*
 $\sim\sim$ */src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Cartesian-Euclidean-Space*
 $\sim\sim$ *Dim-Formula*
 $\sim\sim$ *Numeral-Type-Addenda*
begin

2 Previous definitions

definition *nrows* :: $'a^{columns \times rows} \Rightarrow nat$

where $nrows\ A = CARD('rows)$

definition $ncols :: 'a ^ 'columns ^ 'rows => nat$
where $ncols\ A = CARD('columns)$

lemma $nrows-not-0[simp]$:
shows $0 \neq nrows\ A$ **unfolding** $nrows-def$ **by** $simp$

lemma $ncols-not-0[simp]$:
shows $0 \neq ncols\ A$ **unfolding** $ncols-def$ **by** $simp$

3 Code Generation for matrices

lemma $[code\ abstract]:\ vec-lambda\ (vec-nth\ v) = (v::('a::\{type\}, 'b::\{finite\})\ vec)$
using $vec-lambda-eta$ **by** $fast$

lemma $[code\ abstract]:\ vec-nth\ 0 = (\%x.\ 0)$ **by** $(metis\ zero-index)$

lemma $[code\ abstract]:\ vec-nth\ (a + b) = (\%i.\ a\ \$i + b\ \$i)$ **by** $(metis\ vector-add-component)$

definition $mat-mult-row$
where $mat-mult-row\ m\ m'\ f = vec-lambda\ (\%c.\ setsum\ (\%k.\ ((m\ \$f)\ \$k) * ((m'\ \$k)\ \$c))\ (UNIV :: 'n::finite\ set))$

lemma $mat-mult-row-code\ [code\ abstract]:$
 $vec-nth\ (mat-mult-row\ m\ m'\ f) = (\%c.\ setsum\ (\%k.\ ((m\ \$f)\ \$k) * ((m'\ \$k)\ \$c))\ (UNIV :: 'n::finite\ set))$
by $(simp\ add:\ mat-mult-row-def\ fun-eq-iff)$

lemma $mat-mult\ [code\ abstract]:\ vec-nth\ (m ** m') = mat-mult-row\ m\ m'$
unfolding $matrix-matrix-mult-def\ mat-mult-row-def[abs-def]$
using $vec-lambda-beta$ **by** $auto$

lemma $[code\ abstract]:\ vec-nth\ (a + b) = (\%i.\ a\ \$i + b\ \$i)$ **by** $(metis\ vector-add-component)$

4 Elementary Operations

Some previous results:

lemma $invertible-mult$:
assumes $inv-A$: $invertible\ A$
and $inv-B$: $invertible\ B$
shows $invertible\ (A ** B)$

proof –
obtain A' **where** AA' : $A ** A' = mat\ 1$ **and** $A'A$: $A' ** A = mat\ 1$ **using** $inv-A$ **unfolding** $invertible-def$ **by** $blast$
obtain B' **where** BB' : $B ** B' = mat\ 1$ **and** $B'B$: $B' ** B = mat\ 1$ **using** $inv-B$ **unfolding** $invertible-def$ **by** $blast$
show $?thesis$

```

proof (unfold invertible-def, rule exI[of - B'**A'], rule conjI)
  have A ** B ** (B' ** A') = A ** (B ** (B' ** A')) using matrix-mul-assoc[of
A B (B' ** A'), symmetric] .
  also have ... = A ** (B ** B' ** A') unfolding matrix-mul-assoc[of B B' A']
..
  also have ... = A ** (mat 1 ** A') unfolding BB' ..
  also have ... = A ** A' unfolding matrix-mul-lid ..
  also have ... = mat 1 unfolding AA' ..
  finally show A ** B ** (B' ** A') = mat (1::'a) .
  have B' ** A' ** (A ** B) = B' ** (A' ** (A ** B)) using matrix-mul-assoc[of
B' A' (A ** B), symmetric] .
  also have ... = B' ** (A' ** A ** B) unfolding matrix-mul-assoc[of A' A B]
..
  also have ... = B' ** (mat 1 ** B) unfolding A'A ..
  also have ... = B' ** B unfolding matrix-mul-lid ..
  also have ... = mat 1 unfolding B'B ..
  finally show B' ** A' ** (A ** B) = mat 1 .
qed
qed

```

In the library, *matrix-inv* $?A = (\text{SOME } A'. ?A ** A' = \text{mat } (1::?'a) \wedge A' ** ?A = \text{mat } (1::?'a))$ allows the use of non square matrices. The following lemma can be also proved fixing *A*

```

lemma matrix-inv-unique:
  fixes A::'a::{semiring-1} ^'n ^'n
  assumes AB: A**B=mat 1 and BA: B**A=mat 1
  shows matrix-inv A = B
proof (unfold matrix-inv-def, rule some-equality)
  show A ** B = mat (1::'a)  $\wedge$  B ** A = mat (1::'a) using AB BA by simp
  fix C assume A ** C = mat (1::'a)  $\wedge$  C ** A = mat (1::'a)
  hence AC: A ** C = mat (1::'a) and CA: C ** A = mat (1::'a) by auto
  have B = B ** (mat 1) unfolding matrix-mul-rid ..
  also have ... = B ** (A**C) unfolding AC ..
  also have ... = B ** A ** C unfolding matrix-mul-assoc ..
  also have ... = C unfolding BA matrix-mul-lid ..
  finally show C = B ..
qed

```

```

lemma mat-1-fun: mat 1 $ a $ b = ( $\lambda i j$ . if  $i=j$  then 1 else 0) a b unfolding
mat-def by auto

```

```

lemma mat1-sum-eq:
  shows ( $\sum k \in \text{UNIV}. \text{mat } (1::'a::\{\text{semiring-1}\}) \$ s \$ k * \text{mat } 1 \$ k \$ t$ ) = mat
1 $ s $ t
proof (unfold mat-def, auto)
  let ?f= $\lambda k$ . (if  $t = k$  then  $1::'a$  else  $(0::'a)$ ) * (if  $k = t$  then  $1::'a$  else  $(0::'a)$ )
  have univ-eq: UNIV = (UNIV - {t})  $\cup$  {t} by fast
  have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {t})  $\cup$  {t}) using univ-eq by

```

```

simp
  also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {t}) + setsum ?f {t} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
  auto)
  also have ... = 0 + setsum ?f {t} by auto
  also have ... = setsum ?f {t} by simp
  also have ... = 1 by simp
  finally show setsum ?f UNIV = 1 .
next
  assume s-not-t: s ≠ t
  let ?g = λk. (if s = k then 1::'a else 0) * (if k = t then 1 else 0)
  have setsum ?g UNIV = setsum (λk. 0::'a) (UNIV::'b set) by (rule setsum-cong2,
  simp add: s-not-t)
  also have ... = 0 by simp
  finally show setsum ?g UNIV = 0 .
qed

```

```

lemma finite-rows: finite (rows A)
proof -
  def f ≡ λi. row i A
  show ?thesis unfolding rows-def using finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat[of f] unfolding
  f-def by simp
qed

```

```

lemma finite-columns: finite (columns A)
proof -
  def f ≡ λi. column i A
  show ?thesis unfolding columns-def using finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat[of f] unfolding
  f-def by simp
qed

```

```

lemma invertible-mat-n:
  fixes n::'a::{field}
  assumes n: n ≠ 0
  shows invertible ((mat n)::'ann)
proof (unfold invertible-def, rule exI[of - mat (inverse n)], rule conjI)
  show mat n ** mat (inverse n) = (mat 1::'ann)
  proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def mat-def, vector, auto)
    fix ia::'n
    let ?f = (λk. (if ia = k then n else 0) * (if k = ia then inverse n else 0))
    have UNIV-rw: (UNIV::'n set) = insert ia (UNIV - {ia}) by auto
    have (∑ k ∈ (UNIV::'n set). (if ia = k then n else 0) * (if k = ia then inverse
    n else 0)) =
      (∑ k ∈ insert ia (UNIV - {ia}). (if ia = k then n else 0) * (if k = ia then
    inverse n else 0)) using UNIV-rw by simp
    also have ... = ?f ia + setsum ?f (UNIV - {ia})
  proof (rule setsum.insert)
    show finite (UNIV - {ia}) using finite-UNIV by fastforce
  qed
  qed

```

```

    show  $ia \notin UNIV - \{ia\}$  by fast
  qed
  also have ... = 1 using right-inverse[OF n] by simp
  finally show  $(\sum_{k \in (UNIV::'n \text{ set})}. (if\ ia = k \text{ then } n \text{ else } 0) * (if\ k = ia \text{ then } inverse\ n \text{ else } 0)) = (1::'a)$  .
  fix  $i::'n$ 
  assume  $i\text{-not-}ia: i \neq ia$ 
  show  $(\sum_{k \in (UNIV::'n \text{ set})}. (if\ i = k \text{ then } n \text{ else } 0) * (if\ k = ia \text{ then } inverse\ n \text{ else } 0)) = 0$  by (rule setsum-0', simp add: i-not-ia)
  qed
next
  show  $mat\ (inverse\ n) ** mat\ n = ((mat\ 1)::'a^{n^{'n}})$ 
  proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def mat-def, vector, auto)
    fix  $ia::'n$ 
    let  $?f = (\lambda k. (if\ ia = k \text{ then } inverse\ n \text{ else } 0) * (if\ k = ia \text{ then } n \text{ else } 0))$ 
    have  $UNIV\text{-}rw: (UNIV::'n \text{ set}) = insert\ ia\ (UNIV - \{ia\})$  by auto
    have  $(\sum_{k \in (UNIV::'n \text{ set})}. (if\ ia = k \text{ then } inverse\ n \text{ else } 0) * (if\ k = ia \text{ then } n \text{ else } 0)) =$ 
       $(\sum_{k \in insert\ ia\ (UNIV - \{ia\})}. (if\ ia = k \text{ then } inverse\ n \text{ else } 0) * (if\ k = ia \text{ then } n \text{ else } 0))$  using UNIV-rw by simp
    also have ... =  $?f\ ia + setsum\ ?f\ (UNIV - \{ia\})$ 
    proof (rule setsum.insert)
      show  $finite\ (UNIV - \{ia\})$  using finite-UNIV by fastforce
      show  $ia \notin UNIV - \{ia\}$  by fast
    qed
    also have ... = 1 using left-inverse[OF n] by simp
    finally show  $(\sum_{k \in (UNIV::'n \text{ set})}. (if\ ia = k \text{ then } inverse\ n \text{ else } 0) * (if\ k = ia \text{ then } n \text{ else } 0)) = (1::'a)$  .
    fix  $i::'n$ 
    assume  $i\text{-not-}ia: i \neq ia$ 
    show  $(\sum_{k \in (UNIV::'n \text{ set})}. (if\ i = k \text{ then } inverse\ n \text{ else } 0) * (if\ k = ia \text{ then } n \text{ else } 0)) = 0$  by (rule setsum-0', simp add: i-not-ia)
  qed
qed

```

corollary *invertible-mat-1:*

shows $invertible\ (mat\ (1::'a::\{field\}))$ **by** (metis invertible-mat-n zero-neq-one)

Functions between two real vector spaces form a real vector

instantiation $fun :: (real\text{-}vector, real\text{-}vector) \Rightarrow real\text{-}vector$
begin

definition $plus\text{-}fun\ f\ g = (\lambda i. f\ i + g\ i)$

definition $zero\text{-}fun = (\lambda i. 0)$

definition $scaleR\text{-}fun\ a\ f = (\lambda i. a *_{\mathbb{R}} f\ i)$

instance proof

fix $a::'a \Rightarrow 'b$ **and** $b::'a \Rightarrow 'b$ **and** $c::'a \Rightarrow 'b$

show $a + b + c = a + (b + c)$ **unfolding** fun-eq-iff **unfolding** plus-fun-def

```

by auto
show  $a + b = b + a$  unfolding fun-eq-iff unfolding plus-fun-def by auto
show  $(0::'a \Rightarrow 'b) + a = a$  unfolding fun-eq-iff unfolding plus-fun-def
zero-fun-def by auto
show  $- a + a = (0::'a \Rightarrow 'b)$  unfolding fun-eq-iff unfolding plus-fun-def
zero-fun-def by auto
show  $a - b = a + - b$  unfolding fun-eq-iff unfolding plus-fun-def zero-fun-def
by auto
next
fix  $a::real$  and  $x::('a \Rightarrow 'b)$  and  $y::'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
show  $a *_R (x + y) = a *_R x + a *_R y$ 
unfolding fun-eq-iff plus-fun-def scaleR-fun-def scaleR-right.add by auto
next
fix  $a::real$  and  $b::real$  and  $x::'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
show  $(a + b) *_R x = a *_R x + b *_R x$ 
unfolding fun-eq-iff unfolding plus-fun-def scaleR-fun-def unfolding scaleR-left.add
by auto
show  $a *_R b *_R x = (a * b) *_R x$  unfolding fun-eq-iff unfolding scaleR-fun-def
by auto
show  $(1::real) *_R x = x$  unfolding fun-eq-iff unfolding scaleR-fun-def by auto
qed
end

```

Definitions of elementary row operations

definition *interchange-rows* :: $('a::semiring-1) \wedge 'n \wedge 'm \Rightarrow 'm \Rightarrow 'm \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'n \wedge 'm$
where *interchange-rows* $A \ a \ b = (\chi \ i \ j. \text{if } i=a \text{ then } A \ \$ \ b \ \$ \ j \text{ else if } i=b \text{ then } A \ \$ \ a \ \$ \ j \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

definition *mult-row* :: $('a::semiring-1) \wedge 'n \wedge 'm \Rightarrow 'm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'n \wedge 'm$
where *mult-row* $A \ a \ q = (\chi \ i \ j. \text{if } i=a \text{ then } q*(A \ \$ \ a \ \$ \ j) \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

definition *row-add* :: $('a::semiring-1) \wedge 'n \wedge 'm \Rightarrow 'm \Rightarrow 'm \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'n \wedge 'm$
where *row-add* $A \ a \ b \ q = (\chi \ i \ j. \text{if } i=a \text{ then } (A \ \$ \ a \ \$ \ j) + q*(A \ \$ \ b \ \$ \ j) \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

Definitions of elementary column operations

definition *interchange-columns* :: $('a::semiring-1) \wedge 'n \wedge 'm \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'n \wedge 'm$
where *interchange-columns* $A \ n \ m = (\chi \ i \ j. \text{if } j=n \text{ then } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ m \text{ else if } j=m \text{ then } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

definition *mult-column* :: $('a::semiring-1) \wedge 'n \wedge 'm \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'n \wedge 'm$
where *mult-column* $A \ n \ q = (\chi \ i \ j. \text{if } j=n \text{ then } (A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)*q \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

definition *column-add* :: $('a::semiring-1) \wedge 'n \wedge 'm \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'n \wedge 'm$
where *column-add* $A \ n \ m \ q = (\chi \ i \ j. \text{if } j=n \text{ then } ((A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n) + (A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ m)*q) \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

Properties about *interchange-rows*

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lemma interchange-same-rows: interchange-rows  $A$   $a$   $a$  =  $A$ 
  unfolding interchange-rows-def by vector

lemma interchange-rows-i[simp]: interchange-rows  $A$   $i$   $j$   $\$ i$  =  $A$   $\$ j$ 
  unfolding interchange-rows-def by vector

lemma interchange-rows-j[simp]: interchange-rows  $A$   $i$   $j$   $\$ j$  =  $A$   $\$ i$ 
  unfolding interchange-rows-def by vector

lemma interchange-rows-preserves:
  assumes  $i \neq a$  and  $j \neq a$ 
  shows interchange-rows  $A$   $i$   $j$   $\$ a$  =  $A$   $\$ a$ 
  using assms unfolding interchange-rows-def by vector

lemma interchange-rows-mat-1:
  shows interchange-rows (mat 1)  $a$   $b$  **  $A$  = interchange-rows  $A$   $a$   $b$ 
proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def interchange-rows-def, vector, auto)
  fix  $ia$ 
  let  $?f = (\lambda k. \text{mat } (1::'a) \$ a \$ k * A \$ k \$ ia)$ 
  have univ-rw:  $UNIV = (UNIV - \{a\}) \cup \{a\}$  by auto
  have setsum  $?f$   $UNIV = \text{setsum } ?f ((UNIV - \{a\}) \cup \{a\})$  using univ-rw by
  auto
  also have ... =  $\text{setsum } ?f (UNIV - \{a\}) + \text{setsum } ?f \{a\}$ 
  proof (rule setsum-Un-disjoint)
    show finite  $(UNIV - \{a\})$  by (metis finite-code)
    show finite  $\{a\}$  by simp
    show  $(UNIV - \{a\}) \cap \{a\} = \{\}$  by simp
  qed
  also have ... =  $\text{setsum } ?f \{a\}$  unfolding mat-def by auto
  also have ... =  $?f a$  by auto
  also have ... =  $A \$ a \$ ia$  unfolding mat-def by auto
  finally show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV} \text{mat } (1::'a) \$ a \$ k * A \$ k \$ ia) = A \$ a \$ ia$  .
  assume  $i: a \neq b$ 
  let  $?g = (\lambda k. \text{mat } (1::'a) \$ b \$ k * A \$ k \$ ia)$ 
  have univ-rw':  $UNIV = (UNIV - \{b\}) \cup \{b\}$  by auto
  have setsum  $?g$   $UNIV = \text{setsum } ?g ((UNIV - \{b\}) \cup \{b\})$  using univ-rw' by
  auto
  also have ... =  $\text{setsum } ?g (UNIV - \{b\}) + \text{setsum } ?g \{b\}$  by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
  auto)
  also have ... =  $\text{setsum } ?g \{b\}$  unfolding mat-def by auto
  also have ... =  $?g b$  by simp
  finally show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV} \text{mat } (1::'a) \$ b \$ k * A \$ k \$ ia) = A \$ b \$ ia$ 
unfolding mat-def by simp
next
  fix  $i j$ 
  assume  $ib: i \neq b$  and  $ia: i \neq a$ 
  let  $?h = (\lambda k. \text{mat } (1::'a) \$ i \$ k * A \$ k \$ j)$ 
  have univ-rw'':  $UNIV = (UNIV - \{i\}) \cup \{i\}$  by auto
  have setsum  $?h$   $UNIV = \text{setsum } ?h ((UNIV - \{i\}) \cup \{i\})$  using univ-rw'' by

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auto
also have ... = setsum ?h (UNIV - {i}) + setsum ?h {i} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
also have ... = setsum ?h {i} unfolding mat-def by auto
also have ... = ?h i by simp
finally show ( $\sum_{k \in \text{UNIV}} \text{mat } (1::'a) \$ i \$ k * A \$ k \$ j$ ) =  $A \$ i \$ j$ 
unfolding mat-def by auto
qed

lemma invertible-interchange-rows: invertible (interchange-rows (mat 1) a b)
proof (unfold invertible-def, rule exI[of - interchange-rows (mat 1) a b], simp,
unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, vector, clarify,
unfold interchange-rows-def, vector, unfold mat-1-fun, auto+)
  fix s t::'b
  assume s-not-t: s ≠ t
  show ( $\sum_{k::'b \in \text{UNIV}} (\text{if } s = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) * (\text{if } k = t \text{ then } 1::'a$ 
  else if k = t then 1::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (0::'a)
    by (rule setsum-0', simp add: s-not-t)
  assume b-not-t: b ≠ t
  show ( $\sum_{k \in \text{UNIV}} (\text{if } s = b \text{ then if } t = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a) \text{ else if } s = k$ 
  then 1::'a else (0::'a)) *
    (if k = t then 0::'a else if k = b then 1::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a)))
  =
    (0::'a) by (rule setsum-0', simp)
  assume a-not-t: a ≠ t
  show ( $\sum_{k \in \text{UNIV}} (\text{if } s = a \text{ then if } b = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a) \text{ else if } s = b$ 
  then if a = k then 1::'a else (0::'a) else if s = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) *
    (if k = a then 0::'a else if k = b then 0::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a)))
  =
    (0::'a) by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: s-not-t)
next
  fix s t::'b
  assume a-not-eq-t: a ≠ t and s-not-eq-t: s ≠ t
  show ( $\sum_{k \in \text{UNIV}} (\text{if } s = a \text{ then if } t = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a) \text{ else if } s = t$ 
  then if a = k then 1::'a else (0::'a) else if s = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) *
    (if k = a then 1::'a else if k = t then 0::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a)))
  =
    (0::'a) apply (rule setsum-0') using s-not-eq-t by fastforce
next
  fix s t::'b
  show ( $\sum_{k \in \text{UNIV}} (\text{if } t = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) * (\text{if } k = t \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else if } k = t$ 
  then 1::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
  proof -
    let ?f=(λk. (if t = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = t then 1::'a else if k = t
  then 1::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a)))
    have univ-eq: UNIV = ((UNIV - {t}) ∪ {t}) by auto
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {t}) ∪ {t}) using univ-eq by
simp
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {t}) + setsum ?f {t} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,

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auto)
  also have ... = 0 + setsum ?f {t} by auto
  also have ... = setsum ?f {t} by simp
  also have ... = 1 by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
next
  fix s t::'b
  assume b-noteq-t: b ≠ t
  show (∑ k∈UNIV. (if b = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = t then 0::'a else
if k = b then 1::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
  proof -
    let ?f=(λk. (if b = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = t then 0::'a else if k = b
then 1::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a)))
    have univ-eq: UNIV = ((UNIV - {b}) ∪ {b}) by auto
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {b}) ∪ {b}) using univ-eq by
simp
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {b}) + setsum ?f {b} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
    also have ... = 0 + setsum ?f {b} by auto
    also have ... = setsum ?f {b} by simp
    also have ... = 1 using b-noteq-t by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  assume a-noteq-t: a ≠ t
  show (∑ k∈UNIV. (if t = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then 0::'a else
if k = b then 0::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
  proof -
    let ?f=(λk. (if t = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then 0::'a else if k =
b then 0::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a)))
    have univ-eq: UNIV = ((UNIV - {t}) ∪ {t}) by auto
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {t}) ∪ {t}) using univ-eq by
simp
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {t}) + setsum ?f {t} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
    also have ... = 0 + setsum ?f {t} by auto
    also have ... = setsum ?f {t} by simp
    also have ... = 1 using b-noteq-t a-noteq-t by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
next
  fix s t::'b
  assume a-noteq-t: a ≠ t
  show (∑ k∈UNIV. (if a = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then 1::'a else
if k = t then 0::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
  proof -
    let ?f=λk. (if a = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then 1::'a else if k =
t then 0::'a else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))
    have univ-eq: UNIV = ((UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a}) by auto

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    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a}) using univ-eq by
simp
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a}) + setsum ?f {a} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
    also have ... = 0 + setsum ?f {a} by auto
    also have ... = setsum ?f {a} by simp
    also have ... = 1 using a-noteq-t by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

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Properties about *mult-row*

```

lemma mult-row-mat-1: mult-row (mat 1) a q ** A = mult-row A a q
proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def mult-row-def, vector, auto)
  fix ia
  let ?f=λk. q * mat (1::'a) $ a $ k * A $ k $ ia
  have univ-rw:UNIV = (UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a} by auto
  have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a}) using univ-rw by
auto
  also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a}) + setsum ?f {a} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
  also have ... = setsum ?f {a} unfolding mat-def by auto
  also have ... = ?f a by auto
  also have ... = q * A $ a $ ia unfolding mat-def by auto
  finally show (∑ k∈UNIV. q * mat (1::'a) $ a $ k * A $ k $ ia) = q * A $ a
$ ia .
  fix i
  assume i: i ≠ a
  let ?g=λk. mat (1::'a) $ i $ k * A $ k $ ia
  have univ-rw'':UNIV = (UNIV - {i}) ∪ {i} by auto
  have setsum ?g UNIV = setsum ?g ((UNIV - {i}) ∪ {i}) using univ-rw'' by
auto
  also have ... = setsum ?g (UNIV - {i}) + setsum ?g {i} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
  also have ... = setsum ?g {i} unfolding mat-def by auto
  also have ... = ?g i by simp
  finally show (∑ k∈UNIV. mat (1::'a) $ i $ k * A $ k $ ia) = A $ i $ ia
unfolding mat-def by simp
qed

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lemma invertible-mult-row:

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  assumes qk: q*k=1 and kq: k*q=1
  shows invertible (mult-row (mat 1) a q)
proof (unfold invertible-def, rule exI[of - mult-row (mat 1) a k],rule conjI)
  show mult-row (mat (1::'a)) a q ** mult-row (mat (1::'a)) a k = mat (1::'a)
  proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, vector, clarify, unfold mult-row-def, vec-
tor, unfold mat-1-fun, auto)
    show (∑ ka∈UNIV. q * (if a = ka then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if ka = a then k
* (1::'a) else if ka = a then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)

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proof –
  let  $?f = \lambda ka. q * (if\ a = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ ka = a\ then\ k * (1::'a)$ 
  else if  $ka = a$  then  $1::'a$  else  $(0::'a)$ )
  have univ-eq:  $UNIV = ((UNIV - \{a\}) \cup \{a\})$  by auto
  have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a}) using univ-eq
by simp
  also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ (UNIV - \{a\}) + setsum\ ?f\ \{a\}$  by (rule
setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
  also have  $\dots = 0 + setsum\ ?f\ \{a\}$  by auto
  also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ \{a\}$  by simp
  also have  $\dots = 1$  using qk by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
next
fix s
assume s-noteq-a:  $s \neq a$ 
show  $(\sum_{ka \in UNIV}. (if\ s = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ ka = a\ then\ k * (1::'a)$ 
 $(1::'a)$  else if  $ka = a$  then  $1::'a$  else  $0$ )) = 0
  by (rule setsum-0', simp add: s-noteq-a)
next
fix t
assume a-noteq-t:  $a \neq t$ 
show  $(\sum_{ka \in UNIV}. (if\ t = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ ka = a\ then\ k * (0::'a)$ 
 $(0::'a)$  else if  $ka = t$  then  $1::'a$  else  $(0::'a)$ )) =  $(1::'a)$ 
proof –
  let  $?f = \lambda ka. (if\ t = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ ka = a\ then\ k * (0::'a)$ 
  else if  $ka = t$  then  $1::'a$  else  $(0::'a)$ )
  have univ-eq:  $UNIV = ((UNIV - \{t\}) \cup \{t\})$  by auto
  have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {t}) ∪ {t}) using univ-eq
by simp
  also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ (UNIV - \{t\}) + setsum\ ?f\ \{t\}$  by (rule
setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
  also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ \{t\}$  by simp
  also have  $\dots = 1$  using a-noteq-t by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
fix s
assume s-not-t:  $s \neq t$ 
show  $(\sum_{ka \in UNIV}. (if\ s = a\ then\ q * (if\ a = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))\ else$ 
 $if\ s = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ ka = a\ then\ k * (0::'a)\ else\ if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))) = (0::'a)$ 
  by (rule setsum-0', simp add: s-not-t a-noteq-t)
qed
show mult-row (mat (1::'a)) a k ** mult-row (mat (1::'a)) a q = mat (1::'a)
proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, vector, clarify, unfold mult-row-def, vec-
tor, unfold mat-1-fun, auto)
  show  $(\sum_{ka \in UNIV}. k * (if\ a = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ ka = a\ then\ q$ 
 $* (1::'a)\ else\ if\ ka = a\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))) = (1::'a)$ 
proof –

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    let ?f= $\lambda k a. k * (if\ a = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ ka = a\ then\ q * (1::'a)$ 
    else if  $ka = a\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))$ 
    have univ-eq:  $UNIV = ((UNIV - \{a\}) \cup \{a\})$  by auto
    have setsum ?f  $UNIV = setsum\ ?f\ ((UNIV - \{a\}) \cup \{a\})$  using univ-eq
  by simp
    also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ (UNIV - \{a\}) + setsum\ ?f\ \{a\}$  by (rule
    setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
    also have  $\dots = 0 + setsum\ ?f\ \{a\}$  by auto
    also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ \{a\}$  by simp
    also have  $\dots = 1$  using kq by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
next
  fix s
  assume s-not-a:  $s \neq a$ 
  show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if\ s = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ k = a\ then\ q * (1::'a)$ 
  else if  $k = a\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))) = (0::'a)$ 
  by (rule setsum-0', simp add: s-not-a)
next
  fix t
  assume a-not-t:  $a \neq t$ 
  show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if\ t = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ k = a\ then\ q * (0::'a)$ 
  else if  $k = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))) = (1::'a)$ 
  proof -
    let ?f= $\lambda k. (if\ t = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ k = a\ then\ q * (0::'a)\ else$ 
    if  $k = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))$ 
    have univ-eq:  $UNIV = ((UNIV - \{t\}) \cup \{t\})$  by auto
    have setsum ?f  $UNIV = setsum\ ?f\ ((UNIV - \{t\}) \cup \{t\})$  using univ-eq
  by simp
    also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ (UNIV - \{t\}) + setsum\ ?f\ \{t\}$  by (rule
    setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
    also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ \{t\}$  by simp
    also have  $\dots = 1$  using a-not-t by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  fix s
  assume s-not-t:  $s \neq t$ 
  show  $(\sum_{ka \in UNIV}. (if\ s = a\ then\ k * (if\ a = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))\ else$ 
  if  $s = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ ka = a\ then\ q * (0::'a)\ else\ if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))) = (0::'a)$ 
  by (rule setsum-0', simp add: s-not-t)
  qed
qed

```

corollary invertible-mult-row':
 assumes $q\text{-not-zero}: q \neq 0$
 shows *invertible* (*mult-row* (*mat* ($1::'a::\{field\}$)) $a\ q$)
 by (*simp add: invertible-mult-row[*of* $q\ inverse\ q$]* $q\text{-not-zero}$)

Properties about *row-add*

```

lemma row-add-mat-1: row-add (mat 1) a b q ** A = row-add A a b q
proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def row-add-def, vector, auto)
  fix j
  let ?f = (λk. (mat (1::'a) $ a $ k + q * mat (1::'a) $ b $ k) * A $ k $ j)
  show setsum ?f UNIV = A $ a $ j + q * A $ b $ j
  proof (cases a=b)
    case False
      have univ-rw: UNIV = {a} ∪ ({b} ∪ (UNIV - {a} - {b})) by auto
      have setsum-rw: setsum ?f ({b} ∪ (UNIV - {a} - {b})) = setsum ?f {b}
+ setsum ?f (UNIV - {a} - {b}) by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto simp add:
False)
      have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ({a} ∪ ({b} ∪ (UNIV - {a} - {b})))
using univ-rw by simp
      also have ... = setsum ?f {a} + setsum ?f ({b} ∪ (UNIV - {a} - {b})) by
(rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto simp add: False)
      also have ... = setsum ?f {a} + setsum ?f {b} + setsum ?f (UNIV - {a} -
{b}) unfolding setsum-rw ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1)[symmetric] ..
      also have ... = setsum ?f {a} + setsum ?f {b}
      proof -
        have setsum ?f (UNIV - {a} - {b}) = setsum (λk. 0) (UNIV - {a} -
{b}) unfolding mat-def by (rule setsum-cong2, auto)
        also have ... = 0 unfolding setsum-0 ..
        finally show ?thesis by simp
      qed
      also have ... = A $ a $ j + q * A $ b $ j using False unfolding mat-def by
simp
      finally show ?thesis .
    next
      case True
        have univ-rw: UNIV = {b} ∪ (UNIV - {b}) by auto
        have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ({b} ∪ (UNIV - {b})) using univ-rw by
simp
        also have ... = setsum ?f {b} + setsum ?f (UNIV - {b}) by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
        also have ... = setsum ?f {b}
        proof -
          have setsum ?f (UNIV - {b}) = setsum (λk. 0) (UNIV - {b}) using True
unfolding mat-def by auto
          also have ... = 0 unfolding setsum-0 ..
          finally show ?thesis by simp
        qed
        also have ... = A $ a $ j + q * A $ b $ j
        by (unfold True mat-def, simp, metis (hide-lams, no-types) vector-add-component
vector-sadd-rdistrib vector-smult-component vector-smult-lid)
        finally show ?thesis .
      qed
    fix i assume i: i≠a
    let ?g = λk. mat (1::'a) $ i $ k * A $ k $ j
    have univ-rw: UNIV = {i} ∪ (UNIV - {i}) by auto

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have setsum ?g UNIV = setsum ?g ({i} ∪ (UNIV - {i})) using univ-rw by
simp
also have ... = setsum ?g {i} + setsum ?g (UNIV - {i}) by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
also have ... = setsum ?g {i}
proof -
have setsum ?g (UNIV - {i}) = setsum (λk. 0) (UNIV - {i}) unfolding
mat-def by auto
also have ... = 0 unfolding setsum-0 ..
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed
also have ... = A $ i $ j unfolding mat-def by simp
finally show (∑ k∈UNIV. mat (1::'a) $ i $ k * A $ k $ j) = A $ i $ j .
qed

```

lemma invertible-row-add:

```

assumes a-noteq-b: a ≠ b
shows invertible (row-add (mat (1::'a::{ring-1})) a b q)
proof (unfold invertible-def, rule exI[of - (row-add (mat 1) a b (-q))], rule conjI)
show row-add (mat (1::'a)) a b q ** row-add (mat (1::'a)) a b (- q) = mat
(1::'a) using a-noteq-b
proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, vector, clarify, unfold row-add-def, vector,
unfold mat-1-fun, auto)
show (∑ k::'b∈UNIV. (if b = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then (0::'a)
+ - q * (1::'a) else if k = b then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
proof -
let ?f=λk. (if b = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then (0::'a) + - q *
(1::'a) else if k = b then 1::'a else (0::'a))
have univ-eq: UNIV = ((UNIV - {b}) ∪ {b}) by auto
have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {b}) ∪ {b}) using univ-eq
by simp
also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {b}) + setsum ?f {b} by (rule
setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
also have ... = 0 + setsum ?f {b} by auto
also have ... = setsum ?f {b} by simp
also have ... = 1 using a-noteq-b by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed
show (∑ k::'b∈UNIV. ((if a = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + q * (if b = k then
1::'a else (0::'a))) * (if k = a then (1::'a) + -
q * (0::'a) else if k = a then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
proof -
let ?f=λk. ((if a = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + q * (if b = k then 1::'a else
(0::'a))) * (if k = a then (1::'a) + -
q * (0::'a) else if k = a then 1::'a else (0::'a))
have univ-eq: UNIV = ((UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a}) by auto
have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a}) using univ-eq
by simp
also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a}) + setsum ?f {a} by (rule

```

```

setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
  also have ... = 0 + setsum ?f {a} by auto
  also have ... = setsum ?f {a} by simp
  also have ... = 1 using a-noteq-b by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
next
fix s
  assume s-not-a: s ≠ a
  show (∑ k::'b ∈ UNIV. (if s = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then (1::'a)
+ - q * (0::'a) else if k = a then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (0::'a)
    by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: s-not-a)
next
fix t
  assume b-not-t: b ≠ t and a-not-t: a ≠ t
  show (∑ k ∈ UNIV. (if t = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then (0::'a) +
- q * (0::'a) else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
    proof -
      let ?f = λk. (if t = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then (0::'a) + - q *
(0::'a) else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))
      have univ-eq: UNIV = ((UNIV - {t}) ∪ {t}) by auto
      have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {t}) ∪ {t}) using univ-eq
by simp
      also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {t}) + setsum ?f {t} by (rule
setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
      also have ... = 0 + setsum ?f {t} by auto
      also have ... = setsum ?f {t} by simp
      also have ... = 1 using b-not-t a-not-t by simp
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
next
fix s t
  assume b-not-t: b ≠ t and a-not-t: a ≠ t and s-not-t: s ≠ t
  show (∑ k ∈ UNIV. (if s = a then (if a = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + q * (if
b = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) else if s = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) *
(if k = a then (0::'a) + - q * (0::'a) else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))) =
(0::'a) by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: b-not-t a-not-t s-not-t)
next
fix s
  assume s-not-b: s ≠ b
  let ?f = λk. (if s = a then (if a = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + q * (if b = k then
1::'a else (0::'a)) else if s = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) *
(if k = a then (0::'a) + - q * (1::'a) else if k = b then 1::'a else (0::'a))
  show setsum ?f UNIV = (0::'a)
  proof (cases s=a)
    case False
      show ?thesis by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: False s-not-b a-noteq-b)
  next
    case True — This case is different from the other cases

```

```

    have univ-eq:  $UNIV = ((UNIV - \{a\} - \{b\}) \cup (\{b\} \cup \{a\}))$  by auto
    have setsum-a:  $\text{setsum } ?f \{a\} = -q$  unfolding True using s-not-b using
a-noteq-b by auto
    have setsum-b:  $\text{setsum } ?f \{b\} = q$  unfolding True using s-not-b using
a-noteq-b by auto
    have setsum-rest:  $\text{setsum } ?f (UNIV - \{a\} - \{b\}) = 0$  by (rule setsum-0',
auto simp add: True s-not-b a-noteq-b)
    have  $\text{setsum } ?f UNIV = \text{setsum } ?f ((UNIV - \{a\} - \{b\}) \cup (\{b\} \cup \{a\}))$ 
using univ-eq by simp
    also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } ?f (UNIV - \{a\} - \{b\}) + \text{setsum } ?f (\{b\} \cup \{a\})$ 
by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
    also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } ?f (UNIV - \{a\} - \{b\}) + \text{setsum } ?f \{b\} + \text{setsum } ?f \{a\}$ 
by (auto simp add: setsum-Un-disjoint a-noteq-b)
    also have  $\dots = 0$  unfolding setsum-a setsum-b setsum-rest by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
next
  show row-add (mat (1::'a)) a b (- q) ** row-add (mat (1::'a)) a b q = mat
(1::'a) using a-noteq-b
  proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, vector, clarify, unfold row-add-def, vector,
unfold mat-1-fun, auto)
    show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (\text{if } b = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) * (\text{if } k = a \text{ then } (0::'a) + q * (1::'a) \text{ else if } k = b \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a))) = (1::'a)$ 
    proof -
      let ?f =  $\lambda k. (\text{if } b = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) * (\text{if } k = a \text{ then } (0::'a) + q * (1::'a) \text{ else if } k = b \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a))$ 
      have univ-eq:  $UNIV = ((UNIV - \{b\}) \cup \{b\})$  by auto
      have  $\text{setsum } ?f UNIV = \text{setsum } ?f ((UNIV - \{b\}) \cup \{b\})$  using univ-eq
by simp
      also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } ?f (UNIV - \{b\}) + \text{setsum } ?f \{b\}$  by (rule
setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
      also have  $\dots = 0 + \text{setsum } ?f \{b\}$  by auto
      also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } ?f \{b\}$  by simp
      also have  $\dots = 1$  using a-noteq-b by simp
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
  next
    show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. ((\text{if } a = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) + - (q * (\text{if } b = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)))) * (\text{if } k = a \text{ then } (1::'a) + q * (0::'a) \text{ else if } k = a \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a))) = (1::'a)$ 
    proof -
      let ?f =  $\lambda k. ((\text{if } a = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) + - (q * (\text{if } b = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)))) * (\text{if } k = a \text{ then } (1::'a) + q * (0::'a) \text{ else if } k = a \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a))$ 
      have univ-eq:  $UNIV = ((UNIV - \{a\}) \cup \{a\})$  by auto
      have  $\text{setsum } ?f UNIV = \text{setsum } ?f ((UNIV - \{a\}) \cup \{a\})$  using univ-eq
by simp
      also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } ?f (UNIV - \{a\}) + \text{setsum } ?f \{a\}$  by (rule

```

```

setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
  also have ... = 0 + setsum ?f {a} by auto
  also have ... = setsum ?f {a} by simp
  also have ... = 1 using a-noteq-b by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
next
fix s
assume s-not-a: s ≠ a
show (∑ k ∈ UNIV. (if s = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then (1::'a) +
q * (0::'a) else if k = a then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (0::'a)
  by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: s-not-a)
next
fix t
assume b-not-t: b ≠ t and a-not-t: a ≠ t
show (∑ k ∈ UNIV. (if t = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then (0::'a) +
q * (0::'a) else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
  proof -
    let ?f = λk. (if t = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = a then (0::'a) + q *
(0::'a) else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))
    have univ-eq: UNIV = ((UNIV - {t}) ∪ {t}) by auto
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {t}) ∪ {t}) using univ-eq
  by simp
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {t}) + setsum ?f {t} by (rule
setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
    also have ... = 0 + setsum ?f {t} by auto
    also have ... = setsum ?f {t} by simp
    also have ... = 1 using b-not-t a-not-t by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
next
fix s t
assume b-not-t: b ≠ t and a-not-t: a ≠ t and s-not-t: s ≠ t
show (∑ k ∈ UNIV. (if s = a then (if a = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + - q * (if
b = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) else if s = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) *
(if k = a then (0::'a) + q * (0::'a) else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))) =
(0::'a)
  by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: b-not-t a-not-t s-not-t)
next
fix s
assume s-not-b: s ≠ b
let ?f = λk. (if s = a then (if a = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + - q * (if b = k
then 1::'a else (0::'a)) else if s = k then 1::'a else (0::'a))
* (if k = a then (0::'a) + q * (1::'a) else if k = b then 1::'a else (0::'a))
show setsum ?f UNIV = 0
proof (cases s=a)
case False
show ?thesis by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: False s-not-b a-noteq-b)
next

```



```

    case True — This case is different from the other cases
    have univ-eq: UNIV = ((UNIV - {a} - {b}) ∪ ({b} ∪ {a})) by auto
    have setsum-a: setsum ?f {a} = q unfolding True using s-not-b using
a-noteq-b by auto
    have setsum-b: setsum ?f {b} = -q unfolding True using s-not-b using
a-noteq-b by auto
    have setsum-rest: setsum ?f (UNIV - {a} - {b}) = 0 by (rule setsum-0',
auto simp add: True s-not-b a-noteq-b)
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {a} - {b}) ∪ ({b} ∪ {a}))
using univ-eq by simp
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a} - {b}) + setsum ?f ({b} ∪ {a})
by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a} - {b}) + setsum ?f {b} + setsum
?f {a} by (auto simp add: setsum-Un-disjoint a-noteq-b)
    also have ... = 0 unfolding setsum-a setsum-b setsum-rest by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
qed

```

Properties about *interchange-columns*

lemma *interchange-columns-mat-1*: $A ** interchange-columns (mat\ 1)\ a\ b = interchange-columns\ A\ a\ b$

proof (*unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, unfold interchange-columns-def, vector, auto*)

```

fix i
show (∑ k ∈ UNIV. A $ i $ k * mat (1::'a) $ k $ a) = A $ i $ a
proof -
  let ?f = (λ k. A $ i $ k * mat (1::'a) $ k $ a)
  have univ-rw: UNIV = (UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a} by auto
  have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a}) using univ-rw by
auto
  also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a}) + setsum ?f {a} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
  also have ... = setsum ?f {a} unfolding mat-def by auto
  finally show ?thesis unfolding mat-def by simp
qed
assume a-not-b: a ≠ b
show (∑ k ∈ UNIV. A $ i $ k * mat (1::'a) $ k $ b) = A $ i $ b
proof -
  let ?f = (λ k. A $ i $ k * mat (1::'a) $ k $ b)
  have univ-rw: UNIV = (UNIV - {b}) ∪ {b} by auto
  have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {b}) ∪ {b}) using univ-rw by
auto
  also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {b}) + setsum ?f {b} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
  also have ... = setsum ?f {b} unfolding mat-def by auto
  finally show ?thesis unfolding mat-def by simp
qed

```

```

next
  fix i j
  assume j-not-b:  $j \neq b$  and j-not-a:  $j \neq a$ 
  show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ k * mat \ (1::'a) \ \$ \ k \ \$ \ j) = A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j$ 
  proof -
    let ?f =  $(\lambda k. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ k * mat \ (1::'a) \ \$ \ k \ \$ \ j)$ 
    have univ-rw:  $UNIV = (UNIV - \{j\}) \cup \{j\}$  by auto
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f  $((UNIV - \{j\}) \cup \{j\})$  using univ-rw by
    auto
    also have ... = setsum ?f  $(UNIV - \{j\})$  + setsum ?f  $\{j\}$  by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
    auto)
    also have ... = setsum ?f  $\{j\}$  unfolding mat-def using j-not-b j-not-a by
    auto
    finally show ?thesis unfolding mat-def by simp
  qed
qed

lemma invertible-interchange-columns: invertible  $(interchange-columns \ (mat \ 1) \ a \ b)$ 
proof (unfold invertible-def, rule exI[of - interchange-columns  $(mat \ 1) \ a \ b$ ], simp,
  unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, vector, clarify,
  unfold interchange-columns-def, vector, unfold mat-1-fun, auto+)
  show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if \ k = b \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ if \ k = b \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ if \ b = k \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ (0::'a)) * (if \ k = b \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ (0::'a))) = (1::'a)$ 
  proof -
    let ?f =  $(\lambda k. (if \ k = b \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ if \ k = b \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ if \ b = k \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ (0::'a)) * (if \ k = b \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ (0::'a)))$ 
    have univ-rw:  $UNIV = (UNIV - \{b\}) \cup \{b\}$  by auto
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f  $((UNIV - \{b\}) \cup \{b\})$  using univ-rw by
    auto
    also have ... = setsum ?f  $(UNIV - \{b\})$  + setsum ?f  $\{b\}$  by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
    auto)
    also have ... = setsum ?f  $\{b\}$  by auto
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed
  assume a-not-b:  $a \neq b$ 
  show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if \ k = a \ then \ 0::'a \ else \ if \ k = b \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ if \ a = k \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ (0::'a)) * (if \ k = b \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ (0::'a))) = (1::'a)$ 
  proof -
    let ?f =  $(\lambda k. (if \ k = a \ then \ 0::'a \ else \ if \ k = b \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ if \ a = k \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ (0::'a)) * (if \ k = b \ then \ 1::'a \ else \ (0::'a)))$ 
    have univ-rw:  $UNIV = (UNIV - \{b\}) \cup \{b\}$  by auto
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f  $((UNIV - \{b\}) \cup \{b\})$  using univ-rw by
    auto
    also have ... = setsum ?f  $(UNIV - \{b\})$  + setsum ?f  $\{b\}$  by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
    auto)
    also have ... = setsum ?f  $\{b\}$  using a-not-b by simp
    finally show ?thesis using a-not-b by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

next
  fix t
    assume b-not-t:  $b \neq t$ 
    show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if\ k = b\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ if\ k = b\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ if\ b = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ k = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))) = (0::'a)$ 
    apply (rule setsum-0') using b-not-t by auto
    assume b-not-a:  $b \neq a$ 
    show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if\ k = a\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ if\ k = b\ then\ 0::'a\ else\ if\ b = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ t = a\ then\ if\ k = b\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)\ else\ if\ t = b\ then\ if\ k = a\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)\ else\ if\ k = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))) = (0::'a)$ 
    apply (rule setsum-0') using b-not-t by auto
  next
    fix t
      assume a-not-b:  $a \neq b$  and a-not-t:  $a \neq t$ 
      show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if\ k = a\ then\ 0::'a\ else\ if\ k = b\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ if\ a = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ t = b\ then\ if\ k = a\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)\ else\ if\ k = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))) = (0::'a)$ 
      by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: a-not-b a-not-t)
    next
      assume b-not-a:  $b \neq a$ 
      show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if\ k = a\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ if\ k = b\ then\ 0::'a\ else\ if\ b = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ k = a\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))) = (1::'a)$ 
      proof -
        let ?f =  $\lambda k. (if\ k = a\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ if\ k = b\ then\ 0::'a\ else\ if\ b = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ k = a\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))$ 
        have univ-rw:  $UNIV = (UNIV - \{a\}) \cup \{a\}$  by auto
        have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {a})  $\cup$  {a}) using univ-rw by auto
        also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a}) + setsum ?f {a} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
        also have ... = setsum ?f {a} using b-not-a by simp
        finally show ?thesis using b-not-a by auto
      qed
    next
      fix t
        assume t-not-a:  $t \neq a$  and t-not-b:  $t \neq b$ 
        show  $(\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if\ k = a\ then\ 0::'a\ else\ if\ k = b\ then\ 0::'a\ else\ if\ t = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ k = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))) = (1::'a)$ 
        proof -
          let ?f =  $\lambda k. (if\ k = a\ then\ 0::'a\ else\ if\ k = b\ then\ 0::'a\ else\ if\ t = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ k = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))$ 
          have univ-rw:  $UNIV = (UNIV - \{t\}) \cup \{t\}$  by auto
          have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {t})  $\cup$  {t}) using univ-rw by auto
          also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {t}) + setsum ?f {t} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
          also have ... = setsum ?f {t} using t-not-a t-not-b by simp
        qed
      end
    end
  end

```

```

    also have ... = 1 using t-not-a t-not-b by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
qed
next
  fix s t
  assume s-not-a: s ≠ a and s-not-b: s ≠ b and s-not-t: s ≠ t
  show (∑ k∈UNIV. (if k = a then 0::'a else if k = b then 0::'a else if s = k then
1::'a else (0::'a)) *
    (if t = a then if k = b then 1::'a else (0::'a) else if t = b then if k = a then
1::'a else (0::'a) else if k = t then 1::'a else (0::'a))) =
    (0::'a)
  by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: s-not-a s-not-b s-not-t)
qed

```

Properties about *mult-column*

```

lemma mult-column-mat-1: A ** mult-column (mat 1) a q = mult-column A a q
proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, unfold mult-column-def, vector, auto)
  fix i
  show (∑ k∈UNIV. A $ i $ k * (mat (1::'a) $ k $ a * q)) = A $ i $ a * q
  proof -
    let ?f=λk. A $ i $ k * (mat (1::'a) $ k $ a * q)
    have univ-rw:UNIV = (UNIV- {a}) ∪ {a} by auto
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV- {a}) ∪ {a}) using univ-rw by
auto
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV- {a}) + setsum ?f {a} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
    also have ... = setsum ?f {a} unfolding mat-def by auto
    also have ... = A $ i $ a * q unfolding mat-def by auto
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  fix j
  show (∑ k∈UNIV. A $ i $ k * mat (1::'a) $ k $ j) = A $ i $ j
  proof -
    let ?f=λk. A $ i $ k * mat (1::'a) $ k $ j
    have univ-rw:UNIV = (UNIV- {j}) ∪ {j} by auto
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV- {j}) ∪ {j}) using univ-rw by
auto
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV- {j}) + setsum ?f {j} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
    also have ... = setsum ?f {j} unfolding mat-def by auto
    also have ... = A $ i $ j unfolding mat-def by auto
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed

```

lemma invertible-mult-column:

```

  assumes qk: q*k=1 and kq: k*q=1
  shows invertible (mult-column (mat 1) a q)
proof (unfold invertible-def, rule exI[of - mult-column (mat 1) a k], rule conjI)

```

```

show mult-column (mat 1) a q ** mult-column (mat 1) a k = mat 1
proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, vector, clarify, unfold mult-column-def,
vector, unfold mat-1-fun, auto)
  fix t
  show ( $\sum_{ka \in UNIV}. (if\ ka = a\ then\ (if\ t = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * q\ else$ 
   $if\ t = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) *$ 
   $(if\ t = a\ then\ (if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * k\ else\ if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a$ 
   $else\ (0::'a))) =$ 
   $(1::'a)$ 
  proof -
  let ?f =  $\lambda ka. (if\ ka = a\ then\ (if\ t = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * q\ else\ if\ t =$ 
   $ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) *$ 
   $(if\ t = a\ then\ (if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * k\ else\ if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a$ 
   $else\ (0::'a))$ 
  have univ-rw:UNIV = (UNIV - {t})  $\cup$  {t} by auto
  have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {t})  $\cup$  {t}) using univ-rw by
  auto
  also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {t}) + setsum ?f {t} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
  auto)
  also have ... = setsum ?f {t} by auto
  also have ... = 1 using qk by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
fix s
assume s-not-t: s  $\neq$  t
show ( $\sum_{ka \in UNIV}. (if\ ka = a\ then\ (if\ s = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * q\ else$ 
   $if\ s = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) *$ 
   $(if\ t = a\ then\ (if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * k\ else\ if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a$ 
   $else\ (0::'a))) =$ 
   $(0::'a)$ 
  apply (rule setsum-0') using s-not-t by auto
qed
show mult-column (mat (1::'a)) a k ** mult-column (mat (1::'a)) a q = mat
  (1::'a)
proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, vector, clarify, unfold mult-column-def,
vector, unfold mat-1-fun, auto)
  fix t
  show ( $\sum_{ka \in UNIV}. (if\ ka = a\ then\ (if\ t = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * k\ else$ 
   $if\ t = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) *$ 
   $(if\ t = a\ then\ (if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * q\ else\ if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a$ 
   $else\ (0::'a))) = (1::'a)$ 
  proof -
  let ?f =  $\lambda ka. (if\ ka = a\ then\ (if\ t = ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * k\ else\ if\ t =$ 
   $ka\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) *$ 
   $(if\ t = a\ then\ (if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * q\ else\ if\ ka = t\ then\ 1::'a$ 
   $else\ (0::'a))$ 
  have univ-rw:UNIV = (UNIV - {t})  $\cup$  {t} by auto
  have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {t})  $\cup$  {t}) using univ-rw by
  auto

```

```

also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {t}) + setsum ?f {t} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
also have ... = setsum ?f {t} by auto
also have ... = 1 using kq by auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed
fix s assume s-not-t: s ≠ t
show (∑ ka∈UNIV. (if ka = a then (if s = ka then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * k else
if s = ka then 1::'a else (0::'a)) *
(if t = a then (if ka = t then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * q else if ka = t then 1::'a
else (0::'a))) = 0
apply (rule setsum-0') using s-not-t by auto
qed
qed

```

corollary *invertible-mult-column'*:

```

assumes q-not-zero: q ≠ 0
shows invertible (mult-column (mat (1::'a::{field}))) a q)
by (simp add: invertible-mult-column[of q inverse q] q-not-zero)

```

Properties about *column-add*

lemma *column-add-mat-1*: A ** *column-add* (mat 1) a b q = *column-add* A a b q

```

proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def,
unfold column-add-def, vector, auto)
fix i
let ?f=λk. A $ i $ k * (mat (1::'a) $ k $ a + mat (1::'a) $ k $ b * q)
show setsum ?f UNIV = A $ i $ a + A $ i $ b * q
proof (cases a=b)
case True
have univ-rw: UNIV = (UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a} by auto
have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a}) using univ-rw by
auto
also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a}) + setsum ?f {a} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
also have ... = setsum ?f {a} unfolding mat-def True by auto
also have ... = ?f a by auto
also have ... = A $ i $ a + A $ i $ b * q using True unfolding mat-1-fun
using distrib-left[of A $ i $ b 1 q] by auto
finally show ?thesis .
next
case False
have univ-rw: UNIV = {a} ∪ ({b} ∪ (UNIV - {a} - {b})) by auto
have setsum-rw: setsum ?f ({b} ∪ (UNIV - {a} - {b})) = setsum ?f {b}
+ setsum ?f (UNIV - {a} - {b}) by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto simp add:
False)
have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ({a} ∪ ({b} ∪ (UNIV - {a} - {b})))
using univ-rw by simp
also have ... = setsum ?f {a} + setsum ?f ({b} ∪ (UNIV - {a} - {b})) by
(rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto simp add: False)

```

```

    also have ... = setsum ?f {a} + setsum ?f {b} + setsum ?f (UNIV - {a} -
    {b}) unfolding setsum-rw ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1)[symmetric] ..
    also have ... = setsum ?f {a} + setsum ?f {b} unfolding mat-def by auto

    also have ... = A $ i $ a + A $ i $ b * q using False unfolding mat-def by
    simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
fix j
assume j-noteq-a: j ≠ a
show (∑ k ∈ UNIV. A $ i $ k * mat (1::'a) $ k $ j) = A $ i $ j
proof -
  let ?f = λk. A $ i $ k * mat (1::'a) $ k $ j
  have univ-rw: UNIV = (UNIV - {j}) ∪ {j} by auto
  have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {j}) ∪ {j}) using univ-rw by
  auto
  also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {j}) + setsum ?f {j} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
  auto)
  also have ... = setsum ?f {j} unfolding mat-def by auto
  also have ... = A $ i $ j unfolding mat-def by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

lemma *invertible-column-add*:

```

  assumes a-noteq-b: a ≠ b
  shows invertible (column-add (mat (1::'a::{ring-1}))) a b q)
proof (unfold invertible-def, rule exI[of - (column-add (mat 1) a b (-q))], rule
conjI)
  show column-add (mat (1::'a)) a b q ** column-add (mat (1::'a)) a b (- q) =
  mat (1::'a) using a-noteq-b
  proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, vector, clarify, unfold column-add-def,
  vector, unfold mat-1-fun, auto)
    show (∑ k ∈ UNIV. (if k = a then (0::'a) + (1::'a) * q else if b = k then 1::'a
    else (0::'a)) * (if k = b then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
    proof -
      let ?f = λk. (if k = a then (0::'a) + (1::'a) * q else if b = k then 1::'a
      else (0::'a)) * (if k = b then 1::'a else (0::'a))
      have univ-rw: UNIV = (UNIV - {b}) ∪ {b} by auto
      have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {b}) ∪ {b}) using univ-rw by
      auto
      also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {b}) + setsum ?f {b} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
      auto)
      also have ... = setsum ?f {b} by auto
      also have ... = 1 using a-noteq-b by simp
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
  qed
  show (∑ k ∈ UNIV. (if k = a then (1::'a) + (0::'a) * q else if a = k then 1::'a
  else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
  proof -
    let ?f = λk. (if k = a then (1::'a) + (0::'a) * q else if a = k then 1::'a
    else (0::'a))
    have univ-rw: UNIV = (UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a} by auto
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a}) using univ-rw by
    auto
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a}) + setsum ?f {a} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
    auto)
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a}) by auto
    also have ... = 1 using a-noteq-b by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

```

```

else (0::'a)) * ((if k = a then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + - ((if k = b then 1::'a else
(0::'a)) * q))) =
  (1::'a)
proof -
  let ?f=λk. (if k = a then 1::'a + (0::'a) * q else if a = k then 1::'a else
(0::'a)) * ((if k = a then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + - ((if k = b then 1::'a else (0::'a))
* q))
  have univ-rw: UNIV = (UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a} by auto
  have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {a}) ∪ {a}) using univ-rw by
auto
  also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a}) + setsum ?f {a} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
  also have ... = setsum ?f {a} by auto
  also have ... = 1 using a-noteq-b by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
fix i j
  assume i-not-b: i ≠ b and i-not-a: i ≠ a and i-not-j: i ≠ j
  show (∑ k∈UNIV. (if k = a then (0::'a) + (0::'a) * q else if i = k then 1::'a
else (0::'a)) *
    (if j = a then (if k = a then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + (if k = b then 1::'a else
(0::'a)) * - q else if k = j then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (0::'a)
  by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: i-not-b i-not-a i-not-j)
next
  fix j
  assume a-not-j: a ≠ j
  show (∑ k∈UNIV. (if k = a then (1::'a) + (0::'a) * q else if a = k then 1::'a
else (0::'a)) * (if k = j then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (0::'a)
  apply (rule setsum-0') using a-not-j a-noteq-b by auto
next
  fix j
  assume j-not-b: j ≠ b and j-not-a: j ≠ a
  show (∑ k∈UNIV. (if k = a then (0::'a) + (0::'a) * q else if j = k then 1::'a
else (0::'a)) * (if k = j then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
  proof -
  let ?f=λk. (if k = a then (0::'a) + (0::'a) * q else if j = k then 1::'a else
(0::'a)) * (if k = j then 1::'a else (0::'a))
  have univ-rw: UNIV = (UNIV - {j}) ∪ {j} by auto
  have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {j}) ∪ {j}) using univ-rw by
auto
  also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {j}) + setsum ?f {j} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
  also have ... = setsum ?f {j} using j-not-b j-not-a by auto
  also have ... = 1 using j-not-b j-not-a by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
next
  fix j
  assume b-not-j: b ≠ j

```



```

show ( $\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if\ k = a\ then\ 0 + 1 * q\ else\ if\ b = k\ then\ 1\ else\ 0) * (if\ j = a\ then\ (if\ k = a\ then\ 1\ else\ 0) + (if\ k = b\ then\ 1\ else\ 0) * - q\ else\ if\ k = j\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)) = 0$ )
proof (cases  $j=a$ )
  case False
    show ?thesis by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: False b-not-j)
  next
    case True — This case is different from the other cases
    let  $?f = \lambda k. (if\ k = a\ then\ 0 + 1 * q\ else\ if\ b = k\ then\ 1\ else\ 0) * (if\ j = a\ then\ (if\ k = a\ then\ 1\ else\ 0) + (if\ k = b\ then\ 1\ else\ 0) * - q\ else\ if\ k = j\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$ 
    have univ-eq:  $UNIV = ((UNIV - \{a\} - \{b\}) \cup (\{b\} \cup \{a\}))$  by auto
    have setsum-a:  $setsum\ ?f\ \{a\} = q$  unfolding True using b-not-j using a-noteq-b by auto
    have setsum-b:  $setsum\ ?f\ \{b\} = -q$  unfolding True using b-not-j using a-noteq-b by auto
    have setsum-rest:  $setsum\ ?f\ (UNIV - \{a\} - \{b\}) = 0$  by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: True b-not-j a-noteq-b)
    have  $setsum\ ?f\ UNIV = setsum\ ?f\ ((UNIV - \{a\} - \{b\}) \cup (\{b\} \cup \{a\}))$  using univ-eq by simp
    also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ (UNIV - \{a\} - \{b\}) + setsum\ ?f\ (\{b\} \cup \{a\})$  by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
    also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ (UNIV - \{a\} - \{b\}) + setsum\ ?f\ \{b\} + setsum\ ?f\ \{a\}$  by (auto simp add: setsum-Un-disjoint a-noteq-b)
    also have  $\dots = 0$  unfolding setsum-a setsum-b setsum-rest by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed
next
  show  $column-add\ (mat\ (1::'a))\ a\ b\ (-q) ** column-add\ (mat\ (1::'a))\ a\ b\ q = mat\ (1::'a)$  using a-noteq-b
  proof (unfold matrix-matrix-mult-def, vector, clarify, unfold column-add-def, vector, unfold mat-1-fun, auto)
    show ( $\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if\ k = a\ then\ (0::'a) + (1::'a) * - q\ else\ if\ b = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ k = b\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) = (1::'a)$ )
    proof —
      let  $?f = \lambda k. (if\ k = a\ then\ (0::'a) + (1::'a) * - q\ else\ if\ b = k\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a)) * (if\ k = b\ then\ 1::'a\ else\ (0::'a))$ 
      have univ-rw:  $UNIV = (UNIV - \{b\}) \cup \{b\}$  by auto
      have  $setsum\ ?f\ UNIV = setsum\ ?f\ ((UNIV - \{b\}) \cup \{b\})$  using univ-rw by auto
      also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ (UNIV - \{b\}) + setsum\ ?f\ \{b\}$  by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
      also have  $\dots = setsum\ ?f\ \{b\}$  by auto
      also have  $\dots = 1$  using a-noteq-b by auto
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
  qed
next
  show ( $\sum_{k \in UNIV}. (if\ k = a\ then\ (1::'a) + (0::'a) * - q\ else\ if\ a = k\ then$ 

```

```

1::'a else (0::'a)) * ((if k = a then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + (if k = b then 1::'a else
(0::'a)) * q)) =
  (1::'a)
proof -
  let ?f= $\lambda k.$  (if k = a then (1::'a) + (0::'a) * - q else if a = k then 1::'a else
(0::'a)) * ((if k = a then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + (if k = b then 1::'a else (0::'a)) *
q)
    have univ-rw: UNIV = (UNIV - {a})  $\cup$  {a} by auto
    have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {a})  $\cup$  {a}) using univ-rw by
auto
    also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {a}) + setsum ?f {a} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
    also have ... = setsum ?f {a} by auto
    also have ... = 1 using a-noteq-b by auto
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
next
  fix j
    assume a-not-j: a  $\neq$  j show ( $\sum k \in \text{UNIV}. (if k = a then (1::'a) + (0::'a) * -$ 
q else if a = k then 1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = j then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (0::'a)
    apply (rule setsum-0') using a-not-j by auto
  next
    fix j
      assume j-not-b: j  $\neq$  b and j-not-a: j  $\neq$  a
      show ( $\sum k \in \text{UNIV}. (if k = a then (0::'a) + (0::'a) * - q$  else if j = k then
1::'a else (0::'a)) * (if k = j then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (1::'a)
      proof -
        let ?f= $\lambda k.$  (if k = a then (0::'a) + (0::'a) * - q else if j = k then 1::'a else
(0::'a)) * (if k = j then 1::'a else (0::'a))
          have univ-rw: UNIV = (UNIV - {j})  $\cup$  {j} by auto
          have setsum ?f UNIV = setsum ?f ((UNIV - {j})  $\cup$  {j}) using univ-rw by
auto
          also have ... = setsum ?f (UNIV - {j}) + setsum ?f {j} by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint,
auto)
          also have ... = setsum ?f {j} by auto
          also have ... = 1 using a-noteq-b j-not-b j-not-a by auto
          finally show ?thesis .
        qed
      next
        fix i j
          assume i-not-b: i  $\neq$  b and i-not-a: i  $\neq$  a and i-not-j: i  $\neq$  j
          show ( $\sum k \in \text{UNIV}. (if k = a then (0::'a) + (0::'a) * - q$  else if i = k then
1::'a else (0::'a)) *
            (if j = a then (if k = a then 1::'a else (0::'a)) + (if k = b then 1::'a else
(0::'a)) * q else if k = j then 1::'a else (0::'a))) = (0::'a)
          by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: i-not-b i-not-a i-not-j)
        next
          fix j
            assume b-not-j: b  $\neq$  j

```

```

show ( $\sum_{k \in \text{UNIV}} . (\text{if } k = a \text{ then } (0::'a) + (1::'a) * - q \text{ else if } b = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) *$ 
 $(\text{if } j = a \text{ then } (\text{if } k = a \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) + (\text{if } k = b \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) * q \text{ else if } k = j \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a))) = 0$ 
proof (cases  $j=a$ )
  case False
    show ?thesis by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: False b-not-j)
  next
    case True — This case is different from the other cases
    let  $?f = \lambda k. (\text{if } k = a \text{ then } (0::'a) + (1::'a) * - q \text{ else if } b = k \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) *$ 
 $(\text{if } j = a \text{ then } (\text{if } k = a \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) + (\text{if } k = b \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a)) * q \text{ else if } k = j \text{ then } 1::'a \text{ else } (0::'a))$ 
    have univ-eq:  $\text{UNIV} = ((\text{UNIV} - \{a\} - \{b\}) \cup (\{b\} \cup \{a\}))$  by auto
    have setsum-a:  $\text{setsum } ?f \{a\} = -q$  unfolding True using b-not-j using a-noteq-b by auto
    have setsum-b:  $\text{setsum } ?f \{b\} = q$  unfolding True using b-not-j using a-noteq-b by auto
    have setsum-rest:  $\text{setsum } ?f (\text{UNIV} - \{a\} - \{b\}) = 0$  by (rule setsum-0', auto simp add: True b-not-j a-noteq-b)
    have  $\text{setsum } ?f \text{ UNIV} = \text{setsum } ?f ((\text{UNIV} - \{a\} - \{b\}) \cup (\{b\} \cup \{a\}))$ 
using univ-eq by simp
    also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } ?f (\text{UNIV} - \{a\} - \{b\}) + \text{setsum } ?f (\{b\} \cup \{a\})$ 
by (rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto)
    also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } ?f (\text{UNIV} - \{a\} - \{b\}) + \text{setsum } ?f \{b\} + \text{setsum } ?f \{a\}$ 
by (auto simp add: setsum-Un-disjoint a-noteq-b)
    also have  $\dots = 0$  unfolding setsum-a setsum-b setsum-rest by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed
qed

```

Relationships between *interchange-rows* and *interchange-columns*

lemma *interchange-rows-transpose*:

shows $\text{interchange-rows } (\text{transpose } A) \ a \ b = \text{transpose } (\text{interchange-columns } A \ a \ b)$
unfolding *interchange-rows-def interchange-columns-def transpose-def* **by** *vector*

lemma *interchange-rows-transpose'*:

shows $\text{interchange-rows } A \ a \ b = \text{transpose } (\text{interchange-columns } (\text{transpose } A) \ a \ b)$
unfolding *interchange-rows-def interchange-columns-def transpose-def* **by** *vector*

lemma *interchange-columns-transpose*:

shows $\text{interchange-columns } (\text{transpose } A) \ a \ b = \text{transpose } (\text{interchange-rows } A \ a \ b)$
unfolding *interchange-rows-def interchange-columns-def transpose-def* **by** *vector*

lemma *interchange-columns-transpose'*:

shows $\text{interchange-columns } A \ a \ b = \text{transpose } (\text{interchange-rows } (\text{transpose } A) \ a \ b)$

unfolding $\text{interchange-rows-def } \text{interchange-columns-def } \text{transpose-def}$ **by** *vector*

Code equations for $\text{interchange-rows } ?A \ ?a \ ?b = (\chi i \ j. \text{ if } i = ?a \text{ then } ?A \ \$ \ ?b \ \$ \ j \text{ else if } i = ?b \text{ then } ?A \ \$ \ ?a \ \$ \ j \text{ else } ?A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$, $\text{interchange-columns } ?A \ ?n \ ?m = (\chi i \ j. \text{ if } j = ?n \text{ then } ?A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ?m \text{ else if } j = ?m \text{ then } ?A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ?n \text{ else } ?A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$, $\text{row-add } ?A \ ?a \ ?b \ ?q = (\chi i \ j. \text{ if } i = ?a \text{ then } ?A \ \$ \ ?a \ \$ \ j + ?q * ?A \ \$ \ ?b \ \$ \ j \text{ else } ?A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$, $\text{column-add } ?A \ ?n \ ?m \ ?q = (\chi i \ j. \text{ if } j = ?n \text{ then } ?A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ?n + ?A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ?m * ?q \text{ else } ?A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$, $\text{mult-row } ?A \ ?a \ ?q = (\chi i \ j. \text{ if } i = ?a \text{ then } ?q * ?A \ \$ \ ?a \ \$ \ j \text{ else } ?A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$ and $\text{mult-column } ?A \ ?n \ ?q = (\chi i \ j. \text{ if } j = ?n \text{ then } ?A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j * ?q \text{ else } ?A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$:

definition $\text{interchange-rows-row}$

where $\text{interchange-rows-row } A \ a \ b \ i = \text{vec-lambda } (\%j. \text{ if } i = a \text{ then } A \ \$ \ b \ \$ \ j \text{ else if } i = b \text{ then } A \ \$ \ a \ \$ \ j \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

lemma $\text{interchange-rows-code}$ [code abstract]:

$\text{vec-nth } (\text{interchange-rows-row } A \ a \ b \ i) = (\%j. \text{ if } i = a \text{ then } A \ \$ \ b \ \$ \ j \text{ else if } i = b \text{ then } A \ \$ \ a \ \$ \ j \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

unfolding $\text{interchange-rows-row-def}$ **by** *auto*

lemma $\text{interchange-rows-code-nth}$ [code abstract]: $\text{vec-nth } (\text{interchange-rows } A \ a \ b) = \text{interchange-rows-row } A \ a \ b$

unfolding $\text{interchange-rows-def}$ **unfolding** $\text{interchange-rows-row-def}$ [abs-def] **by** *auto*

definition $\text{interchange-columns-row}$

where $\text{interchange-columns-row } A \ n \ m \ i = \text{vec-lambda } (\%j. \text{ if } j = n \text{ then } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ m \text{ else if } j = m \text{ then } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

lemma $\text{interchange-columns-code}$ [code abstract]:

$\text{vec-nth } (\text{interchange-columns-row } A \ n \ m \ i) = (\%j. \text{ if } j = n \text{ then } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ m \text{ else if } j = m \text{ then } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

unfolding $\text{interchange-columns-row-def}$ **by** *auto*

lemma $\text{interchange-columns-code-nth}$ [code abstract]: $\text{vec-nth } (\text{interchange-columns } A \ a \ b) = \text{interchange-columns-row } A \ a \ b$

unfolding $\text{interchange-columns-def}$ **unfolding** $\text{interchange-columns-row-def}$ [abs-def] **by** *auto*

definition row-add-row

where $\text{row-add-row } A \ a \ b \ q \ i = \text{vec-lambda } (\%j. \text{ if } i = a \text{ then } A \ \$ \ a \ \$ \ j + q * A \ \$ \ b \ \$ \ j \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

lemma row-add-code [code abstract]:

$\text{vec-nth } (\text{row-add-row } A \ a \ b \ q \ i) = (\%j. \text{ if } i = a \text{ then } A \ \$ \ a \ \$ \ j + q * A \ \$ \ b \ \$ \ j \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

unfolding *row-add-row-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *row-add-code-nth* [*code abstract*]: $\text{vec-nth } (\text{row-add } A \ a \ b \ q) = \text{row-add-row } A \ a \ b \ q$
unfolding *row-add-def* **unfolding** *row-add-row-def*[*abs-def*]
by *auto*

definition *column-add-row*

where *column-add-row* $A \ n \ m \ q \ i = \text{vec-lambda } (\%j. \text{ if } j = n \text{ then } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n + A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ m * q \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

lemma *column-add-code* [*code abstract*]:

$\text{vec-nth } (\text{column-add-row } A \ n \ m \ q \ i) = (\%j. \text{ if } j = n \text{ then } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n + A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ m * q \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$
unfolding *column-add-row-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *column-add-code-nth* [*code abstract*]: $\text{vec-nth } (\text{column-add } A \ a \ b \ q) = \text{column-add-row } A \ a \ b \ q$

unfolding *column-add-def* **unfolding** *column-add-row-def*[*abs-def*]
by *auto*

definition *mult-row-row*

where *mult-row-row* $A \ a \ q \ i = \text{vec-lambda } (\%j. \text{ if } i = a \text{ then } q * A \ \$ \ a \ \$ \ j \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

lemma *mult-row-code* [*code abstract*]:

$\text{vec-nth } (\text{mult-row-row } A \ a \ q \ i) = (\%j. \text{ if } i = a \text{ then } q * A \ \$ \ a \ \$ \ j \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$
unfolding *mult-row-row-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *mult-row-code-nth* [*code abstract*]: $\text{vec-nth } (\text{mult-row } A \ a \ q) = \text{mult-row-row } A \ a \ q$

unfolding *mult-row-def* **unfolding** *mult-row-row-def*[*abs-def*]
by *auto*

definition *mult-column-row*

where *mult-column-row* $A \ n \ q \ i = \text{vec-lambda } (\%j. \text{ if } j = n \text{ then } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j * q \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$

lemma *mult-column-code* [*code abstract*]:

$\text{vec-nth } (\text{mult-column-row } A \ n \ q \ i) = (\%j. \text{ if } j = n \text{ then } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j * q \text{ else } A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j)$
unfolding *mult-column-row-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *mult-column-code-nth* [*code abstract*]: $\text{vec-nth } (\text{mult-column } A \ a \ q) = \text{mult-column-row } A \ a \ q$

unfolding *mult-column-def* **unfolding** *mult-column-row-def*[*abs-def*]
by *auto*

Definitions of row space, column space and rank

definition $col\text{-}space :: 'a::\{real\text{-}vector\}^{n \times m} \Rightarrow ('a^n)^m$ set
where $col\text{-}space\ A = span\ (columns\ A)$

definition $row\text{-}space :: 'a::\{real\text{-}vector\}^{n \times m} \Rightarrow ('a^n)^m$ set
where $row\text{-}space\ A = span\ (rows\ A)$

definition $row\text{-}rank :: 'a::\{real\text{-}vector\}^{n \times m} \Rightarrow nat$
where $row\text{-}rank\ A = dim\ (row\text{-}space\ A)$

definition $col\text{-}rank :: 'a::\{real\text{-}vector\}^{n \times m} \Rightarrow nat$
where $col\text{-}rank\ A = dim\ (col\text{-}space\ A)$

definition $rank :: real^{n \times m} \Rightarrow nat$
where $rank\ A = row\text{-}rank\ A$

lemma $matrix\text{-}vmult\text{-}column\text{-}sum$:

fixes $A::real^{n \times m}$
shows $\exists f. A * v\ x = setsum\ (\lambda y. f\ y *_{\mathbb{R}} y)\ (columns\ A)$
proof (rule $exI[of\ -\ \lambda y. setsum\ (\lambda i. x\ \$\ i)\ \{i. y = column\ i\ A\}]$)
let $?f = \lambda y. setsum\ (\lambda i. x\ \$\ i)\ \{i. y = column\ i\ A\}$
let $?g = (\lambda y. \{i. y = column\ i\ A\})$
have inj : $inj\text{-}on\ ?g\ (columns\ A)$ **unfolding** $inj\text{-}on\text{-}def$ **unfolding** $columns\text{-}def$
by $auto$
have $union\text{-}univ$: $\bigcup\ (?g\ (columns\ A)) = UNIV$ **unfolding** $columns\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$
have $A * v\ x = (\sum_{i \in UNIV. x\ \$\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} column\ i\ A}$ **unfolding** $matrix\text{-}mult\text{-}vsum$
..
also **have** $\dots = setsum\ (\lambda i. x\ \$\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} column\ i\ A)\ (\bigcup\ (?g\ (columns\ A)))$ **unfolding** $union\text{-}univ$ **..**
also **have** $\dots = setsum\ (setsum\ ((\lambda i. x\ \$\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} column\ i\ A)))\ (?g\ (columns\ A))$
by (rule $setsum\text{-}Union\text{-}disjoint$, $auto$)
also **have** $\dots = setsum\ ((setsum\ ((\lambda i. x\ \$\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} column\ i\ A))) \circ ?g)\ (columns\ A)$ **by** (rule $setsum\text{-}reindex$, $simp\ add$: inj)
also **have** $\dots = setsum\ (\lambda y. ?f\ y *_{\mathbb{R}} y)\ (columns\ A)$
proof (rule $setsum\text{-}cong2$, $unfold\ o\text{-}def$)
fix xa
have $setsum\ (\lambda i. x\ \$\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} column\ i\ A)\ \{i. xa = column\ i\ A\} = setsum\ (\lambda i. x\ \$\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} xa)\ \{i. xa = column\ i\ A\}$ **by** $simp$
also **have** $\dots = setsum\ (\lambda i. x\ \$\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} xa)\ \{i. xa = column\ i\ A\}$ **unfolding** $scalar\text{-}mult\text{-}eq\text{-}scaleR$ **..**
also **have** $\dots = setsum\ (\lambda i. x\ \$\ i)\ \{i. xa = column\ i\ A\} *_{\mathbb{R}} xa$ **using** $scaleR\text{-}setsum\text{-}left[of\ (\lambda i. x\ \$\ i)\ \{i. xa = column\ i\ A\}\ xa]$ **..**
finally **show** $(\sum i \mid xa = column\ i\ A. x\ \$\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} column\ i\ A) = (\sum i \mid xa = column\ i\ A. x\ \$\ i) *_{\mathbb{R}} xa$.
qed
finally **show** $A * v\ x = (\sum_{y \in columns\ A. (\sum i \mid y = column\ i\ A. x\ \$\ i) *_{\mathbb{R}} y})$.
qed

lemma $row\text{-}space\text{-}eq\text{-}col\text{-}space\text{-}transpose$:

```

fixes A::'a::{real-vector, semiring-1} ^ 'columns ^ 'rows
shows row-space A = col-space (transpose A)
unfolding col-space-def row-space-def columns-transpose[of A] ..

lemma col-space-eq:
  fixes A::real ^ 'm ^ 'n
  shows col-space A = Dim-Formula.col-space A
proof (unfold col-space-def col-space-eq span-explicit, rule)
  show {y.  $\exists x. A * v x = y$ }  $\subseteq$  {y.  $\exists S u. \text{finite } S \wedge S \subseteq \text{columns } A \wedge (\sum_{v \in S} u v *_R v) = y$ }
  proof (rule)
    fix y assume y: y  $\in$  {y.  $\exists x. A * v x = y$ }
    obtain x where x:A * v x = y using y by blast
    obtain f where setsum: A * v x = setsum ( $\lambda y. f y *_R y$ ) (columns A) using
matrix-vmult-column-sum by auto
    have finite-cols: finite (columns A)
    proof -
      def f== $\lambda i. \text{column } i A$ 
      show ?thesis unfolding columns-def using finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat[of f]
unfolding f-def by simp
    qed
    show y  $\in$  {y.  $\exists S u. \text{finite } S \wedge S \subseteq \text{columns } A \wedge (\sum_{v \in S} u v *_R v) = y$ }
    by (rule, rule exI[of - columns A], auto, rule finite-cols, rule exI[of - f], metis
x setsum)
    qed
next
  show {y.  $\exists S u. \text{finite } S \wedge S \subseteq \text{columns } A \wedge (\sum_{v \in S} u v *_R v) = y$ }  $\subseteq$  {y.  $\exists x. A * v x = y$ }
  proof (rule, auto)
    fix S and u::(real, 'n) vec  $\Rightarrow$  real
    assume finite-S: finite S and S-in-cols: S  $\subseteq$  columns A
    let ?f= $\lambda x. \text{if } x \in S \text{ then } u x \text{ else } 0$ 
    let ?x=( $\chi i. \text{if column } i A \in S \text{ then } (\text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{card } \{a. \text{column } i A = \text{column } a A\}))) * u (\text{column } i A) \text{ else } 0$ )
    show  $\exists x. A * v x = (\sum_{v \in S} u v *_R v)$ 
    proof (unfold matrix-mult-vsum, rule exI[of - ?x], simp)
      let ?g= $\lambda y. \{i. y = \text{column } i A\}$ 
      have inj: inj-on ?g (columns A) unfolding inj-on-def unfolding columns-def
by auto
      have union-univ:  $\bigcup (\text{?g}'(\text{columns } A)) = \text{UNIV}$  unfolding columns-def by
auto
      have setsum ( $\lambda i. (\text{if column } i A \in S \text{ then } \text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{card } \{a. \text{column } i A = \text{column } a A\})) * u (\text{column } i A) \text{ else } 0) * s \text{ column } i A$ ) UNIV
      = setsum ( $\lambda i. (\text{if column } i A \in S \text{ then } \text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{card } \{a. \text{column } i A = \text{column } a A\})) * u (\text{column } i A) \text{ else } 0) * s \text{ column } i A$ ) ( $\bigcup (\text{?g}'(\text{columns } A))$ )
      unfolding union-univ ..
      also have ... = setsum (setsum ( $\lambda i. (\text{if column } i A \in S \text{ then } \text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{card } \{a. \text{column } i A = \text{column } a A\})) * u (\text{column } i A) \text{ else } 0) * s \text{ column } i A$ )
      ( $\text{?g}'(\text{columns } A)$ ))

```

by (rule setsum-Union-disjoint, auto)
also have ... = setsum ((setsum ($\lambda i. (if \text{column } i \ A \in S \text{ then inverse (real (card \{a. column } i \ A = \text{column } a \ A\})) * u (\text{column } i \ A) \text{ else } 0) * s \text{ column } i \ A) \circ ?g)$ (columns A) **by** (rule setsum-reindex, simp add: inj)
also have ... = setsum ($\lambda y. ?f y *_{\mathbb{R}} y$) (columns A)
proof (rule setsum-cong2, auto)
fix x
assume x-in-cols: $x \in \text{columns } A$ **and** x-notin-S: $x \notin S$
show ($\sum i \mid x = \text{column } i \ A. (if \text{column } i \ A \in S \text{ then (inverse (real (card \{a. column } i \ A = \text{column } a \ A\})) * u (\text{column } i \ A) \text{ else } 0) * s \text{ column } i \ A) = 0$
apply (rule setsum-0') **using** x-notin-S **by** auto
next
fix x
assume x-in-cols: $x \in \text{columns } A$ **and** x-in-S: $x \in S$
have setsum ($\lambda i. (if \text{column } i \ A \in S \text{ then (inverse (real (card \{a. column } i \ A = \text{column } a \ A\})) * u (\text{column } i \ A) \text{ else } 0) * s \text{ column } i \ A) \{i. x = \text{column } i \ A\}$
=
setsum ($\lambda i. (inverse (real (card \{a. column } i \ A = \text{column } a \ A\})) * u (\text{column } i \ A) * s \text{ column } i \ A) \{i. x = \text{column } i \ A\}$ **apply** (rule setsum-cong2) **using** x-in-S **by** simp
also have ... = setsum ($\lambda i. (inverse (real (card \{a. x = \text{column } a \ A\})) * u x * s x) \{i. x = \text{column } i \ A\}$ **by** auto
also have ... = of-nat (card $\{i. x = \text{column } i \ A\} * (inverse (real (card \{a. x = \text{column } a \ A\})) * u x * s x)$ **unfolding** setsum-constant ..
also have ... = of-nat (card $\{i. x = \text{column } i \ A\} * (inverse (real (card \{a. x = \text{column } a \ A\})) * s (u x * s x))$
unfolding vector-smult-assoc [of inverse (real (card $\{a. x = \text{column } a \ A\})) u x x$, symmetric] ..
also have ... = real (card $\{i. x = \text{column } i \ A\} *_{\mathbb{R}} (inverse (real (card \{a. x = \text{column } a \ A\})) * s (u x * s x))$
by (auto, metis real-of-nat-def setsum-constant setsum-constant-scaleR)
also have ... = real (card $\{i. x = \text{column } i \ A\} * s (inverse (real (card \{a. x = \text{column } a \ A\})) * s (u x * s x))$ **unfolding** scalar-mult-eq-scaleR ..
also have ... = (real (card $\{i. x = \text{column } i \ A\} * inverse (real (card \{a. x = \text{column } a \ A\})) * s (u x * s x)$ **unfolding** vector-smult-assoc **by** auto
also have ... = 1 * s (u x * s x) **apply** (auto, rule right-inverse) **using** x-in-cols **unfolding** columns-def **by** auto
also have ... = u x * s x **by** auto
also have ... = u x *_R x **unfolding** scalar-mult-eq-scaleR ..
finally show ($\sum i \mid x = \text{column } i \ A. (if \text{column } i \ A \in S \text{ then inverse (real (card \{a. column } i \ A = \text{column } a \ A\})) * u (\text{column } i \ A) \text{ else } 0) * s \text{ column } i \ A) = u x *_{\mathbb{R}} x$.
qed
also have ... = setsum ($\lambda y. ?f y *_{\mathbb{R}} y$) ($S \cup ((\text{columns } A) - S)$) **apply** (rule setsum-cong) **using** S-in-cols **by** auto
also have ... = setsum ($\lambda y. ?f y *_{\mathbb{R}} y$) S + setsum ($\lambda y. ?f y *_{\mathbb{R}} y$) ((columns A) - S) **apply** (rule setsum-Un-disjoint) **using** S-in-cols finite-S finite-columns **by** auto


```

    also have ... = setsum (λy. ?f y *R y) S by simp
    finally show (∑ i∈UNIV. (if column i A ∈ S then inverse (real (card {a.
column i A = column a A}))) * u (column i A) else 0) *S column i A) = (∑ v∈S.
u v *R v) by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed

lemma matrix-vector-zero: A *v 0 = 0
  unfolding matrix-vector-mult-def by (simp add: zero-vec-def)

lemma vector-matrix-zero: 0 *v A = 0
  unfolding vector-matrix-mult-def by (simp add: zero-vec-def)

lemma vector-matrix-zero': x *v 0 = 0
  unfolding vector-matrix-mult-def by (simp add: zero-vec-def)

lemma transpose-vector: x *v A = transpose A *v x
  by (unfold matrix-vector-mult-def vector-matrix-mult-def transpose-def, auto)

lemma norm-mult-vec:
  fixes a::(real,'b::finite) vec
  shows norm (x · x) = norm x * norm x
  by (metis inner-real-def norm-cauchy-schwarz-eq norm-mult)

lemma norm-equivalence:
  fixes A::realnm
  shows ((transpose A) *v (A *v x) = 0) ⟷ (A *v x = 0)
proof (auto)
  show transpose A *v 0 = 0 unfolding matrix-vector-zero ..
next
  assume a: transpose A *v (A *v x) = 0
  have eq: (x *v (transpose A)) = (A *v x)
    by (metis Cartesian-Euclidean-Space.transpose-transpose transpose-vector)
  have eq-0: 0 = (x *v (transpose A)) * (A *v x)
    by (metis a comm-semiring-1-class.normalizing-semiring-rules(7) dot-lmul-matrix
inner-eq-zero-iff inner-zero-left mult-zero-left transpose-vector)
  hence 0 = norm ((x *v (transpose A)) * (A *v x)) by auto
  also have ... = norm ((A *v x) * (A *v x)) unfolding eq ..
  also have ... = norm ((A *v x) · (A *v x))
    by (metis eq-0 a dot-lmul-matrix eq inner-zero-right norm-zero)
  also have ... = norm (A *v x) ^ 2 unfolding norm-mult-vec[of (A *v x)] power2-eq-square ..
  finally show A *v x = 0
    by (metis (lifting) field-power-not-zero norm-eq-0-imp)
qed

lemma combination-columns:

```

```

fixes  $A :: \text{real}^{'n} \wedge 'm$ 
assumes  $x: x \in \text{columns } (\text{transpose } A ** A)$ 
shows  $\exists f. (\sum y \in \text{columns } (\text{transpose } A). f \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} y) = x$ 
proof –
  obtain  $j$  where  $j: x = \text{column } j \ (\text{transpose } A ** A)$  using  $x$  unfolding  $\text{columns-def}$ 
by  $\text{auto}$ 
  let  $?g = (\lambda y. \{i. y = \text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A)\})$ 
  have  $\text{inj}: \text{inj-on } ?g \ (\text{columns } (\text{transpose } A))$  unfolding  $\text{inj-on-def}$  unfolding
 $\text{columns-def}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  have  $\text{union-univ}: \bigcup (\ ?g'(\text{columns } (\text{transpose } A))) = \text{UNIV}$  unfolding  $\text{columns-def}$ 
by  $\text{auto}$ 
  let  $?f = (\lambda y. \text{card } \{a. y = \text{column } a \ (\text{transpose } A)\} * A \ \$ \ (\text{SOME } a. y = \text{column } a \ (\text{transpose } A)) \ \$ \ j)$ 
  have  $\text{column } j \ (\text{transpose } A ** A) = (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. (A \$ i \$ j) *_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A)))$ 
  unfolding  $\text{matrix-matrix-mult-def}$  unfolding  $\text{column-def}$  by  $(\text{vector}, \text{auto}, \text{rule setsum-cong2}, \text{auto})$ 
  also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } (\lambda i. (A \$ i \$ j) *_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A))) (\bigcup (\ ?g'(\text{columns } (\text{transpose } A))))$  unfolding  $\text{union-univ} \dots$ 
  also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } (\text{setsum } (\lambda i. (A \$ i \$ j) *_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A)))) (\ ?g'(\text{columns } (\text{transpose } A)))$  by  $(\text{rule setsum-Union-disjoint}, \text{auto})$ 
  also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } ((\text{setsum } (\lambda i. (A \$ i \$ j) *_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A)))) \circ \ ?g) (\text{columns } (\text{transpose } A))$  apply  $(\text{rule setsum-reindex})$  using  $\text{inj}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } (\lambda y. \ ?f \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} y) \ (\text{columns } (\text{transpose } A))$ 
  proof  $(\text{rule setsum-cong2}, \text{unfold o-def})$ 
  fix  $x$  assume  $x: x \in \text{columns } (\text{transpose } A)$ 
  obtain  $b$  where  $xb: x = \text{column } b \ (\text{transpose } A)$  using  $x$  unfolding  $\text{columns-def}$ 
by  $\text{auto}$ 
  have  $\forall a \ c. a \in \{i. x = \text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A)\} \wedge c \in \{i. x = \text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A)\} \longrightarrow A \$ a \$ j = A \$ c \$ j$ 
  by  $(\text{unfold column-def transpose-def}, \text{auto}, \text{metis vec-lambda-inverse vec-nth})$ 
  hence  $\text{rw-b}: \forall a. a \in \{i. x = \text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A)\} \longrightarrow A \$ a \$ j = A \$ b \$ j$ 
using  $xb$  by  $\text{fast}$ 
  have  $\text{Abj}: A \$ b \$ j = A \$ (\text{SOME } a. x = \text{column } a \ (\text{Cartesian-Euclidean-Space.transpose } A)) \$ j$ 
  by  $(\text{metis (lifting, mono-tags) xb mem-Collect-eq rw-b some-eq-ex})$ 
  have  $(\sum i \mid x = \text{column } i \ (\text{Cartesian-Euclidean-Space.transpose } A). A \$ i \$ j *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{column } i \ (\text{Cartesian-Euclidean-Space.transpose } A))$ 
   $= \text{setsum } (\lambda i. A \$ i \$ j *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \ \{i. x = \text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A)\}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  also have  $\dots = (\sum i \in \{i. x = \text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A)\}. A \$ b \$ j *_{\mathbb{R}} x)$  using
 $\text{rw-b}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  also have  $\dots = \text{of-nat } (\text{card } \{i. x = \text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A)\}) * (A \$ b \$ j *_{\mathbb{R}} x)$ 
unfolding  $\text{setsum-constant}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  also have  $\dots = (\text{real } (\text{card } \{i. x = \text{column } i \ (\text{transpose } A)\})) *_{\mathbb{R}} (A \$ b \$ j *_{\mathbb{R}} x)$ 
  by  $(\text{metis (no-types) real-of-nat-def setsum-constant setsum-constant-scaleR})$ 
  also have  $\dots = (\text{real } (\text{card } \{a. x = \text{column } a \ (\text{transpose } A)\}) * A \$ b \$ j) *_{\mathbb{R}} x$ 
by  $\text{auto}$ 
  also have  $\dots = (\text{real } (\text{card } \{a. x = \text{column } a \ (\text{transpose } A)\}) * A \$ (\text{SOME } a.$ 

```

$x = \text{column } a \text{ (Cartesian-Euclidean-Space.transpose } A)) \$ j) *_R x$
unfolding *Abj* ..
finally show $(\sum i \mid x = \text{column } i \text{ (Cartesian-Euclidean-Space.transpose } A)). A$
 $\$ i \$ j *_R \text{column } i \text{ (Cartesian-Euclidean-Space.transpose } A)) =$
 $(\text{real (card } \{a. x = \text{column } a \text{ (Cartesian-Euclidean-Space.transpose } A)\}) * A$
 $\$ (\text{SOME } a. x = \text{column } a \text{ (Cartesian-Euclidean-Space.transpose } A)) \$ j) *_R x .$

qed
finally show *?thesis* **unfolding** *j* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *rrk-crk*:
fixes $A::\text{real}^n{}^m$
shows $\text{col-rank } A \leq \text{row-rank } A$
proof –
have *null-space-eq*: $\text{null-space } A = \text{null-space (transpose } A ** A)$ **using** *norm-equivalence*
unfolding *matrix-vector-mul-assoc* **unfolding** *null-space-def* **by** *fastforce*
have *col-rank-transpose*: $\text{col-rank } A = \text{col-rank (transpose } A ** A)$
using *rank-nullity-theorem-matrices[of A]* *rank-nullity-theorem-matrices[of (transpose A ** A)]*
unfolding *col-space-eq[symmetric]*
unfolding *null-space-eq* **by** (*metis col-rank-def nat-add-left-cancel*)
have $\text{col-rank (transpose } A ** A) \leq \text{col-rank (transpose } A)$
proof (*unfold col-rank-def, rule subset-le-dim, unfold col-space-def, unfold span-span, clarify*)
fix x **assume** $x\text{-in}: x \in \text{span (columns (transpose } A ** A))$
show $x \in \text{span (columns (transpose } A))$
proof (*rule span-induct*)
show $x \in \text{span (columns (transpose } A ** A))$ **using** *x-in* .
show $\text{subspace (span (columns (transpose } A)))}$ **using** *subspace-span* .
fix y **assume** $y: y \in \text{columns (transpose } A ** A)$
show $y \in \text{span (columns (transpose } A))$
proof (*unfold span-explicit, simp, rule exI[of - columns (transpose A)], auto*)
intro: combination-columns[OF y]
show $\text{finite (columns (transpose } A))}$ **unfolding** *columns-def* **using** *finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat*
by *auto*
qed
qed
qed
thus *?thesis*
unfolding *col-rank-transpose[symmetric]*
unfolding *col-rank-def col-space-def columns-transpose row-rank-def row-space-def*
qed

corollary *row-rank-eq-col-rank*:
fixes $A::\text{real}^n{}^m$
shows $\text{row-rank } A = \text{col-rank } A$

```

using rrk-crk[of A] using rrk-crk[of transpose A]
unfolding col-rank-def row-rank-def row-space-def col-space-def
unfolding rows-transpose columns-transpose by simp

```

```

theorem rank-col-rank:
  shows  $\text{rank } A = \text{col-rank } A$  unfolding rank-def row-rank-eq-col-rank ..

```

```

theorem rank-eq-dim-image:
   $\text{rank } A = \dim (\text{range } (\lambda x. A * v (x :: \text{real}^n)))$ 
  by (metis Dim-Formula.col-space-def col-rank-def col-space-eq rank-col-rank)

```

```

theorem rank-eq-dim-col-space:
   $\text{rank } A = \dim (\text{col-space } A)$  using rank-col-rank unfolding col-rank-def .

```

Following definition and lemmas are obtained from AFP: http://afp.sourceforge.net/browser_info/current/HOL/Tarskis_Geometry/Linear_Algebra2.html

```

definition
  is-basis ::  $(\text{real}^n :: \text{finite}) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
    is-basis  $S \equiv \text{independent } S \wedge \text{span } S = \text{UNIV}$ 

```

```

lemma card-finite:
  assumes  $\text{card } S = \text{CARD}(n :: \text{finite})$ 
  shows finite  $S$ 
proof -
  from  $\langle \text{card } S = \text{CARD}(n) \rangle$  have  $\text{card } S \neq 0$  by simp
  with card-eq-0-iff [of S] show finite  $S$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma independent-is-basis:
  fixes  $B :: (\text{real}^n :: \text{finite}) \text{ set}$ 
  shows  $\text{independent } B \wedge \text{card } B = \text{CARD}(n) \longleftrightarrow \text{is-basis } B$ 
proof
  assume  $\text{independent } B \wedge \text{card } B = \text{CARD}(n)$ 
  hence  $\text{independent } B$  and  $\text{card } B = \text{CARD}(n)$  by simp+
  from card-finite [of B, where  $n = n$ ] and  $\langle \text{card } B = \text{CARD}(n) \rangle$ 
  have finite  $B$  by simp
  from  $\langle \text{card } B = \text{CARD}(n) \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{card } B = \dim (\text{UNIV} :: ((\text{real}^n) \text{ set}))$ 
    by (simp add: dim-UNIV)
  with card-eq-dim [of B UNIV] and  $\langle \text{finite } B \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{independent } B \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{span } B = \text{UNIV}$  by auto
  with  $\langle \text{independent } B \rangle$  show is-basis  $B$  unfolding is-basis-def ..
next
  assume is-basis  $B$ 
  hence  $\text{independent } B$  unfolding is-basis-def ..
  moreover have  $\text{card } B = \text{CARD}(n)$ 
  proof -
    have  $B \subseteq \text{UNIV}$  by simp
    moreover

```

```

    { from  $\langle is-basis\ B \rangle$  have  $UNIV \subseteq span\ B$  and independent  $B$ 
  unfolding is-basis-def
  by simp+ }
  ultimately have  $card\ B = dim\ (UNIV::(real^{n}\ set))$ 
    using basis-card-eq-dim [of  $B\ UNIV$ ]
    by simp
  then show  $card\ B = CARD(n)$  by (simp add: dim-UNIV)
qed
ultimately show  $independent\ B \wedge card\ B = CARD(n)$  ..
qed

```

```

lemma basis-finite:
  fixes  $B :: (real^{n::finite})\ set$ 
  assumes is-basis  $B$ 
  shows finite  $B$ 
proof -
  from independent-is-basis [of  $B$ ] and  $\langle is-basis\ B \rangle$  have  $card\ B = CARD(n)$ 
    by simp
  with card-finite [of  $B$ , where  $n = n$ ] show finite  $B$  by simp
qed

```

Here ends the facts obtained from AFP: http://afp.sourceforge.net/browser_info/current/HOL/Tarskis_Geometry/Linear_Algebra2.html

Invertible linear maps

We could dispense the property *linear g* using $\llbracket linear\ ?f; ?g \circ ?f = id \rrbracket \implies linear\ ?g$

```

definition invertible-lf :: ( $'a::euclidean-space \Rightarrow 'a::euclidean-space$ )  $\Rightarrow bool$ 
  where invertible-lf  $f = (linear\ f \wedge (\exists g. linear\ g \wedge (g \circ f = id) \wedge (f \circ g = id)))$ 

```

```

lemma invertible-lf-intro[intro]:
  assumes linear  $f$  and  $(g \circ f = id)$  and  $(f \circ g = id)$ 
  shows invertible-lf  $f$ 
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) invertible-lf-def left-inverse-linear linear-inverse-left)

```

```

lemma invertible-imp-bijective:
  assumes invertible-lf  $f$ 
  shows bij  $f$ 
by (metis assms bij-betw-comp-iff bij-betw-imp-surj invertible-lf-def inj-on-imageI2 inj-on-imp-bij-betw inv-id surj-id surj-imp-inj-inv)

```

```

lemma invertible-matrix-imp-invertible-lf:
  fixes  $A::real^{n^{\prime}n}$ 
  assumes invertible-A: invertible  $A$ 
  shows invertible-lf  $(\lambda x. A * v\ x)$ 
proof -
  obtain  $B$  where  $AB: A**B=mat\ 1$  and  $BA: B**A=mat\ 1$  using invertible-A
  unfolding invertible-def by blast

```

```

show ?thesis
proof (rule invertible-lf-intro [of - ( $\lambda x. B * v x$ )])
  show l: linear (op *v A) using matrix-vector-mul-linear .
  show id1: op *v B  $\circ$  op *v A = id by (metis (lifting) AB BA isomorphism-expand
matrix-vector-mul-assoc matrix-vector-mul-lid)
  show op *v A  $\circ$  op *v B = id by (metis l id1 left-inverse-linear linear-inverse-left)

```

```

qed
qed

```

```

lemma invertible-lf-imp-invertible-matrix:
  fixes f::real'n $\Rightarrow$ real'n
  assumes invertible-f: invertible-lf f
  shows invertible (matrix f)
proof -
  obtain g where linear-g: linear g and gf: (g  $\circ$  f = id) and fg: (f  $\circ$  g = id)
using invertible-f unfolding invertible-lf-def by auto
  show ?thesis proof (unfold invertible-def, rule exI[of - matrix g], rule conjI)
    show matrix f ** matrix g = mat 1
    by (metis (no-types) fg id-def left-inverse-linear linear-g linear-id matrix-compose
matrix-eq matrix-mul-rid matrix-vector-mul matrix-vector-mul-assoc)
    show matrix g ** matrix f = mat 1
    by (metis (no-types) gf id-def left-inverse-linear linear-f linear-id matrix-compose
matrix-eq matrix-mul-rid matrix-vector-mul matrix-vector-mul-assoc)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma invertible-matrix-iff-invertible-lf:
  fixes A::real'n $\Rightarrow$ real'n
  shows invertible A  $\longleftrightarrow$  invertible-lf ( $\lambda x. A * v x$ )
by (metis invertible-lf-imp-invertible-matrix invertible-matrix-imp-invertible-lf matrix-of-matrix-vector-mul)

```

```

lemma invertible-matrix-iff-invertible-lf':
  fixes f::real'n $\Rightarrow$ real'n
  assumes linear-f: linear f
  shows invertible (matrix f)  $\longleftrightarrow$  invertible-lf f
by (metis (lifting) assms invertible-matrix-iff-invertible-lf matrix-vector-mul)

```

```

lemma invertible-matrix-mult-right-rank:
  fixes A::real'n $\Rightarrow$ real'm and Q::real'n $\Rightarrow$ real'n
  assumes invertible-Q: invertible Q
  shows rank (A**Q) = rank A
proof -
  def TQ==( $\lambda x. Q * v x$ )
  def TA==( $\lambda x. A * v x$ )
  def TAQ==( $\lambda x. (A**Q) * v x$ )
  have invertible-lf TQ using invertible-matrix-imp-invertible-lf[OF invertible-Q]
unfolding TQ-def .
  hence bij-TQ: bij TQ using invertible-imp-bijective by auto

```

```

have range TAQ = range (TA ∘ TQ) unfolding TQ-def TA-def TAQ-def o-def
matrix-vector-mul-assoc ..
also have ... = TA '(range TQ) unfolding image-compose ..
also have ... = TA '(UNIV) using bij-is-surj[OF bij-TQ] by simp
finally have range TAQ = range TA .
thus ?thesis unfolding rank-eq-dim-image TAQ-def TA-def by simp
qed

```

```

lemma subspace-image-invertible-mat:
  fixes P::real^'m^'m
  assumes inv-P: invertible P
  and sub-W: subspace W
  shows subspace ((λx. P *v x) ' W)
  by (metis (lifting) matrix-vector-mul-linear sub-W subspace-linear-image)

```

```

lemma dim-image-invertible-mat:
  fixes P::real^'m^'m
  assumes inv-P: invertible P
  and sub-W: subspace W
  shows dim ((λx. P *v x) ' W) = dim W
proof -
  obtain B where B-in-W: B ⊆ W and ind-B: independent B and W-in-span-B:
W ⊆ span B and card-B-eq-dim-W: card B = dim W
  using basis-exists by blast
  def L ≡ (λx. P *v x)
  def C ≡ L ' B
  have finite-B: finite B using indep-card-eq-dim-span[OF ind-B] by simp
  have linear-L: linear L using matrix-vector-mul-linear unfolding L-def .
  have finite-C: finite C using indep-card-eq-dim-span[OF ind-B] unfolding C-def
by simp
  have inv-TP: invertible-lf (λx. P *v x) using invertible-matrix-imp-invertible-lf[OF
inv-P] .
  have inj-on-LW: inj-on L W using invertible-imp-bijective[OF inv-TP] unfold-
ing bij-def L-def unfolding inj-on-def
  by blast
  hence inj-on-LB: inj-on L B unfolding inj-on-def using B-in-W by auto
  have ind-D: independent C
proof (rule independent-if-scalars-zero[OF finite-C], clarify)
  fix f x
  assume setsum: (∑ x ∈ C. f x *R x) = 0 and x: x ∈ C
  obtain y where Ly-eq-x: L y = x and y: y ∈ B using x unfolding C-def
L-def by auto
  have (∑ x ∈ C. f x *R x) = setsum ((λx. f x *R x) ∘ L) B unfolding C-def
by (rule setsum-reindex[OF inj-on-LB])
  also have ... = setsum (λx. f (L x) *R L x) B unfolding o-def ..
  also have ... = setsum (λx. (f ∘ L) x *R L x) B using o-def by auto

```

also have $\dots = L \text{ (setsum } (\lambda x. ((f \circ L) x) *_R x) B) \text{ by (rule linear-setsum-mul[OF linear-L finite-B, symmetric])}$
finally have $rw: (\sum x \in C. f x *_R x) = L (\sum x \in B. (f \circ L) x *_R x) .$
have $(\sum x \in B. (f \circ L) x *_R x) \in W \text{ by (rule subspace-setsum[OF sub-W finite-B], auto simp add: B-in-W set-rev-mp sub-W subspace-mul)}$
hence $(\sum x \in B. (f \circ L) x *_R x) = 0 \text{ using setsum rw using linear-injective-on-subspace-0[OF linear-L sub-W] using inj-on-LW by auto}$
hence $(f \circ L) y = 0 \text{ using scalars-zero-if-independent[OF finite-B ind-B, of (f \circ L)] using y by auto}$
thus $f x = 0 \text{ unfolding o-def Ly-eq-x .}$
qed
have $L' W \subseteq \text{span } C$
proof $(\text{unfold span-finite[OF finite-C], clarify})$
fix $xa \text{ assume } xa\text{-in-W: } xa \in W$
obtain $g \text{ where setsum-g: setsum } (\lambda x. g x *_R x) B = xa \text{ using span-finite[OF finite-B] W-in-span-B xa-in-W by blast}$
show $\exists u. (\sum v \in C. u v *_R v) = L xa$
proof $(\text{rule exI[of - } \lambda x. g (THE y. y \in B \wedge x = L y)])$
have $L xa = L \text{ (setsum } (\lambda x. g x *_R x) B) \text{ using setsum-g by simp}$
also have $\dots = \text{setsum } (\lambda x. g x *_R L x) B \text{ using linear-setsum-mul[OF linear-L finite-B] .}$
also have $\dots = \text{setsum } (\lambda x. g (THE y. y \in B \wedge x = L y) *_R x) (L' B)$
proof $(\text{unfold setsum-reindex[OF inj-on-LB], unfold o-def, rule setsum-cong2})$
fix $x \text{ assume } x\text{-in-B: } x \in B$
have $x\text{-eq-the: } x = (THE y. y \in B \wedge L x = L y)$
proof $(\text{rule the-equality[symmetric]})$
show $x \in B \wedge L x = L x \text{ using } x\text{-in-B by auto}$
show $\bigwedge y. y \in B \wedge L x = L y \implies y = x \text{ using inj-on-LB } x\text{-in-B unfolding inj-on-def by fast}$
qed
show $g x *_R L x = g (THE y. y \in B \wedge L x = L y) *_R L x \text{ using } x\text{-eq-the}$
by simp
qed
finally show $(\sum v \in C. g (THE y. y \in B \wedge v = L y) *_R v) = L xa \text{ unfolding C-def ..}$
qed
qed
have $\text{card } C = \text{card } B \text{ using card-image[OF inj-on-LB] unfolding C-def .}$
thus $?thesis$
by $(metis \text{Convex-Euclidean-Space.span-eq L-def dim-image-eq inj-on-LW linear-L sub-W})$
qed

lemma *invertible-matrix-mult-left-rank*:
fixes $A::\text{real}^{n \times m} \text{ and } P::\text{real}^{m \times m}$
assumes *invertible-P*: *invertible* P
shows $\text{rank } (P ** A) = \text{rank } A$
proof –


```

def TP==(λx. P *v x)
def TA==(λx. A *v x)
def TPA==(λx. (P**A) *v x)
have sub: subspace (range (op *v A)) by (metis matrix-vector-mul-linear subspace-UNIV
subspace-linear-image)
have dim (range TPA) = dim (range (TP ∘ TA)) unfolding TP-def TA-def
TPA-def o-def matrix-vector-mul-assoc ..
also have ... = dim (range TA) using dim-image-invertible-mat[OF invertible-P
sub] unfolding TP-def TA-def o-def image-compose[symmetric] .
finally show ?thesis unfolding rank-eq-dim-image TPA-def TA-def .
qed

```

corollary *invertible-matrices-mult-rank*:

```

fixes A::real^n^m and P::real^m^m and Q::real^n^n
assumes invertible-P: invertible P
and invertible-Q: invertible Q
shows rank (P**A**Q) = rank A
using invertible-matrix-mult-right-rank[OF invertible-Q] using invertible-matrix-mult-left-rank[OF
invertible-P] by metis

```

lemma *invertible-matrix-mult-left-rank'*:

```

fixes A::real^n^m and P::real^m^m
assumes invertible-P: invertible P and B-eq-PA: B=P**A
shows rank B = rank A
proof -
have rank B = rank (P**A) using B-eq-PA by auto
also have ... = rank A using invertible-matrix-mult-left-rank[OF invertible-P]
by auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

lemma *invertible-matrix-mult-right-rank'*:

```

fixes A::real^n^m and Q::real^n^n
assumes invertible-Q: invertible Q and B-eq-PA: B=A**Q
shows rank B = rank A by (metis B-eq-PA invertible-Q invertible-matrix-mult-right-rank)

```

lemma *invertible-matrices-rank'*:

```

fixes A::real^n^m and P::real^m^m and Q::real^n^n
assumes invertible-P: invertible P and invertible-Q: invertible Q and B-eq-PA:
B=P**A**Q
shows rank B = rank A by (metis B-eq-PA invertible-P invertible-Q invertible-matrices-mult-rank)

```

Some definitions:

definition *set-of-vector* :: 'a^n ⇒ 'a set

```

where set-of-vector A = {A$i | i. i ∈ UNIV}

```

lemma *basis-image-linear*:

```

assumes invertible-lf: invertible-lf f

```

```

and basis-X: is-basis (set-of-vector X)
shows is-basis (f ' (set-of-vector X))
proof (rule iffD1[OF independent-is-basis], rule conjI)
  have card (f ' set-of-vector X) = card (set-of-vector X)
    by (rule card-image[of f set-of-vector X], metis invertible-imp-bijective[OF
invertible-lf] bij-def inj-eq inj-on-def)
  also have ... = card (UNIV::'a set) using independent-is-basis basis-X by auto
  finally show card (f ' set-of-vector X) = card (UNIV::'a set) .
  show independent (f ' set-of-vector X)
  proof (rule independent-injective-image)
    show independent (set-of-vector X) using basis-X unfolding is-basis-def by
simp
    show linear f using invertible-lf unfolding invertible-lf-def by simp
    show inj f using invertible-imp-bijective[OF invertible-lf] unfolding bij-def
by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

definition cart-basis' :: real ^ 'n ^ 'n
  where cart-basis' = ( $\chi$  i. axis i 1)

```

Properties about *cart-basis'* = (χ *i*. *axis i 1*)

```

lemma set-of-vector-cart-basis':
  shows (set-of-vector cart-basis') = {axis i 1 :: real ^ 'n | i. i ∈ (UNIV :: 'n set)}
  unfolding set-of-vector-def cart-basis'-def by auto

```

```

lemma cart-basis'-i: cart-basis' $ i = axis i 1 unfolding cart-basis'-def by simp

```

```

lemma finite-cart-basis':
  shows finite (set-of-vector cart-basis')
proof –
  def f ==  $\lambda i$ . (cart-basis' :: real ^ 'a ^ 'a) $ i
  show ?thesis unfolding set-of-vector-def using finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat[of f]
unfolding f-def .
qed

```

```

lemma axis-Basis: {axis i (1::real) | i. i ∈ (UNIV::('a::finite set))} = Basis
proof (auto)
  fix i::'n::finite show axis i (1::real) ∈ Basis proof (rule axis-in-Basis)
    show (1::real) ∈ Basis using Basis-real-def by simp
  qed
next
  fix x::real ^ 'n assume x: x ∈ Basis show  $\exists i$ . x = axis i 1 using x unfolding
Basis-vec-def by auto
qed

```

```

lemma span-stdbasis: span {axis i 1 :: real ^ 'n | i. i ∈ (UNIV :: 'n set)} = UNIV
  unfolding span-Basis[symmetric] unfolding axis-Basis by auto

```

lemma *independent-stdbasis*: *independent* {*axis i 1 :: real ^ 'n* | *i. i ∈ (UNIV :: 'n set)*}

by (*rule independent-substdbasis, auto, rule axis-in-Basis, auto*)

lemma *span-cart-basis'*:

shows *span (set-of-vector cart-basis') = UNIV*

unfolding *set-of-vector-def* **unfolding** *cart-basis'-def* **using** *span-stdbasis* **by** *auto*

lemma *is-basis-cart-basis'*: *is-basis (set-of-vector (cart-basis'))*

by (*metis (lifting) independent-stdbasis is-basis-def set-of-vector-cart-basis' span-stdbasis*)

lemma *basis-expansion-cart-basis':setsum* ($\lambda i. x \$ i *_R \text{cart-basis}' \$ i$) *UNIV = x*

unfolding *cart-basis'-def* **using** *basis-expansion* **apply** *auto*

proof –

assume *ass*: ($\bigwedge x :: (\text{real}, 'a) \text{vec. } (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} x \$ i *_s \text{axis } i \ 1) = x$)

have ($\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} x \$ i *_s \text{axis } i \ 1$) = *x* **using** *ass[of x]* .

thus ($\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} x \$ i *_R \text{axis } i \ 1$) = *x* **unfolding** *scalar-mult-eq-scaleR* .

qed

lemma *basis-expansion-unique*:

setsum ($\lambda i. f i *_s \text{axis } (i :: 'n :: \text{finite}) \ 1$) *UNIV = (x :: ('a :: comm-ring-1) ^ 'n) <->*

($\forall i. f i = x \$ i$)

proof (*auto simp add: basis-expansion*)

fix *i :: 'n*

have *univ-rw*: *UNIV = (UNIV - {i}) ∪ {i}* **by** *fastforce*

have ($\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} f x *_s \text{axis } x \ 1 \$ i$) = *setsum* ($\lambda x. f x *_s \text{axis } x \ 1 \$ i$) (*UNIV - {i} ∪ {i}*) **using** *univ-rw* **by** *simp*

also have ... = *setsum* ($\lambda x. f x *_s \text{axis } x \ 1 \$ i$) (*UNIV - {i}*) + *setsum* ($\lambda x. f x *_s \text{axis } x \ 1 \$ i$) {*i*} **by** (*rule setsum-Un-disjoint, auto*)

also have ... = *f i* **unfolding** *axis-def* **by** *auto*

finally show *f i =* ($\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} f x *_s \text{axis } x \ 1 \$ i$) ..

qed

lemma *basis-expansion-cart-basis'-unique*: *setsum* ($\lambda i. f (\text{cart-basis}' \$ i) *_R \text{cart-basis}' \$ i$) *UNIV = x <->* ($\forall i. f (\text{cart-basis}' \$ i) = x \$ i$)

using *basis-expansion-unique* **unfolding** *cart-basis'-def*

by (*simp add: vec-eq-iff setsum-delta if-distrib cong del: if-weak-cong*)

lemma *basis-expansion-cart-basis'-unique'*: *setsum* ($\lambda i. f i *_R \text{cart-basis}' \$ i$) *UNIV = x <->* ($\forall i. f i = x \$ i$)

using *basis-expansion-unique* **unfolding** *cart-basis'-def*

by (*simp add: vec-eq-iff setsum-delta if-distrib cong del: if-weak-cong*)

Properties of *is-basis* ?*S* $\equiv$ *independent* ?*S* $\wedge$ *span* ?*S* = *UNIV*

lemma *setsum-basis-eq*:

fixes *X :: real ^ 'n ^ 'n*

assumes *is-basis:is-basis* (*set-of-vector X*)

shows *setsum* ($\lambda x. f x *_R x$) (*set-of-vector X*) = *setsum* ($\lambda i. f (X \$ i) *_R (X \$ i)$)

UNIV
proof (rule *setsum-reindex-cong*[of $\lambda i. X\$i$])
 show *fact-1*: $\text{set-of-vector } X = \text{range } (op \$ X)$ **unfolding** *set-of-vector-def* **by** *auto*
 have *card-set-of-vector*: $\text{card}(\text{set-of-vector } X) = \text{CARD}('n)$ **using** *independent-is-basis*[of *set-of-vector* X] **using** *is-basis* **by** *auto*
 show *inj* ($op \$ X$)
 proof (rule *eq-card-imp-inj-on*)
 show *finite* ($UNIV::'n \text{ set}$) **using** *finite-class.finite-UNIV* .
 show $\text{card } (\text{range } (op \$ X)) = \text{card } (UNIV::'n \text{ set})$ **using** *card-set-of-vector*
using *fact-1* **unfolding** *set-of-vector-def* **by** *simp*
 qed
 show $\bigwedge a. a \in UNIV \implies f(X \$ a) *_R X \$ a = f(X \$ a) *_R X \$ a$ **by** *simp*
qed

corollary *setsum-basis-eq2*:
 fixes $X::\text{real}^{'n} \wedge 'n$
 assumes *is-basis*: *is-basis* (*set-of-vector* X)
 shows $\text{setsum } (\lambda x. f x *_R x) (\text{set-of-vector } X) = \text{setsum } (\lambda i. (f \circ op \$ X) i *_R (X\$i)) UNIV$ **using** *setsum-basis-eq*[*OF is-basis*] **by** *simp*

lemma *inj-op-nth*:
 fixes $X::\text{real}^{'n} \wedge 'n$
 assumes *is-basis*: *is-basis* (*set-of-vector* X)
 shows *inj* ($op \$ X$)
proof –
 have *fact-1*: $\text{set-of-vector } X = \text{range } (op \$ X)$ **unfolding** *set-of-vector-def* **by** *auto*
 have *card-set-of-vector*: $\text{card}(\text{set-of-vector } X) = \text{CARD}('n)$ **using** *independent-is-basis*[of *set-of-vector* X] **using** *is-basis* **by** *auto*
 show *inj* ($op \$ X$)
 proof (rule *eq-card-imp-inj-on*)
 show *finite* ($UNIV::'n \text{ set}$) **using** *finite-class.finite-UNIV* .
 show $\text{card } (\text{range } (op \$ X)) = \text{card } (UNIV::'n \text{ set})$ **using** *card-set-of-vector*
using *fact-1* **unfolding** *set-of-vector-def* **by** *simp*
 qed
qed

lemma *basis-UNIV*:
 fixes $X::\text{real}^{'n} \wedge 'n$
 assumes *is-basis*: *is-basis* (*set-of-vector* X)
 shows $UNIV = \{x. \exists g. (\sum_{i \in UNIV} g i *_R X\$i) = x\}$
proof –
 have $UNIV = \{x. \exists g. (\sum_{i \in (\text{set-of-vector } X)} g i *_R i) = x\}$ **using** *is-basis*
unfolding *is-basis-def* **using** *span-finite*[*OF basis-finite*[*OF is-basis*]] **by** *simp*
 also have $\dots \subseteq \{x. \exists g. (\sum_{i \in UNIV} g i *_R X\$i) = x\}$
 proof (*clarify*)
 fix f
 show $\exists g. (\sum_{i \in UNIV} g i *_R X \$ i) = (\sum_{i \in \text{set-of-vector } X} f i *_R i)$

```

proof (rule exI[of - (λi. (f ∘ op $ X) i)], unfold o-def, rule setsum-reindex-cong[symmetric,
of op $ X])
  show fact-1: set-of-vector X = range (op $ X) unfolding set-of-vector-def
by auto
  have card-set-of-vector:card(set-of-vector X) = CARD('n) using independent-is-basis[of
set-of-vector X] using is-basis by auto
  show inj (op $ X) using inj-op-nth[OF is-basis] .
  show  $\bigwedge a. a \in UNIV \implies f (X \$ a) *_R X \$ a = f (X \$ a) *_R X \$ a$  by
simp
  qed
  qed
  finally show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma scalars-zero-if-basis:
  fixes X::real'n'n
  assumes is-basis: is-basis (set-of-vector X) and setsum:  $(\sum_{i \in (UNIV::'n \text{ set})} f i *_R X \$ i) = 0$ 
  shows  $\forall i \in (UNIV::'n \text{ set}). f i = 0$ 
proof -
  have ind-X: independent (set-of-vector X) using is-basis unfolding is-basis-def
by simp
  have finite-X:finite (set-of-vector X) using basis-finite[OF is-basis] .
  have 1:  $(\forall g. (\sum_{v \in (set-of-vector X). g v *_R v} = 0 \longrightarrow (\forall v \in (set-of-vector X). g v = 0)))$  using ind-X unfolding independent-explicit using finite-X by auto
  def g $\equiv$ λv. f (THE i. X $ i = v)
  have  $(\sum_{v \in (set-of-vector X). g v *_R v} = 0$ 
proof -
  have  $(\sum_{v \in (set-of-vector X). g v *_R v} = (\sum_{i \in (UNIV::'n \text{ set})} f i *_R X \$ i)$ 
proof (rule setsum-reindex-cong)
  show inj (op $ X) using inj-op-nth[OF is-basis] .
  show set-of-vector X = range (op $ X) unfolding set-of-vector-def by auto
  show  $\bigwedge a. a \in (UNIV::'n \text{ set}) \implies f a *_R X \$ a = g (X \$ a) *_R X \$ a$ 
proof (auto)
  fix a
  assume X $ a  $\neq 0$ 
  show f a = g (X $ a)
  unfolding g-def using inj-op-nth[OF is-basis]
  by (metis (lifting, mono-tags) injD the-equality)
  qed
  qed
  thus ?thesis unfolding setsum .
qed
hence 2:  $\forall v \in (set-of-vector X). g v = 0$  using 1 by auto
show ?thesis
proof (clarify)
  fix a
  have g (X $ a) = 0 using 2 unfolding set-of-vector-def by auto
  thus f a = 0 unfolding g-def using inj-op-nth[OF is-basis]

```

```

    by (metis (lifting, mono-tags) injD the-equality)
  qed
qed

lemma basis-combination-unique:
  fixes  $X :: \text{real}^n$ 
  assumes  $\text{basis-}X$ :  $\text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } X)$  and  $\text{setsum-eq}$ :  $(\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} g \ i *_{\text{R}} X \$ i) = (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} f \ i *_{\text{R}} X \$ i)$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $f \neq g$ 
  from this obtain  $x$  where  $\text{fx-gx}$ :  $f \ x \neq g \ x$  by fast
  have  $0 = (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} g \ i *_{\text{R}} X \$ i) - (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} f \ i *_{\text{R}} X \$ i)$  using  $\text{setsum-eq}$ 
  by simp
  also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} g \ i *_{\text{R}} X \$ i - f \ i *_{\text{R}} X \$ i)$  unfolding  $\text{setsum-subtractf}$  [symmetric]
  ..
  also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} (g \ i - f \ i) *_{\text{R}} X \$ i)$  by (rule  $\text{setsum-cong2}$ , simp)
  add:  $\text{scaleR-diff-left}$ 
  also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} (g - f) \ i *_{\text{R}} X \$ i)$  by simp
  finally have  $\text{setsum-eq-1}$ :  $0 = (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} (g - f) \ i *_{\text{R}} X \$ i)$  by simp
  have  $\forall i \in \text{UNIV}. (g - f) \ i = 0$  by (rule  $\text{scalars-zero-if-basis}$  [OF  $\text{basis-}X$   $\text{setsum-eq-1}$  [symmetric]])
  hence  $(g - f) \ x = 0$  by simp
  hence  $f \ x = g \ x$  by simp
  thus False using  $\text{fx-gx}$  by contradiction
qed

```

Definition and properties of the coordinates of a vector (in terms of a particular ordered basis).

definition $\text{coord} :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$
where $\text{coord } X \ v = (\chi \ i. (\text{THE } f. v = \text{setsum } (\lambda x. f \ x *_{\text{R}} X \$ x) \ \text{UNIV}) \ i)$

$\text{coord } X \ v$ is the coordinates of vector v with respect to the basis X

```

lemma bij-coord:
  fixes  $X :: \text{real}^n$ 
  assumes  $\text{basis-}X$ :  $\text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } X)$ 
  shows  $\text{bij } (\text{coord } X)$ 
proof (unfold  $\text{bij-def}$ , auto)
  show  $\text{inj}$ :  $\text{inj } (\text{coord } X)$ 
  proof (unfold  $\text{inj-on-def}$ , auto)
    fix  $x \ y$  assume  $\text{coord-eq}$ :  $\text{coord } X \ x = \text{coord } X \ y$ 
    obtain  $f$  where  $f$ :  $(\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} f \ x *_{\text{R}} X \$ x) = x$  using  $\text{basis-UNIV}$  [OF  $\text{basis-}X$ ] by blast
    obtain  $g$  where  $g$ :  $(\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} g \ x *_{\text{R}} X \$ x) = y$  using  $\text{basis-UNIV}$  [OF  $\text{basis-}X$ ] by blast
    have  $\text{the-f}$ :  $(\text{THE } f. x = (\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} f \ x *_{\text{R}} X \$ x)) = f$ 
    proof (rule the-equality)
      show  $x = (\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} f \ x *_{\text{R}} X \$ x)$  using  $f$  by simp
      show  $\bigwedge fa. x = (\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} fa \ x *_{\text{R}} X \$ x) \implies fa = f$  using  $\text{basis-combination-unique}$  [OF  $\text{basis-}X$ ]  $f$  by simp
    qed
  qed

```

```

qed
have the-g: (THE g. y = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x$ )) = g
proof (rule the-equality)
  show y = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x$ ) using g by simp
  show  $\bigwedge ga. y = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. ga \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x) \implies ga = g$  using basis-combination-unique[OF
basis-X] g by simp
qed
have (THE f. x = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x$ )) = (THE g. y = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}.
g \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x$ ))
  using coord-eq unfolding coord-def
  using vec-lambda-inject[of (THE f. x = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x$ )) (THE
f. y = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x$ )))]
  by auto
  hence f = g unfolding the-f the-g .
  thus x=y using f g by simp
qed
next
fix x::(real, 'n) vec
show x  $\in$  range (coord X)
proof (unfold image-def, auto, rule exI[of - setsum ( $\lambda i. x \ $ i \ *_R \ X \ $ i$ ) UNIV],
unfold coord-def)
  def f  $\equiv$   $\lambda i. x \ $ i$ 
  have the-f: (THE f. ( $\sum_{i \in UNIV}. x \ $ i \ *_R \ X \ $ i$ )) = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f \ x \ *_R \ X
\ $ x$ )) = f
  proof (rule the-equality)
    show ( $\sum_{i \in UNIV}. x \ $ i \ *_R \ X \ $ i$ ) = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ $ x$ ) unfolding
f-def ..
    fix g assume setsum-eq: ( $\sum_{i \in UNIV}. x \ $ i \ *_R \ X \ $ i$ ) = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g \ x
*_R \ X \ $ x$ )
    show g = f using basis-combination-unique[OF basis-X] using setsum-eq
unfolding f-def by simp
  qed
  show x = vec-lambda (THE f. ( $\sum_{i \in UNIV}. x \ $ i \ *_R \ X \ $ i$ )) = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}.
f \ x \ *_R \ X \ $ x$ ) unfolding the-f unfolding f-def using vec-lambda-eta[of x] by
simp
qed
qed

```

lemma linear-coord:

```

  fixes X::real'n ^ 'n
  assumes basis-X: is-basis (set-of-vector X)
  shows linear (coord X)
proof (unfold linear-def coord-def, auto)
  fix x y::(real, 'n) vec
  show vec-lambda (THE f. x + y = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ $ x$ )) = vec-lambda
  (THE f. x = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ $ x$ )) + vec-lambda (THE f. y = ( $\sum_{x \in UNIV}.
f \ x \ *_R \ X \ $ x$ ))
  proof -

```

obtain f **where** $f: (\sum a \in (UNIV::'n \text{ set}). f \ a \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ a) = x + y$ **using** $\text{basis-UNIV}[OF \ \text{basis-X}]$ **by** blast
obtain g **where** $g: (\sum x \in UNIV. g \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x) = x$ **using** $\text{basis-UNIV}[OF \ \text{basis-X}]$ **by** blast
obtain h **where** $h: (\sum x \in UNIV. h \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x) = y$ **using** $\text{basis-UNIV}[OF \ \text{basis-X}]$ **by** blast
def $t \equiv \lambda i. g \ i + h \ i$
have $\text{the-}f: (THE \ f. x + y = (\sum x \in UNIV. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)) = f$
proof (rule the-equality)
show $x + y = (\sum x \in UNIV. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)$ **using** f **by** simp
show $\bigwedge fa. x + y = (\sum x \in UNIV. fa \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x) \implies fa = f$ **using** $\text{basis-combination-unique}[OF \ \text{basis-X}] \ f$ **by** simp
qed
have $\text{the-}g: (THE \ g. x = (\sum x \in UNIV. g \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)) = g$
proof (rule the-equality)
show $x = (\sum x \in UNIV. g \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)$ **using** g **by** simp
show $\bigwedge ga. x = (\sum x \in UNIV. ga \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x) \implies ga = g$ **using** $\text{basis-combination-unique}[OF \ \text{basis-X}] \ g$ **by** simp
qed
have $\text{the-}h: (THE \ h. y = (\sum x \in UNIV. h \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)) = h$
proof (rule the-equality)
show $y = (\sum x \in UNIV. h \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)$ **using** h **..**
show $\bigwedge ha. y = (\sum x \in UNIV. ha \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x) \implies ha = h$ **using** $\text{basis-combination-unique}[OF \ \text{basis-X}] \ h$ **by** simp
qed
have $(\sum a \in (UNIV::'n \text{ set}). f \ a \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ a) = (\sum x \in UNIV. g \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x) + (\sum x \in UNIV. h \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)$ **using** $f \ g \ h$ **by** simp
also have $\dots = (\sum x \in UNIV. g \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x + h \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)$ **unfolding** $\text{setsum-addf[symmetric]}$ **..**
also have $\dots = (\sum x \in UNIV. (g \ x + h \ x) \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)$ **by** ($\text{rule setsum-cong2, simp add: scaleR-left-distrib}$)
also have $\dots = (\sum x \in UNIV. t \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)$ **unfolding** $t\text{-def}$ **..**
finally have $(\sum a \in UNIV. f \ a \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ a) = (\sum x \in UNIV. t \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)$ **..**
hence $f = t$ **using** $\text{basis-combination-unique}[OF \ \text{basis-X}]$ **by** auto
thus $?thesis$
by ($\text{unfold the-}f \ \text{the-}g \ \text{the-}h, \text{vector, auto, unfold } f \ g \ h \ t\text{-def, simp}$)
qed
next
fix $c \ x$
show $\text{vec-lambda} \ (THE \ f. c \ *_R \ x = (\sum x \in UNIV. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)) = c \ *_R \ x$
vec-lambda ($THE \ f. x = (\sum x \in UNIV. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)$)
proof –
obtain f **where** $f: (\sum x \in UNIV. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x) = c \ *_R \ x$ **using** $\text{basis-UNIV}[OF \ \text{basis-X}]$ **by** blast
obtain g **where** $g: (\sum x \in UNIV. g \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x) = x$ **using** $\text{basis-UNIV}[OF \ \text{basis-X}]$ **by** blast
def $t \equiv \lambda i. c \ *_R \ g \ i$
have $\text{the-}f: (THE \ f. c \ *_R \ x = (\sum x \in UNIV. f \ x \ *_R \ X \ \$ \ x)) = f$
proof (rule the-equality)

show $c *_R x = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x *_R X \$ x)$ **using** $f ..$
show $\bigwedge fa. c *_R x = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa x *_R X \$ x) \implies fa = f$ **using**
basis-combination-unique[*OF basis-X*] f **by** *simp*
qed
have *the-g*: $(THE g. x = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g x *_R X \$ x)) = g$ **proof** (*rule*
the-equality)
show $x = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g x *_R X \$ x)$ **using** $g ..$
show $\bigwedge ga. x = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. ga x *_R X \$ x) \implies ga = g$ **using** *basis-combination-unique*[*OF*
basis-X] g **by** *simp*
qed
have $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x *_R X \$ x) = c *_R (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g x *_R X \$ x)$ **using**
 $f g$ **by** *simp*
also have $... = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. c *_R g x *_R X \$ x)$ **by** (*rule scaleR-setsum-right*)
also have $... = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. t x *_R X \$ x)$ **unfolding** *t-def* **by** *simp*
finally have $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x *_R X \$ x) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. t x *_R X \$ x)$.
hence $f=t$ **using** *basis-combination-unique*[*OF basis-X*] **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis*
by (*unfold the-f the-g, vector, auto, unfold t-def, auto*)
qed
qed

lemma *coord-eq*:

assumes *basis-X:is-basis* (*set-of-vector X*)
and *coord-eq*: $coord X v = coord X w$
shows $v = w$
proof –
have $\forall i. (THE f. \forall i. v \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x * X \$ x \$ i)) i = (THE f. \forall i.$
 $w \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x * X \$ x \$ i)) i$ **using** *coord-eq*
unfolding *coord-eq coord-def vec-eq-iff* **by** *simp*
hence *the-eq*: $(THE f. \forall i. v \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x * X \$ x \$ i)) = (THE f.$
 $\forall i. w \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x * X \$ x \$ i))$ **by** *auto*
obtain f **where** $f: (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x *_R X \$ x) = v$ **using** *basis-UNIV*[*OF*
basis-X] **by** *blast*
obtain g **where** $g: (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g x *_R X \$ x) = w$ **using** *basis-UNIV*[*OF*
basis-X] **by** *blast*
have *the-f*: $(THE f. \forall i. v \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x * X \$ x \$ i)) = f$
proof (*rule the-equality*)
show $\forall i. v \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x * X \$ x \$ i)$ **using** f **by** *auto*
fix fa **assume** $\forall i. v \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa x * X \$ x \$ i)$
hence $\forall i. v \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa x *_R X \$ x) \$ i$ **unfolding** *setsum-component*
by *simp*
hence $fa: v = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa x *_R X \$ x)$ **unfolding** *vec-eq-iff* .
show $fa = f$ **using** *basis-combination-unique*[*OF basis-X*] $f fa$ **by** *simp*
qed
have *the-g*: $(THE g. \forall i. w \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g x * X \$ x \$ i)) = g$
proof (*rule the-equality*)
show $\forall i. w \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g x * X \$ x \$ i)$ **using** g **by** *auto*
fix fa **assume** $\forall i. w \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa x * X \$ x \$ i)$

hence $\forall i. w \$ i = (\sum x \in UNIV. fa\ x *_R\ X \$ x) \$ i$ **unfolding** *setsum-component*
 by *simp*
 hence $fa: w = (\sum x \in UNIV. fa\ x *_R\ X \$ x)$ **unfolding** *vec-eq-iff* .
 show $fa = g$ **using** *basis-combination-unique*[*OF basis-X*] $g\ fa$ **by** *simp*
qed
 have $f=g$ **using** *the-eq* **unfolding** *the-f the-g* .
 thus $v=w$ **using** $f\ g$ **by** *blast*
qed

Definitions of matrix of change of basis and matrix of a linear transformation with respect to two bases:

definition *matrix-change-of-basis* :: $real^{n' n} \Rightarrow real^{n' n} \Rightarrow real^{n' n}$
 where *matrix-change-of-basis* $X\ Y = (\chi\ i\ j. (coord\ Y\ (X\$j)) \$ i)$

definition *matrix'* :: $real^{n' n} \Rightarrow real^{m' m} \Rightarrow (real^{n' n} \Rightarrow real^{m' m}) \Rightarrow real^{n' m}$
 where *matrix'* $X\ Y\ f = (\chi\ i\ j. (coord\ Y\ (f(X\$j))) \$ i)$

Properties of *matrix'* $?X\ ?Y\ ?f = (\chi\ i\ j. coord\ ?Y\ (?f\ (?X\ \$j))) \$ i$

lemma *matrix'-eq-matrix*:

defines *cart-basis-Rn*: $cart-basis-Rn == (cart-basis')::real^{n' n}$ **and** *cart-basis-Rm*: $cart-basis-Rm == (cart-basis')::real^{m' m}$

assumes *lf*: *linear f*

shows *matrix'* (*cart-basis-Rn*) (*cart-basis-Rm*) $f = matrix\ f$

proof (*unfold matrix-def matrix'-def coord-def, vector, auto*)

fix $i\ j$

have *basis-Rn:is-basis* (*set-of-vector cart-basis-Rn*) **using** *is-basis-cart-basis'* **unfolding** *cart-basis-Rn* .

have *basis-Rm:is-basis* (*set-of-vector cart-basis-Rm*) **using** *is-basis-cart-basis'* **unfolding** *cart-basis-Rm* .

obtain g **where** *setsum-g*: $(\sum x \in UNIV. g\ x *_R\ (cart-basis-Rm\ \$x)) = f\ (cart-basis-Rn\ \$j)$ **using** *basis-UNIV*[*OF basis-Rm*] **by** *blast*

have *the-g*: $(THE\ g. \forall a. f\ (cart-basis-Rn\ \$j) \$ a = (\sum x \in UNIV. g\ x *_R\ (cart-basis-Rm\ \$x \$ a))) = g$

proof (*rule the-equality, clarify*)

fix a

have $f\ (cart-basis-Rn\ \$j) \$ a = (\sum i \in UNIV. g\ i *_R\ (cart-basis-Rm\ \$i)) \$ a$
using *setsum-g* **by** *simp*

also have $\dots = (\sum x \in UNIV. g\ x *_R\ (cart-basis-Rm\ \$x \$ a))$ **unfolding** *setsum-component*
by *simp*

finally show $f\ (cart-basis-Rn\ \$j) \$ a = (\sum x \in UNIV. g\ x *_R\ (cart-basis-Rm\ \$x \$ a))$.

fix ga **assume** $\forall a. f\ (cart-basis-Rn\ \$j) \$ a = (\sum x \in UNIV. ga\ x *_R\ (cart-basis-Rm\ \$x \$ a))$

hence *setsum-ga*: $f\ (cart-basis-Rn\ \$j) = (\sum i \in UNIV. ga\ i *_R\ (cart-basis-Rm\ \$i))$ **by** (*vector, auto*)

show $ga = g$

proof (*rule basis-combination-unique*)

show *is-basis* (*set-of-vector* (*cart-basis-Rm*)) **using** *basis-Rm* .

show $(\sum_{i \in UNIV}. g \ i *_{\mathcal{R}} \text{cart-basis-}\mathcal{R}m \ \$ \ i) = (\sum_{i \in UNIV}. ga \ i *_{\mathcal{R}} \text{cart-basis-}\mathcal{R}m \ \$ \ i)$ **using** *setsum-g setsum-ga* **by** *simp*
qed
qed
show $(THE \ fa. \forall i. f \ (\text{cart-basis-}\mathcal{R}n \ \$ \ j) \ \$ \ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x * \text{cart-basis-}\mathcal{R}m \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ i)) \ i = f \ (\text{axis } j \ 1) \ \$ \ i$
unfolding *the-g using setsum-g unfolding cart-basis-}\mathcal{R}m cart-basis-}\mathcal{R}n cart-basis'-def*
using *basis-expansion-unique[of g f (axis j 1)]*
unfolding *scalar-mult-eq-scaleR* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *matrix'*:

assumes *linear-f: linear f and basis-X: is-basis (set-of-vector X) and basis-Y: is-basis (set-of-vector Y)*
shows $f \ (X \$ i) = \text{setsum} \ (\lambda j. (\text{matrix}' \ X \ Y \ f) \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ i *_{\mathcal{R}} (Y \$ j)) \ UNIV$
proof *(unfold matrix'-def coord-def matrix-mult-vsum column-def, vector, auto)*
fix *j*
obtain *g where* $g: (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g \ x *_{\mathcal{R}} Y \ \$ \ x) = f \ (X \ \$ \ i)$ **using** *basis-UNIV[OF basis-Y]* **by** *blast*
have *the-g:* $(THE \ fa. \forall ia. f \ (X \ \$ \ i) \ \$ \ ia = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x * Y \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ ia)) = g$
proof *(rule the-equality, clarify)*
fix *a*
have $f \ (X \ \$ \ i) \ \$ \ a = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g \ x *_{\mathcal{R}} Y \ \$ \ x) \ \$ \ a$ **using** *g* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g \ x * Y \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ a)$ **unfolding** *setsum-component*
by *auto*
finally show $f \ (X \ \$ \ i) \ \$ \ a = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g \ x * Y \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ a) .$
fix *fa*
assume $\forall ia. f \ (X \ \$ \ i) \ \$ \ ia = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x * Y \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ ia)$
hence $\forall ia. f \ (X \ \$ \ i) \ \$ \ ia = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x *_{\mathcal{R}} Y \ \$ \ x) \ \$ \ ia$ **unfolding** *setsum-component* **by** *simp*
hence *fa:* $f \ (X \ \$ \ i) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x *_{\mathcal{R}} Y \ \$ \ x)$ **unfolding** *vec-eq-iff* .
show *fa = g* **by** *(rule basis-combination-unique[OF basis-Y], simp add: fa g)*
qed
show $f \ (X \ \$ \ i) \ \$ \ j = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. (THE \ fa. \forall j. f \ (X \ \$ \ i) \ \$ \ j = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x * Y \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ j)) \ x * Y \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ j)$
unfolding *the-g* **unfolding** *g[symmetric]* *setsum-component* **by** *simp*
qed

corollary *matrix'2:*

assumes *linear-f: linear f and basis-X: is-basis (set-of-vector X) and basis-Y: is-basis (set-of-vector Y)*
and *eq-f:* $\forall i. f \ (X \$ i) = \text{setsum} \ (\lambda j. A \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ i *_{\mathcal{R}} (Y \$ j)) \ UNIV$
shows *matrix' X Y f = A*
proof –
have *eq-f':* $\forall i. f \ (X \$ i) = \text{setsum} \ (\lambda j. (\text{matrix}' \ X \ Y \ f) \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ i *_{\mathcal{R}} (Y \$ j)) \ UNIV$
using *matrix'[OF linear-f basis-X basis-Y]* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*

```

proof (vector, auto)
  fix i j
  def a $\equiv$  $\lambda$ x. (matrix' X Y f) $ x $ i
  def b $\equiv$  $\lambda$ x. A $ x $ i
  have fxi-1: f (X $ i) = setsum ( $\lambda$ j. a j *R (Y $ j)) UNIV using eq-f' unfolding
a-def by simp
  have fxi-2: f (X $ i) = setsum ( $\lambda$ j. b j *R (Y $ j)) UNIV using eq-f unfolding
b-def by simp
  have a=b using basis-combination-unique[OF basis-Y] fxi-1 fxi-2 by auto
  thus (matrix' X Y f) $ j $ i = A $ j $ i unfolding a-def b-def by metis
qed
qed

```

lemma coord-matrix':

```

fixes X::realnn and Y::realmm
assumes basis-X: is-basis (set-of-vector X) and basis-Y: is-basis (set-of-vector
Y) and linear-f: linear f
shows coord Y (f v) = (matrix' X Y f) *v (coord X v)
proof (unfold matrix-mult-vsum matrix'-def column-def coord-def, vector, auto)
  fix i
  obtain g where g: ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. g x *R Y $ x) = f v using basis-UNIV[OF
basis-Y] by auto
  obtain s where s: ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. s x *R X $ x) = v using basis-UNIV[OF
basis-X] by auto
  have the-g: (THE fa.  $\forall$  a. f v $ a = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. fa x * Y $ x $ a)) = g
proof (rule the-equality)
  have  $\forall$  a. f v $ a = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. g x *R Y $ x) $ a using g by simp
  thus  $\forall$  a. f v $ a = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. g x * Y $ x $ a) unfolding setsum-component
by simp
  fix fa assume  $\forall$  a. f v $ a = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. fa x * Y $ x $ a)
  hence fa: f v = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. fa x *R Y $ x) by (vector, auto)
  show fa=g by (rule basis-combination-unique[OF basis-Y], simp add: fa g)
qed
  have the-s: (THE f.  $\forall$  i. v $ i = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. f x * X $ x $ i))=s
proof (rule the-equality)
  have  $\forall$  i. v $ i = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. s x *R X $ x) $ i using s by simp
  thus  $\forall$  i. v $ i = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. s x * X $ x $ i) unfolding setsum-component
by simp
  fix fa assume  $\forall$  i. v $ i = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. fa x * X $ x $ i)
  hence fa: v = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. fa x *R X $ x) by (vector, auto)
  show fa=s by (rule basis-combination-unique[OF basis-X], simp add: fa s)
qed
  def t $\equiv$  $\lambda$ x. ( $\sum$  i $\in$ UNIV. (s i * (THE fa. f (X $ i) = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. fa x *R Y $
x)) x))
  have ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. g x *R Y $ x) = f v using g by simp
  also have ... = f ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. s x *R X $ x) using s by simp
  also have ... = ( $\sum$  x $\in$ UNIV. s x *R f (X $ x)) by (rule linear-setsum-mul[OF
linear-f], simp)

```

also have ... = $(\sum_{i \in UNIV}. s\ i *_{\mathcal{R}} \text{setsum } (\lambda j. (\text{matrix}'\ X\ Y\ f)\$j\$i *_{\mathcal{R}} (Y\$j)))$
UNIV) **using** *matrix'*[*OF linear-f basis-X basis-Y*] **by** *auto*
also have ... = $(\sum_{i \in UNIV}. \sum_{x \in UNIV}. s\ i *_{\mathcal{R}} \text{matrix}'\ X\ Y\ f\ \$\ x\ \$\ i *_{\mathcal{R}} Y$
 $\$ \ x)$ **unfolding** *scaleR-setsum-right* ..
also have ... = $(\sum_{i \in UNIV}. \sum_{x \in UNIV}. (s\ i * (\text{THE } fa. f\ (X\ \$\ i) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x *_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x))\ x) *_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x)$ **unfolding** *matrix'-def* **unfolding** *coord-def* **by**
auto
also have ... = $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. (\sum_{i \in UNIV}. (s\ i * (\text{THE } fa. f\ (X\ \$\ i) =$
 $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x *_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x))\ x) *_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x))$ **by** (*rule setsum-commute*)
also have ... = $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. (\sum_{i \in UNIV}. (s\ i * (\text{THE } fa. f\ (X\ \$\ i) =$
 $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x *_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x))\ x)) *_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x)$ **unfolding** *scaleR-setsum-left* ..
also have ... = $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. t\ x *_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x)$ **unfolding** *t-def* ..
finally have $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g\ x *_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. t\ x *_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x)$.
hence $g=t$ **using** *basis-combination-unique*[*OF basis-Y*] **by** *simp*
thus $(\text{THE } fa. \forall i. f\ v\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i))\ i =$
 $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. (\text{THE } f. \forall i. v\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f\ x * X\ \$\ x\ \$\ i))\ x * (\text{THE } fa. \forall i. f\ (X\ \$\ x)\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i))\ i)$
proof (*unfold the-g the-s t-def, auto*)
have $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. s\ x * (\text{THE } fa. \forall i. f\ (X\ \$\ x)\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i))\ i) =$
 $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. s\ x * (\text{THE } fa. \forall i. f\ (X\ \$\ x)\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x *_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x)\ \$\ i)\ i)$ **unfolding** *setsum-component* **by** *simp*
also have ... = $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. s\ x * (\text{THE } fa. f\ (X\ \$\ x) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x$
 $*_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x))\ i)$ **by** (*rule setsum-cong2, simp add: vec-eq-iff*)
finally show $(\sum_{ia \in UNIV}. s\ ia * (\text{THE } fa. f\ (X\ \$\ ia) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x$
 $*_{\mathcal{R}} Y\ \$\ x))\ i) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. s\ x * (\text{THE } fa. \forall i. f\ (X\ \$\ x)\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i))\ i)$
by *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *matrix'-compose*:

fixes $X::\text{real}^{'n}\text{'n}$ **and** $Y::\text{real}^{'m}\text{'m}$ **and** $Z::\text{real}^{'p}\text{'p}$
assumes *basis-X: is-basis (set-of-vector X)* **and** *basis-Y: is-basis (set-of-vector Y)* **and** *basis-Z: is-basis (set-of-vector Z)*
and *linear-f: linear f* **and** *linear-g: linear g*
shows $\text{matrix}'\ X\ Z\ (g \circ f) = (\text{matrix}'\ Y\ Z\ g) ** (\text{matrix}'\ X\ Y\ f)$
proof (*unfold matrix-eq, clarify*)
fix $a::(\text{real}, 'n)\ \text{vec}$
obtain v **where** $v: a = \text{coord } X\ v$ **using** *bij-coord*[*OF basis-X*] **unfolding** *bij-iff*
by *metis*
have *linear-gf: linear (g o f)* **using** *linear-compose*[*OF linear-f linear-g*] .
have $\text{matrix}'\ X\ Z\ (g \circ f) * v\ a = \text{matrix}'\ X\ Z\ (g \circ f) * v\ (\text{coord } X\ v)$ **unfolding**
 v ..
also have ... = $\text{coord } Z\ ((g \circ f)\ v)$ **unfolding** *coord-matrix'*[*OF basis-X basis-Z linear-gf, symmetric*] ..
also have ... = $\text{coord } Z\ (g\ (f\ v))$ **unfolding** *o-def* ..
also have ... = $(\text{matrix}'\ Y\ Z\ g) * v\ (\text{coord } Y\ (f\ v))$ **unfolding** *coord-matrix'*[*OF basis-Y basis-Z linear-g*] ..

also have ... = (matrix' Y Z g) *v ((matrix' X Y f) *v (coord X v)) **unfolding**
coord-matrix'[OF basis-X basis-Y linear-f] ..
also have ... = ((matrix' Y Z g) ** (matrix' X Y f)) *v (coord X v) **unfolding**
matrix-vector-mul-assoc ..
finally show matrix' X Z (g ∘ f) *v a = matrix' Y Z g ** matrix' X Y f *v a
unfolding v .
qed

lemma *exists-linear-eq-matrix'*:

fixes A::real^{'m}^{'n} **and** X::real^{'m}^{'m} **and** Y::real^{'n}^{'n}
assumes basis-X: is-basis (set-of-vector X) **and** basis-Y: is-basis (set-of-vector Y)
shows ∃f. matrix' X Y f = A ∧ linear f
proof –
def f == λv. setsum (λj. A \$ j \$ (THE k. v = X \$ k) *_R Y \$ j) UNIV
obtain g **where** linear-g: linear g **and** f-eq-g: (∀ x ∈ (set-of-vector X). g x = f x)
using linear-independent-extend **using** basis-X **unfolding** is-basis-def **by** blast
show ?thesis
proof (rule exI[of - g], rule conjI)
show matrix' X Y g = A
proof (rule matrix'2)
show linear g **using** linear-g .
show is-basis (set-of-vector X) **using** basis-X .
show is-basis (set-of-vector Y) **using** basis-Y .
show ∀ i. g (X \$ i) = (∑ j ∈ UNIV. A \$ j \$ i *_R Y \$ j)
proof (clarify)
fix i
have the-k-eq-i: (THE k. X \$ i = X \$ k) = i
proof (rule the-equality)
show X \$ i = X \$ i ..
fix k **assume** Xi-Xk: X \$ i = X \$ k **show** k = i **using** Xi-Xk basis-X
inj-eq inj-op-nth by metis
qed
have Xi-in-X: X \$ i ∈ (set-of-vector X) **unfolding** set-of-vector-def **by** auto
have g (X \$ i) = f (X \$ i) **using** f-eq-g Xi-in-X **by** simp
also have ... = (∑ j ∈ UNIV. A \$ j \$ i *_R Y \$ j)
unfolding f-def ..
also have ... = (∑ j ∈ UNIV. A \$ j \$ i *_R Y \$ j) **unfolding** the-k-eq-i ..
finally show g (X \$ i) = (∑ j ∈ UNIV. A \$ j \$ i *_R Y \$ j) .
qed
qed
show linear g **using** linear-g .
qed
qed

lemma *linear-matrix'*:

```

assumes basis-Y: is-basis (set-of-vector Y)
shows linear (matrix' X Y)
proof (unfold linear-def, auto)
  fix f g
  show matrix' X Y (f + g) = matrix' X Y f + matrix' X Y g
  proof (unfold matrix'-def coord-def, vector, auto)
    fix i j
    obtain a where a: ( $\sum x \in UNIV. a\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) = f (X $ j) using basis-UNIV[OF
basis-Y] by blast
    obtain b where b: ( $\sum x \in UNIV. b\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) = g (X $ j) using basis-UNIV[OF
basis-Y] by blast
    obtain c where c: ( $\sum x \in UNIV. c\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) = (f + g) (X $ j) using
basis-UNIV[OF basis-Y] by blast
    def d  $\equiv \lambda i. a\ i + b\ i$ 
    have ( $\sum x \in UNIV. c\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) = (f + g) (X $ j) using c by simp
    also have ... = f (X $ j) + g (X $ j) unfolding plus-fun-def ..
    also have ... = ( $\sum x \in UNIV. a\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) + ( $\sum x \in UNIV. b\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ )
unfolding a b ..
    also have ... = ( $\sum x \in UNIV. (a\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x) + b\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) unfolding
setsum-addf ..
    also have ... = ( $\sum x \in UNIV. (a\ x + b\ x) *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) unfolding scaleR-add-left
    ..
    also have ... = ( $\sum x \in UNIV. (d\ x) *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) unfolding d-def by simp
    finally have ( $\sum x \in UNIV. c\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) = ( $\sum x \in UNIV. d\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) .
    hence c-eq-d: c=d using basis-combination-unique[OF basis-Y] by simp
    have the-a: (THE fa.  $\forall i. f\ (X\ \$\ j)\ \$\ i = (\sum x \in UNIV. fa\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i)$ ) = a
    proof (rule the-equality)
    have  $\forall i. f\ (X\ \$\ j)\ \$\ i = (\sum x \in UNIV. a\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x)\ \$\ i$  using a unfolding
vec-eq-iff by simp
    thus  $\forall i. f\ (X\ \$\ j)\ \$\ i = (\sum x \in UNIV. a\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i)$  unfolding
setsum-component by simp
    fix fa assume  $\forall i. f\ (X\ \$\ j)\ \$\ i = (\sum x \in UNIV. fa\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i)$ 
    hence f (X $ j) = ( $\sum x \in UNIV. fa\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) unfolding vec-eq-iff
setsum-component by simp
    thus fa = a using basis-combination-unique[OF basis-Y] a by simp
    qed
    have the-b: (THE f.  $\forall i. g\ (X\ \$\ j)\ \$\ i = (\sum x \in UNIV. f\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i)$ ) = b
    proof (rule the-equality)
    have  $\forall i. g\ (X\ \$\ j)\ \$\ i = (\sum x \in UNIV. b\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x)\ \$\ i$  using b unfolding
vec-eq-iff by simp
    thus  $\forall i. g\ (X\ \$\ j)\ \$\ i = (\sum x \in UNIV. b\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i)$  unfolding
setsum-component by simp
    fix fa assume  $\forall i. g\ (X\ \$\ j)\ \$\ i = (\sum x \in UNIV. fa\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i)$ 
    hence g (X $ j) = ( $\sum x \in UNIV. fa\ x *_R\ Y\ \$\ x$ ) unfolding vec-eq-iff
setsum-component by simp
    thus fa = b using basis-combination-unique[OF basis-Y] b by simp
    qed
    have the-c: (THE fa.  $\forall i. (f + g)\ (X\ \$\ j)\ \$\ i = (\sum x \in UNIV. fa\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i)$ ) = c

```

proof (*rule the-equality*)
have $\forall i. (f + g) (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. c \ x *_R \ Y \$ x) \$ i$ **using** c
unfolding *vec-eq-iff* **by** *simp*
thus $\forall i. (f + g) (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. c \ x * \ Y \$ x \$ i)$ **unfolding**
setsum-component **by** *simp*
fix fa **assume** $\forall i. (f + g) (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x * \ Y \$ x \$ i)$
hence $(f + g) (X \$ j) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x *_R \ Y \$ x)$ **unfolding** *vec-eq-iff*
setsum-component **by** *simp*
thus $fa = c$ **using** *basis-combination-unique*[*OF basis-Y*] c **by** *simp*
qed
show $(THE \ fa. \ \forall i. (f + g) (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x * \ Y \$ x \$ i)) \ i =$
 $(THE \ fa. \ \forall i. f (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x * \ Y \$ x \$ i)) \ i + (THE \ f. \ \forall i. g (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f \ x * \ Y \$ x \$ i)) \ i$
unfolding *the-a the-b the-c* **unfolding** $a \ b \ c$ **using** *c-eq-d* **unfolding** *d-def*
by *fast*
qed
fix c
show $matrix' \ X \ Y \ (c *_R \ f) = c *_R \ matrix' \ X \ Y \ f$
proof (*unfold matrix'-def coord-def, vector, auto*)
fix $i \ j$
obtain a **where** $a: (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. a \ x *_R \ Y \$ x) = f (X \$ j)$ **using** *basis-UNIV*[*OF basis-Y*] **by** *blast*
obtain b **where** $b: (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. b \ x *_R \ Y \$ x) = (c *_R \ f) (X \$ j)$ **using**
basis-UNIV[*OF basis-Y*] **by** *blast*
def $d \equiv \lambda i. c *_R \ a \ i$
have *the-a*: $(THE \ fa. \ \forall i. f (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x * \ Y \$ x \$ i)) = a$
proof (*rule the-equality*)
have $\forall i. f (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. a \ x *_R \ Y \$ x) \$ i$ **using** a **unfolding**
vec-eq-iff **by** *simp*
thus $\forall i. f (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. a \ x * \ Y \$ x \$ i)$ **unfolding**
setsum-component **by** *simp*
fix fa **assume** $\forall i. f (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x * \ Y \$ x \$ i)$
hence $f (X \$ j) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x *_R \ Y \$ x)$ **unfolding** *vec-eq-iff*
setsum-component **by** *simp*
thus $fa = a$ **using** *basis-combination-unique*[*OF basis-Y*] a **by** *simp*
qed
have *the-b*: $(THE \ fa. \ \forall i. (c *_R \ f) (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x * \ Y \$ x \$ i)) = b$
proof (*rule the-equality*)
have $\forall i. (c *_R \ f) (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. b \ x *_R \ Y \$ x) \$ i$ **using** b
unfolding *vec-eq-iff* **by** *simp*
thus $\forall i. (c *_R \ f) (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. b \ x * \ Y \$ x \$ i)$ **unfolding**
setsum-component **by** *simp*
fix fa **assume** $\forall i. (c *_R \ f) (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x * \ Y \$ x \$ i)$
hence $(c *_R \ f) (X \$ j) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa \ x *_R \ Y \$ x)$ **unfolding** *vec-eq-iff*
setsum-component **by** *simp*
thus $fa = b$ **using** *basis-combination-unique*[*OF basis-Y*] b **by** *simp*
qed
have $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. b \ x *_R \ Y \$ x) = (c *_R \ f) (X \$ j)$ **using** b .

also have ... = $c *_R f (X \$ j)$ **unfolding** *scaleR-fun-def* ..
 also have ... = $c *_R (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. a x *_R Y \$ x)$ **unfolding** *a* ..
 also have ... = $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. c *_R (a x *_R Y \$ x))$ **unfolding** *scaleR-setsum-right*
 ..
 also have ... = $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. (c *_R a x) *_R Y \$ x)$ **by** *auto*
 also have ... = $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. d x *_R Y \$ x)$ **unfolding** *d-def* ..
 finally have $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. b x *_R Y \$ x) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. d x *_R Y \$ x)$.
 hence $b=d$ **using** *basis-combination-unique[OF basis-Y]* *b* **by** *simp*
 thus $(THE fa. \forall i. (c *_R f) (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa x *_R Y \$ x \$ i)) i$
 = $c * (THE fa. \forall i. f (X \$ j) \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa x *_R Y \$ x \$ i)) i$
unfolding *the-a the-b d-def*
by *simp*
 qed
 qed

lemma *matrix'-surj*:
 assumes *basis-X: is-basis (set-of-vector X)* **and** *basis-Y: is-basis (set-of-vector Y)*
 shows *surj (matrix' X Y)*
proof (*unfold surj-def, clarify*)
 fix *A*
 show $\exists f. A = matrix' X Y f$
using *exists-linear-eq-matrix'[OF basis-X basis-Y, of A]* **unfolding** *matrix'-def*
by *auto*
 qed

Properties of *matrix-change-of-basis* $?X ?Y = (\chi i j. coord ?Y (?X \$ j) \$ i)$.

lemma *matrix-change-of-basis-works*:
 fixes $X::real^{n'}^{n'}$ **and** $Y::real^{n'}^{n'}$
 assumes *basis-X: is-basis (set-of-vector X)*
and *basis-Y: is-basis (set-of-vector Y)*
 shows $(matrix-change-of-basis X Y) * v (coord X v) = (coord Y v)$
proof (*unfold matrix-mult-vsum matrix-change-of-basis-def column-def coord-def, vector, auto*)
 fix *i*
 obtain *f* **where** $f: (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x *_R Y \$ x) = v$ **using** *basis-UNIV[OF basis-Y]* **by** *blast*
 obtain *g* **where** $g: (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g x *_R X \$ x) = v$ **using** *basis-UNIV[OF basis-X]* **by** *blast*
 def $t \equiv \lambda x. (THE f. X \$ x = (\sum_{a \in UNIV}. f a *_R Y \$ a))$
 def $w \equiv \lambda i. (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g x *_R t x i)$
 have *the-f*: $(THE f. \forall i. v \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x *_R Y \$ x \$ i)) = f$
proof (*rule the-equality*)
 show $\forall i. v \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f x *_R Y \$ x \$ i)$ **using** *f* **by** *auto*
 fix *fa* **assume** $\forall i. v \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa x *_R Y \$ x \$ i)$
 hence $\forall i. v \$ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa x *_R Y \$ x) \$ i$ **unfolding** *setsum-component*
by *simp*

hence fa : $v = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x *_R Y\ \$\ x)$ **unfolding** *vec-eq-iff* .
 show $fa = f$
 using *basis-combination-unique*[*OF basis-Y*] $fa\ f$ **by** *simp*
 qed
 have *the-g*: $(THE\ f. \forall i. v\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f\ x * X\ \$\ x\ \$\ i)) = g$
 proof (rule *the-equality*)
 show $\forall i. v\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g\ x * X\ \$\ x\ \$\ i)$ **using** g **by** *auto*
 fix fa **assume** $\forall i. v\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x * X\ \$\ x\ \$\ i)$
 hence $\forall i. v\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x *_R X\ \$\ x)\ \$\ i$ **unfolding** *setsum-component*
by *simp*
 hence fa : $v = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. fa\ x *_R X\ \$\ x)$ **unfolding** *vec-eq-iff* .
 show $fa = g$
 using *basis-combination-unique*[*OF basis-X*] $fa\ g$ **by** *simp*
 qed
 have $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f\ x *_R Y\ \$\ x) = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g\ x *_R X\ \$\ x)$ **unfolding** f
 $g\ ..$
 also have $... = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g\ x *_R (setsum\ (\lambda i. (t\ x\ i) *_R Y\ \$\ i)\ UNIV))$
unfolding *t-def*
 proof (rule *setsum-cong2*)
 fix x
 obtain h **where** h : $(\sum_{a \in UNIV}. h\ a *_R Y\ \$\ a) = X\ \$\ x$ **using** *basis-UNIV*[*OF basis-Y*] **by** *blast*
 have *the-h*: $(THE\ f. X\ \$\ x = (\sum_{a \in UNIV}. f\ a *_R Y\ \$\ a)) = h$
 proof (rule *the-equality*)
 show $X\ \$\ x = (\sum_{a \in UNIV}. h\ a *_R Y\ \$\ a)$ **using** h **by** *simp*
 fix f **assume** f : $X\ \$\ x = (\sum_{a \in UNIV}. f\ a *_R Y\ \$\ a)$
 show $f = h$ **using** *basis-combination-unique*[*OF basis-Y*] $f\ h$ **by** *simp*
 qed
 show $g\ x *_R X\ \$\ x = g\ x *_R (\sum_{i \in UNIV}. (THE\ f. X\ \$\ x = (\sum_{a \in UNIV}. f\ a *_R Y\ \$\ a))\ i *_R Y\ \$\ i)$ **unfolding** *the-h* $h\ ..$
 qed
 also have $... = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. (setsum\ (\lambda i. g\ x *_R (t\ x\ i) *_R Y\ \$\ i)\ UNIV))$
unfolding *scaleR-setsum-right* ..
 also have $... = (\sum_{i \in UNIV}. \sum_{x \in UNIV}. g\ x *_R t\ x\ i *_R Y\ \$\ i)$ **by** (rule *setsum-commute*)
 also have $... = (\sum_{i \in UNIV}. (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g\ x *_R t\ x\ i) *_R Y\ \$\ i)$ **unfolding** *scaleR-setsum-left* **by** *auto*
 finally have $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f\ x *_R Y\ \$\ x) = (\sum_{i \in UNIV}. (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. g\ x *_R t\ x\ i) *_R Y\ \$\ i)$.
 hence $f=w$ **using** *basis-combination-unique*[*OF basis-Y*] **unfolding** *w-def* **by** *auto*
 thus $(\sum_{x \in UNIV}. (THE\ f. \forall i. v\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f\ x * X\ \$\ x\ \$\ i))\ x * (THE\ f. \forall i. X\ \$\ x\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i))\ i) =$
 $(THE\ f. \forall i. v\ \$\ i = (\sum_{x \in UNIV}. f\ x * Y\ \$\ x\ \$\ i))\ i$ **unfolding** *the-f the-g*
unfolding *w-def t-def* **unfolding** *vec-eq-iff* **by** *auto*
 qed

lemma *matrix-change-of-basis-mat-1*:
fixes $X::\text{real}^{'n} \wedge 'n$
assumes *basis-X*: *is-basis* (set-of-vector X)
shows *matrix-change-of-basis* X $X = \text{mat } 1$
proof (*unfold matrix-change-of-basis-def coord-def mat-def, vector, auto*)
fix $j::'n$
def $f \equiv \lambda i. \text{if } i=j \text{ then } 1::\text{real} \text{ else } 0$
have $\text{UNIV-rw}: \text{UNIV} = \text{insert } j (\text{UNIV} - \{j\})$ **by** *auto*
have $(\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} f \ x *_{\text{R}} X \ \$ \ x) = (\sum_{x \in (\text{insert } j (\text{UNIV} - \{j\}))} f \ x *_{\text{R}} X \ \$ \ x)$
using UNIV-rw **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (\lambda x. f \ x *_{\text{R}} X \ \$ \ x) \ j + (\sum_{x \in (\text{UNIV} - \{j\})} f \ x *_{\text{R}} X \ \$ \ x)$ **by**
(rule setsum-insert, simp+)
also have $\dots = X \$ j + (\sum_{x \in (\text{UNIV} - \{j\})} f \ x *_{\text{R}} X \ \$ \ x)$ **unfolding** $f\text{-def}$ **by**
simp
also have $\dots = X \$ j + 0$ **unfolding** *add-left-cancel f-def* **by** (*rule setsum-0', simp*)
finally have $f: (\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} f \ x *_{\text{R}} X \ \$ \ x) = X \$ j$ **by** *simp*
have *the-f*: $(\text{THE } f. \forall i. X \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ i = (\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} f \ x * X \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ i)) = f$
proof (*rule the-equality*)
show $\forall i. X \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ i = (\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} f \ x * X \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ i)$ **using** f **unfolding**
vec-eq-iff **unfolding** *setsum-component* **by** *simp*
fix fa **assume** $\forall i. X \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ i = (\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} fa \ x * X \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ i)$
hence $\forall i. X \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ i = (\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} fa \ x *_{\text{R}} X \ \$ \ x) \ \$ \ i$ **unfolding**
setsum-component **by** *simp*
hence $fa: X \ \$ \ j = (\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} fa \ x *_{\text{R}} X \ \$ \ x)$ **unfolding** *vec-eq-iff* .
show $fa = f$ **using** *basis-combination-unique[OF basis-X]* $fa \ f$ **by** *simp*
qed
show $(\text{THE } f. \forall i. X \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ i = (\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} f \ x * X \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ i)) \ j = 1$ **unfolding**
the-f f-def **by** *simp*
fix i **assume** $i \neq j$
show $(\text{THE } f. \forall i. X \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ i = (\sum_{x \in \text{UNIV}} f \ x * X \ \$ \ x \ \$ \ i)) \ i = 0$ **unfolding**
the-f f-def **using** $i \neq j$ **by** *simp*
qed

Relationships between $\text{matrix}' \ ?X \ ?Y \ ?f = (\chi^i j. \text{coord } ?Y \ (?f \ (?X \ \$ \ j)) \ \$ \ i)$ and $\text{matrix-change-of-basis } ?X \ ?Y = (\chi^i j. \text{coord } ?Y \ (?X \ \$ \ j) \ \$ \ i)$

lemma *matrix'-matrix-change-of-basis*:
fixes $B::\text{real}^{'n} \wedge 'n$ **and** $B'::\text{real}^{'n} \wedge 'n$ **and** $C::\text{real}^{'m} \wedge 'm$ **and** $C'::\text{real}^{'m} \wedge 'm$
assumes *basis-B*: *is-basis* (set-of-vector B) **and** *basis-B'*: *is-basis* (set-of-vector B')
and *basis-C*: *is-basis* (set-of-vector C) **and** *basis-C'*: *is-basis* (set-of-vector C')
and *linear-f*: *linear* f
shows $\text{matrix}' \ B' \ C' \ f = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } C \ C' ** \text{matrix}' \ B \ C \ f ** \text{matrix-change-of-basis } B' \ B$
proof (*unfold matrix-eq, clarify*)
fix x
obtain v **where** $v: x = \text{coord } B' \ v$ **using** *bij-coord[OF basis-B']* **unfolding** *bij-iff*
by *metis*
have $\text{matrix-change-of-basis } C \ C' ** \text{matrix}' \ B \ C \ f ** \text{matrix-change-of-basis } B' \ B$

$B * v \text{ (coord } B' v)$
 $= \text{matrix-change-of-basis } C \ C' ** \text{matrix}' B \ C \ f * v \text{ (matrix-change-of-basis } B'$
 $B * v \text{ (coord } B' v)) \text{ unfolding matrix-vector-mul-assoc ..}$
 $\text{also have } ... = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } C \ C' ** \text{matrix}' B \ C \ f * v \text{ (coord } B \ v)$
 $\text{unfolding matrix-change-of-basis-works[OF basis-B' basis-B] ..}$
 $\text{also have } ... = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } C \ C' * v \text{ (matrix}' B \ C \ f * v \text{ (coord } B \ v))$
 $\text{unfolding matrix-vector-mul-assoc ..}$
 $\text{also have } ... = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } C \ C' * v \text{ (coord } C \ (f \ v)) \text{ unfolding}$
 $\text{coord-matrix}'[OF \text{ basis-B basis-C linear-f}] ..$
 $\text{also have } ... = \text{coord } C' (f \ v) \text{ unfolding matrix-change-of-basis-works[OF basis-C}$
 $\text{basis-C}] ..$
 $\text{also have } ... = \text{matrix}' B' \ C' \ f * v \text{ coord } B' \ v \text{ unfolding coord-matrix}'[OF$
 $\text{basis-B' basis-C' linear-f}] ..$
 $\text{finally show } \text{matrix}' B' \ C' \ f * v \ x = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } C \ C' ** \text{matrix}'$
 $B \ C \ f ** \text{matrix-change-of-basis } B' \ B * v \ x \text{ unfolding } v ..$
qed

lemma *matrix'-id-eq-matrix-change-of-basis:*

fixes $X::\text{real}^n \wedge n$ **and** $Y::\text{real}^n \wedge n$

assumes *basis-X: is-basis (set-of-vector X) and basis-Y: is-basis (set-of-vector Y)*

shows $\text{matrix}' X \ Y \ (\text{id}) = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } X \ Y$

unfolding *matrix'-def matrix-change-of-basis-def* **unfolding** *id-def* ..

Relationships among *invertible-lf* $?f = (\text{linear } ?f \wedge (\exists g. \text{linear } g \wedge g \circ ?f = \text{id} \wedge ?f \circ g = \text{id}))$, *matrix-change-of-basis* $?X \ ?Y = (\chi i \ j. \text{coord } ?Y \ (?X \ \$ \ j) \ \$ \ i)$, *matrix'* $?X \ ?Y \ ?f = (\chi i \ j. \text{coord } ?Y \ (?f \ (?X \ \$ \ j)) \ \$ \ i)$ and *invertible* $?A = (\exists A'. ?A ** A' = \text{mat } (1::?'a) \wedge A' ** ?A = \text{mat } (1::?'a))$.

lemma *matrix-inv-matrix-change-of-basis:*

fixes $X::\text{real}^n \wedge n$ **and** $Y::\text{real}^n \wedge n$

assumes *basis-X: is-basis (set-of-vector X) and basis-Y: is-basis (set-of-vector Y)*

shows $\text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y \ X = \text{matrix-inv } (\text{matrix-change-of-basis } X \ Y)$

proof (*rule matrix-inv-unique[symmetric]*)

have *linear-id: linear id by (metis linear-id)*

have $(\text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y \ X) ** (\text{matrix-change-of-basis } X \ Y) = (\text{matrix}' Y \ X \ \text{id}) ** (\text{matrix}' X \ Y \ \text{id})$

unfolding *matrix'-id-eq-matrix-change-of-basis[OF basis-X basis-Y]*

unfolding *matrix'-id-eq-matrix-change-of-basis[OF basis-Y basis-X] ..*

also have $... = \text{matrix}' X \ X \ (\text{id} \circ \text{id})$ **using** *matrix'-compose[OF basis-X basis-Y basis-X linear-id linear-id] ..*

also have $... = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } X \ X$ **using** *matrix'-id-eq-matrix-change-of-basis[OF basis-X basis-X] unfolding o-def id-def .*

also have $... = \text{mat } 1$ **using** *matrix-change-of-basis-mat-1[OF basis-X] .*

finally show $\text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y \ X ** \text{matrix-change-of-basis } X \ Y = \text{mat } 1$.

have $(\text{matrix-change-of-basis } X \ Y) ** (\text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y \ X) = (\text{matrix}' X \ Y \ \text{id}) ** (\text{matrix}' Y \ X \ \text{id})$

unfolding *matrix'-id-eq-matrix-change-of-basis[OF basis-X basis-Y]*

unfolding *matrix'-id-eq-matrix-change-of-basis* [OF basis-Y basis-X] ..
also have ... = *matrix'* Y Y (id o id) **using** *matrix'-compose* [OF basis-Y basis-X
basis-Y linear-id linear-id] ..
also have ... = *matrix-change-of-basis* Y Y **using** *matrix'-id-eq-matrix-change-of-basis* [OF
basis-Y basis-Y] **unfolding** *o-def id-def* .
also have ... = *mat* 1 **using** *matrix-change-of-basis-mat-1* [OF basis-Y] .
finally show *matrix-change-of-basis* X Y ** *matrix-change-of-basis* Y X = *mat*
1 .
qed

corollary *invertible-matrix-change-of-basis*:

fixes *X::real*^{'n}^{'n} **and** *Y::real*^{'n}^{'n}
assumes *basis-X*: *is-basis* (*set-of-vector* X) **and** *basis-Y*: *is-basis* (*set-of-vector*
Y)
shows *invertible* (*matrix-change-of-basis* X Y)
by (*metis basis-X basis-Y invertible-left-inverse linear-id matrix'-id-eq-matrix-change-of-basis*
matrix'-matrix-change-of-basis matrix-change-of-basis-mat-1)

lemma *invertible-lf-imp-invertible-matrix'*:

assumes *invertible-lf* **and** *basis-X*: *is-basis* (*set-of-vector* X) **and** *basis-Y*: *is-basis*
(*set-of-vector* Y)
shows *invertible* (*matrix'* X Y f)
by (*metis (lifting) assms(1) basis-X basis-Y invertible-lf-def invertible-lf-imp-invertible-matrix*
invertible-matrix-change-of-basis invertible-mult is-basis-cart-basis' matrix'-eq-matrix
matrix'-matrix-change-of-basis)

lemma *invertible-matrix'-imp-invertible-lf*:

assumes *invertible* (*matrix'* X Y f) **and** *basis-X*: *is-basis* (*set-of-vector* X)
and *linear-f*: *linear* f **and** *basis-Y*: *is-basis* (*set-of-vector* Y)
shows *invertible-lf* f
by (*metis assms(1) basis-X basis-Y id-o invertible-matrix-change-of-basis*
invertible-matrix-iff-invertible-lf' invertible-mult is-basis-cart-basis' linear-f linear-id

matrix'-compose matrix'-eq-matrix matrix'-id-eq-matrix-change-of-basis o-id)

lemma *invertible-matrix-is-change-of-basis*:

assumes *invertible-P*: *invertible* P **and** *basis-X*: *is-basis* (*set-of-vector* X)
shows $\exists! Y. \text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y X = P \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } Y)$
proof (*auto*)
show $\exists Y. \text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y X = P \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } Y)$
proof –
fix *i j*
obtain f **where** P: P = *matrix'* X X f **and** *linear-f*: *linear* f **using** *exists-linear-eq-matrix'* [OF
basis-X basis-X, of P] **by** *blast*
show ?thesis

```

proof (rule exI[of -  $\chi j. f (X \$ j)$ ], rule conjI)
  show matrix-change-of-basis ( $\chi j. f (X \$ j)$ )  $X = P$  unfolding matrix-change-of-basis-def
P matrix'-def by vector
  have invertible-f: invertible-lf f using invertible-matrix'-imp-invertible-lf[OF
- basis-X linear-f basis-X] using invertible-P unfolding P by simp
  have rw: set-of-vector ( $\chi j. f (X \$ j)$ ) = f'(set-of-vector X) unfolding
set-of-vector-def by auto
  show is-basis (set-of-vector ( $\chi j. f (X \$ j)$ )) unfolding rw using basis-image-linear[OF
invertible-f basis-X] .
qed
qed
fix Y Z
assume basis-Y:is-basis (set-of-vector Y) and eq: matrix-change-of-basis Z X =
matrix-change-of-basis Y X and basis-Z: is-basis (set-of-vector Z)
  have ZY-coord:  $\forall i. \text{coord } X (Z \$ i) = \text{coord } X (Y \$ i)$  using eq unfolding
matrix-change-of-basis-def unfolding vec-eq-iff by vector
  show Y=Z by (vector, metis ZY-coord coord-eq[OF basis-X])
qed

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Equivalent Matrices

Next definition follows the one presented in Modern Algebra by Seth Warner.

definition equivalent-matrices $A B = (\exists P Q. \text{invertible } P \wedge \text{invertible } Q \wedge B = (\text{matrix-inv } P) ** A ** Q)$

lemma exists-basis: $\exists X :: \text{real}^n \text{real}^n. \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } X)$ **using** is-basis-cart-basis' **by** auto

lemma equivalent-implies-exist-matrix':

assumes equivalent: equivalent-matrices A B
shows $\exists X Y X' Y' f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m.$
 $\text{linear } f \wedge \text{matrix}' X Y f = A \wedge \text{matrix}' X' Y' f = B \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } X) \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } Y) \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } X') \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } Y')$

proof –

obtain $X :: \text{real}^n \text{real}^n$ **where** X: is-basis (set-of-vector X) **using** exists-basis **by** blast

obtain $Y :: \text{real}^m \text{real}^m$ **where** Y: is-basis (set-of-vector Y) **using** exists-basis **by** blast

obtain P Q **where** B-PAQ: $B = (\text{matrix-inv } P) ** A ** Q$ **and** inv-P: invertible P **and** inv-Q: invertible Q **using** equivalent **unfolding** equivalent-matrices-def **by** auto

obtain f **where** f-A: $\text{matrix}' X Y f = A$ **and** linear-f: linear f **using** exists-linear-eq-matrix'[OF X Y] **by** auto

obtain $X' :: \text{real}^n \text{real}^n$ **where** X': is-basis (set-of-vector X') **and** Q: matrix-change-of-basis $X' X = Q$ **using** invertible-matrix-is-change-of-basis[OF inv-Q X] **by** fast

obtain $Y' :: \text{real}^m \text{real}^m$ **where** Y': is-basis (set-of-vector Y') **and** P: matrix-change-of-basis $Y' Y = P$ **using** invertible-matrix-is-change-of-basis[OF inv-P Y] **by** fast

have matrix-inv-P: matrix-change-of-basis $Y Y' = \text{matrix-inv } P$ **using** matrix-inv-matrix-change-of-basis[OF Y' Y] P **by** simp

have $\text{matrix}' X' Y' f = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y Y' ** \text{matrix}' X Y f **$
 $\text{matrix-change-of-basis } X' X$ **using** $\text{matrix}'\text{-matrix-change-of-basis}[OF X X' Y Y'$
 $\text{linear-f}]$.
also have $\dots = (\text{matrix-inv } P) ** A ** Q$ **unfolding** $\text{matrix-inv-}P f\text{-}A Q$..
also have $\dots = B$ **using** $B\text{-}PAQ$..
finally show $?thesis$ **using** $f\text{-}A X X' Y Y' \text{linear-f}$ **by fast**
qed

lemma *exist-matrix'-implies-equivalent*:

assumes $A: \text{matrix}' X Y f = A$
and $B: \text{matrix}' X' Y' f = B$
and $X: \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } X)$
and $Y: \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } Y)$
and $X': \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } X')$
and $Y': \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } Y')$
and $\text{linear-f}: \text{linear } f$
shows *equivalent-matrices* $A B$
proof (*unfold equivalent-matrices-def*, *rule exI[of - matrix-change-of-basis Y' Y]*,
rule exI[of - matrix-change-of-basis X' X], *auto*)
have $\text{inv}: \text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y Y' = \text{matrix-inv } (\text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y'$
 $Y)$ **using** $\text{matrix-inv-matrix-change-of-basis}[OF Y' Y]$.
show *invertible* $(\text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y' Y)$ **using** *invertible-matrix-change-of-basis* $[OF$
 $Y' Y]$.
show *invertible* $(\text{matrix-change-of-basis } X' X)$ **using** *invertible-matrix-change-of-basis* $[OF$
 $X' X]$.
have $B = \text{matrix}' X' Y' f$ **using** B ..
also have $\dots = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y Y' ** \text{matrix}' X Y f ** \text{matrix-change-of-basis}$
 $X' X$ **using** $\text{matrix}'\text{-matrix-change-of-basis}[OF X X' Y Y' \text{linear-f}]$.
finally show $B = \text{matrix-inv } (\text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y' Y) ** A ** \text{matrix-change-of-basis}$
 $X' X$ **unfolding** inv **unfolding** A .
qed

corollary *equivalent-iff-exist-matrix'*:

shows *equivalent-matrices* $A B \iff (\exists X Y X' Y' f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m.$
 $\text{linear } f \wedge \text{matrix}' X Y f = A \wedge \text{matrix}' X' Y' f = B \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector}$
 $X) \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } Y) \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } X') \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector}$
 $Y'))$
by (*rule*, *auto simp add: exist-matrix'-implies-equivalent equivalent-implies-exist-matrix'*)

Similar matrices

definition *similar-matrices* $:: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1}\}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{semiring-1}\}^n$
 $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *similar-matrices* $A B = (\exists P. \text{invertible } P \wedge B = (\text{matrix-inv } P) ** A ** P)$

lemma *similar-implies-exist-matrix'*:

fixes $A B::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$

assumes *similar*: *similar-matrices* $A B$

shows $\exists X Y f. \text{linear } f \wedge \text{matrix}' X X f = A \wedge \text{matrix}' Y Y f = B \wedge \text{is-basis}$
 $(\text{set-of-vector } X) \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } Y)$
proof –
obtain P **where** $\text{inv-}P$: invertible P **and** $B\text{-}PAP$: $B = (\text{matrix-inv } P) ** A ** P$
using *similar unfolding similar-matrices-def* **by** *blast*
obtain $X :: \text{real}^n$ **where** X : *is-basis* $(\text{set-of-vector } X)$ **using** *exists-basis* **by**
blast
obtain f **where** $\text{linear-}f$: *linear* f **and** A : $\text{matrix}' X X f = A$ **using** *exists-linear-eq-matrix'* $[OF$
 $X X]$ **by** *blast*
obtain $Y :: \text{real}^n$ **where** Y : *is-basis* $(\text{set-of-vector } Y)$ **and** P : $P = \text{matrix-change-of-basis}$
 $Y X$ **using** *invertible-matrix-is-change-of-basis* $[OF \text{ inv-}P X]$ **by** *fast*
have P' : $\text{matrix-inv } P = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } X Y$ **by** $(\text{metis } (\text{lifting}) P X Y$
 $\text{matrix-inv-matrix-change-of-basis})$
have $B = (\text{matrix-inv } P) ** A ** P$ **using** $B\text{-}PAP$.
also have $\dots = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } X Y ** \text{matrix}' X X f ** P$ **unfolding**
 $P' A ..$
also have $\dots = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } X Y ** \text{matrix}' X X f ** \text{matrix-change-of-basis}$
 $Y X$ **unfolding** $P ..$
also have $\dots = \text{matrix}' Y Y f$ **using** *matrix'-matrix-change-of-basis* $[OF X Y X$
 $Y \text{ linear-}f]$ **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* **using** $X Y A \text{ linear-}f$ **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *exist-matrix'-implies-similar*:

fixes $A B :: \text{real}^n$
assumes $\text{linear-}f$: *linear* f **and** A : $\text{matrix}' X X f = A$ **and** B : $\text{matrix}' Y Y f =$
 B **and** X : *is-basis* $(\text{set-of-vector } X)$ **and** Y : *is-basis* $(\text{set-of-vector } Y)$
shows *similar-matrices* $A B$
proof $(\text{unfold similar-matrices-def, rule exI}[of - \text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y X], \text{rule}$
 $\text{conjI})$
have $B = \text{matrix}' Y Y f$ **using** $B ..$
also have $\dots = \text{matrix-change-of-basis } X Y ** \text{matrix}' X X f ** \text{matrix-change-of-basis}$
 $Y X$ **using** *matrix'-matrix-change-of-basis* $[OF X Y X Y \text{ linear-}f]$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = \text{matrix-inv } (\text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y X) ** A ** \text{matrix-change-of-basis}$
 $Y X$ **unfolding** $A \text{ matrix-inv-matrix-change-of-basis}[OF Y X] ..$
finally show $B = \text{matrix-inv } (\text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y X) ** A ** \text{matrix-change-of-basis}$
 $Y X$.
show *invertible* $(\text{matrix-change-of-basis } Y X)$ **using** *invertible-matrix-change-of-basis* $[OF$
 $Y X]$.
qed

corollary *similar-iff-exist-matrix'*:

fixes $A B :: \text{real}^n$
shows *similar-matrices* $A B \longleftrightarrow (\exists X Y f. \text{linear } f \wedge \text{matrix}' X X f = A \wedge$
 $\text{matrix}' Y Y f = B \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } X) \wedge \text{is-basis } (\text{set-of-vector } Y))$
by $(\text{rule, auto simp add: exist-matrix'-implies-similar similar-implies-exist-matrix'})$


```

end
theory Gauss-Jordan
  imports
    Mod-Type
    Elementary-Operations
begin

```

4.1 Reduced Row Echelon Form

This function returns True if each position lesser than k in a column contains a zero.

definition *is-zero-row-upt-k* :: *'rows* => *nat* => *'a::{zero} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows* => *bool*

where *is-zero-row-upt-k* *i k A* = ($\forall j::'columns. (to-nat\ j) < k \longrightarrow A\ \$\ i\ \$\ j = 0$)

definition *is-zero-row* :: *'rows* => *'a::{zero} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows* => *bool*
where *is-zero-row* *i A* = *is-zero-row-upt-k* *i (ncols A) A*

lemma *is-zero-row-upt-ncols*:

fixes *A::'a::{zero} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows*

shows *is-zero-row-upt-k* *i (ncols A) A* = ($\forall j::'columns. A\ \$\ i\ \$\ j = 0$) **unfolding** *is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upt-k-def ncols-def* **by** *auto*

corollary *is-zero-row-def*':

fixes *A::'a::{zero} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows*

shows *is-zero-row* *i A* = ($\forall j::'columns. A\ \$\ i\ \$\ j = 0$) **using** *is-zero-row-upt-ncols* **unfolding** *is-zero-row-def ncols-def* .

lemma *not-is-zero-row-upt-suc*:

assumes $\neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ i\ (Suc\ k)\ A$

and $\forall i. A\ \$\ i\ \$\ (from-nat\ k) = 0$

shows $\neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ i\ k\ A$

using *assms from-nat-to-nat-id*

using *is-zero-row-upt-k-def less-SucE*

by *metis*

lemma *is-zero-row-upt-k-suc*:

assumes *is-zero-row-upt-k* *i k A*

and $A\ \$\ i\ \$\ (from-nat\ k) = 0$

shows *is-zero-row-upt-k* *i (Suc k) A*

using *assms unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def using less-SucE to-nat-from-nat* **by** *metis*

lemma *is-zero-row-utp-0*:

shows *is-zero-row-upt-k* *m 0 A* **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *is-zero-row-utp-0'*:

shows $\forall m. is-zero-row-upt-k\ m\ 0\ A$ **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *is-zero-row-upt-k-le*:
assumes *is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) A*
shows *is-zero-row-upt-k i k A*
using *assms* **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *simp*

This definitions returns True if a matrix is in reduced row echelon form up to the column k (not included), otherwise False.

definition *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k* :: 'a::{zero, one} ^ 'm::{mod-type} ^ 'n::{finite, ord, plus, one} => nat => bool
where *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k* =
 (
 ($\forall i. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \longrightarrow \neg (\exists j. j > i \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } j \ k \ A)) \wedge$
 ($\forall i. \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A) \longrightarrow A \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } k. A \$ i \$ k \neq 0) = 1) \wedge$
 (*In the following condition, $i < i+1$ is assumed to avoid that row i be the latest row (in that case, $i+1$ would be the first row):*)
 ($\forall i. i < i+1 \wedge \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A) \wedge \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } (i+1) \ k \ A) \longrightarrow ((\text{LEAST } n. A \$ i \$ n \neq 0) < (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ (i+1) \$ n \neq 0))) \wedge$
 ($\forall i. \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A) \longrightarrow (\forall j. i \neq j \longrightarrow A \$ j \$ (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = 0))$
)

lemma *rref-upt-0*: *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A 0*
unfolding *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-def is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *rref-upt-condition1*:
assumes *r: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
shows ($\forall i. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \longrightarrow \neg (\exists j. j > i \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } j \ k \ A)$)
using *r* **unfolding** *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *rref-upt-condition2*:
assumes *r: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
shows ($\forall i. \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A) \longrightarrow A \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } k. A \$ i \$ k \neq 0) = 1$)
using *r* **unfolding** *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *rref-upt-condition3*:
assumes *r: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
shows ($\forall i. i < i+1 \wedge \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A) \wedge \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } (i+1) \ k \ A) \longrightarrow ((\text{LEAST } n. A \$ i \$ n \neq 0) < (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ (i+1) \$ n \neq 0)))$
using *r* **unfolding** *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *rref-upt-condition4*:
assumes *r: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
shows ($\forall i. \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A) \longrightarrow (\forall j. i \neq j \longrightarrow A \$ j \$ (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = 0))$
using *r* **unfolding** *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-intro*:
assumes $(\forall i. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \longrightarrow \neg (\exists j. j > i \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } j \ k \ A))$
and $(\forall i. \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A) \longrightarrow A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } k. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ k \neq 0) = 1)$
and $(\forall i. i < i+1 \wedge \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A) \wedge \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } (i+1) \ k \ A) \longrightarrow ((\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0) < (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ (i+1) \ \$ \ n \neq 0)))$
and $(\forall i. \neg (\text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A) \longrightarrow (\forall j. i \neq j \longrightarrow A \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0) = 0))$
shows *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
unfolding *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-def* **using** *assms* **by** *fast*

lemma *rref-suc-imp-rref*:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{semiring-1}\}^{'n::\{\text{mod-type}\}}^{'m::\{\text{mod-type}\}}$
assumes $r: \text{reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k } A \ (\text{Suc } k)$
and $k\text{-le-card}: \text{Suc } k < \text{ncols } A$
shows *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
proof (rule *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-intro*)
show $\forall i. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \longrightarrow A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } k. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ k \neq 0) = 1$
using *rref-upt-condition2*[*OF r*] *less-SucI* **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *blast*
show $\forall i. i < i + 1 \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } (i + 1) \ k \ A \longrightarrow (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0) < (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ (i + 1) \ \$ \ n \neq 0)$
using *rref-upt-condition3*[*OF r*] *less-SucI* **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *blast*
show $\forall i. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \longrightarrow (\forall j. i \neq j \longrightarrow A \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0) = 0)$
using *rref-upt-condition4*[*OF r*] *less-SucI* **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *blast*
show $\forall i. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \longrightarrow \neg (\exists j > i. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } j \ k \ A)$
proof (*clarify*, rule *ccontr*)
fix $i \ j$
assume $\text{zero-i}: \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A$
and $i\text{-less-j}: i < j$
and $\text{not-zero-j}: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } j \ k \ A$
have $\text{not-zero-j-suc}: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } j \ k \ A \ (\text{Suc } k)$
using *not-zero-j* **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *fastforce*
hence $\text{not-zero-i-suc}: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \ (\text{Suc } k)$
using *rref-upt-condition1*[*OF r*] *i-less-j* **by** *fast*
have $\text{not-zero-i-plus-suc}: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } (i+1) \ k \ A \ (\text{Suc } k)$
proof (*cases j=i+1*)
case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **using** *not-zero-j-suc* **by** *simp*
next
case *False*
have $i+1 < j$ **by** (rule *Suc-less*[*OF i-less-j*] *False*[*symmetric*])
thus *?thesis* **using** *rref-upt-condition1*[*OF r*] *not-zero-j-suc* **by** *blast*
qed
from this **obtain** n **where** $a: A \ \$ \ (i+1) \ \$ \ n \neq 0$ **and** $n\text{-less-suc}: \text{to-nat } n < \text{Suc } k$

unfolding *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *blast*
have (*LEAST* n . $A \ \$ \ (i+1) \ \$ \ n \neq 0$) $\leq n$ **by** (*rule Least-le, simp add: a*)
also have ... $\leq$ *from-nat k* **by** (*metis Suc-lessD from-nat-mono' from-nat-to-nat-id k-le-card less-Suc-eq-le n-less-suc ncols-def*)
finally have *least-le*: (*LEAST* n . $A \ \$ \ (i + 1) \ \$ \ n \neq 0$) $\leq$ *from-nat k* .
have *least-eq-k*: (*LEAST* n . $A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0$) $=$ *from-nat k*
proof (*rule Least-equality*)
show $A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$ **using** *not-zero-i-suc zero-i* **unfolding**
is-zero-row-upt-k-def **by** (*metis from-nat-to-nat-id less-SucE*)
show $\bigwedge y. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ y \neq 0 \implies \text{from-nat } k \leq y$ **by** (*metis is-zero-row-upt-k-def not-leE to-nat-le zero-i*)
qed
have *i-less*: $i < i+1$
proof (*rule Suc-le', rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg i + 1 \neq 0$ **hence** $i+1=0$ **by** *simp*
hence $i=-1$ **by** (*metis diff-0 diff-add-cancel diff-minus-eq-add minus-one*)
hence $j \leq i$ **using** *Greatest-is-minus-1* **by** *blast*
thus *False* **using** *i-less-j* **by** *fastforce*
qed
have *from-nat k* $<$ (*LEAST* n . $A \ \$ \ (i+1) \ \$ \ n \neq 0$)
using *rref-upt-condition3[OF r] i-less not-zero-i-suc not-zero-i-plus-suc least-eq-k*
by *fastforce*
thus *False* **using** *least-le* **by** *simp*
qed
qed

lemma *reduced-row-echelon-if-all-zero*:
assumes *all-zero*: $\forall n. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$
shows *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
using *assms* **unfolding** *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-def is-zero-row-upt-k-def*
by *auto*

Definition of reduced row echelon form, based on *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k*
 $A \ k = ((\forall i. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \longrightarrow \neg (\exists j > i. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } j \ k \ A)) \wedge (\forall i. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \longrightarrow A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } k. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ k \neq (0::'a)) = (1::'a)) \wedge (\forall i. i < i + (1::'c) \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } (i + (1::'c)) \ k \ A \longrightarrow (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq (0::'a)) < (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ (i + (1::'c)) \ \$ \ n \neq (0::'a))) \wedge (\forall i. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ k \ A \longrightarrow (\forall j. i \neq j \longrightarrow A \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq (0::'a)) = (0::'a))))$

definition *reduced-row-echelon-form* :: $'a::\{\text{zero, one}\}^{'m::\{\text{mod-type}\}}^{'n::\{\text{finite, ord, plus, one}\}} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *reduced-row-echelon-form A* = *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A (ncols A)*

Equivalence between our definition of reduced row echelon form and the one presented in Steven Roman's book: Advanced Linear Algebra.

lemma *reduced-row-echelon-form-def'*:
reduced-row-echelon-form A =

```

(
  (∀ i. is-zero-row i A → ¬ (∃ j. j > i ∧ ¬ is-zero-row j A)) ∧
  (∀ i. ¬ (is-zero-row i A) → A $ i $ (LEAST k. A $ i $ k ≠ 0) = 1) ∧
  (∀ i. i < i+1 ∧ ¬ (is-zero-row i A) ∧ ¬ (is-zero-row (i+1) A) → ((LEAST k.
A $ i $ k ≠ 0) < (LEAST k. A $ (i+1) $ k ≠ 0))) ∧
  (∀ i. ¬ (is-zero-row i A) → (∀ j. i ≠ j → A $ j $ (LEAST k. A $ i $ k ≠ 0)
= 0))
) unfolding reduced-row-echelon-form-def reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-def is-zero-row-def
..

```

lemma *rref-condition1*:

assumes *r*: reduced-row-echelon-form *A*
shows (∀ i. is-zero-row i A → ¬ (∃ j. j > i ∧ ¬ is-zero-row j A)) **using** *r* **un-**
folding reduced-row-echelon-form-def' **by** *simp*

lemma *rref-condition2*:

assumes *r*: reduced-row-echelon-form *A*
shows (∀ i. ¬ (is-zero-row i A) → A \$ i \$ (LEAST k. A \$ i \$ k ≠ 0) = 1)
using *r* **unfolding** reduced-row-echelon-form-def' **by** *simp*

lemma *rref-condition3*:

assumes *r*: reduced-row-echelon-form *A*
shows (∀ i. i < i+1 ∧ ¬ (is-zero-row i A) ∧ ¬ (is-zero-row (i+1) A) → ((LEAST
n. A \$ i \$ *n* ≠ 0) < (LEAST *n*. A \$ (i+1) \$ *n* ≠ 0)))
using *r* **unfolding** reduced-row-echelon-form-def' **by** *simp*

lemma *rref-condition4*:

assumes *r*: reduced-row-echelon-form *A*
shows (∀ i. ¬ (is-zero-row i A) → (∀ j. i ≠ j → A \$ j \$ (LEAST *n*. A \$ i \$
n ≠ 0) = 0))
using *r* **unfolding** reduced-row-echelon-form-def' **by** *simp*

4.2 The Gauss-Jordan Algorithm

Now, a computable version of the Gauss-Jordan algorithm is presented. The output will be a matrix in reduced row echelon form. We present an algorithm in which the reduction is applied by columns

Using this definition, zeros are made in the column *j* of a matrix *A* placing the pivot entry (a nonzero element) in the position (*i*,*j*). For that, a suitable row interchange is made to achieve a non-zero entry in position (*i*,*j*). Then, this pivot entry is multiplied by its inverse to make the pivot entry equals to 1. After that, are other entries of the *j*-th column are eliminated by subtracting suitable multiples of the *i*-th row from the other rows.

definition *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij* :: 'a::{semiring-1, inverse, one, uminus} ^ 'm ^ 'n::{finite, ord} => 'n => 'm => 'a ^ 'm ^ 'n::{finite, ord}

where *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij* *A* *i* *j* = (let *n* = (LEAST *n*. A \$ *n* \$ *j* ≠ 0 ∧ *i* ≤ *n*);
interchange-*A* = (interchange-rows *A* *i* *n*);

$$A' = \text{mult-row interchange-}A \ i \ (1/\text{interchange-}A\$i\$j) \text{ in}$$

$$\text{vec-lambda}(\% \ s. \text{ if } s=i \text{ then } A' \$ s \text{ else } (\text{row-add } A' \$ i \text{ } (- (\text{interchange-}A\$s\$j))) \$ s))$$

The following definition makes the step of Gauss-Jordan in a column. This function receives two input parameters: the column k where the step of Gauss-Jordan must be applied and a pair (which consists of the row where the pivot should be placed in the column k and the original matrix).

definition *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* :: (nat × ('a::{zero,inverse,uminus,semiring-1} ^'m::{mod-type} ^'n::{mod-type}))
 $\Rightarrow$ nat $\Rightarrow$ (nat × ('a ^'m::{mod-type} ^'n::{mod-type}))
where *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* A' k = (let i=fst A'; A=(snd A') in
 if (∀ m ≥ (from-nat i). A \$ m \$(from-nat k)=0) ∨ (i = nrow A) then (i,A)
 else (i+1, (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A (from-nat i) (from-nat k))))

The following definition applies the Gauss-Jordan step from the first column up to the k one (included).

definition *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k* :: 'a::{inverse,uminus,semiring-1} ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
 $\Rightarrow$ nat
 $\Rightarrow$ 'a ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
where *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k* A k = snd (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* (0,A) [0..*Suc* k])

Gauss-Jordan is to apply the *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* in all columns.

definition *Gauss-Jordan* :: 'a::{inverse,uminus,semiring-1} ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
 $\Rightarrow$ 'a ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
where *Gauss-Jordan* A = *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k* A ((ncol A) - 1)

4.3 Properties about rref and the greatest nonzero row.

lemma *greatest-plus-one-eq-0*:
fixes A::'a::{field} ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type} **and** k::nat
assumes *Suc* (to-nat (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A)) = nrow A
shows (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1 = 0
proof –
have to-nat (GREATEST' R. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k R k A) + 1 = card (UNIV::'rows set)
using *assms* **unfolding** *nrows-def* **by** *fastforce*
thus (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + (1::'rows) = (0::'rows)
using *to-nat-plus-one-less-card* **by** *fastforce*
qed

lemma *from-nat-to-nat-greatest*:
fixes A::'a::{zero} ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
shows from-nat (Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A))) =
 (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1
unfolding *Suc-eq-plus1*

```

unfolding to-nat-1[where ?'a='rows, symmetric]
unfolding add-to-nat-def ..

lemma greatest-less-zero-row:
  fixes A::'a::{one, zero} ^'n::{mod-type} ^'m::{finite,one,plus,linorder}
  assumes r: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k
  and zero-i: is-zero-row-upt-k i k A
  and not-all-zero:  $\neg (\forall a. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } a \text{ } k \text{ } A)$ 
  shows (GREATEST' m.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \text{ } k \text{ } A$ ) < i
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume not-less-i:  $\neg (\text{GREATEST}' m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \text{ } k \text{ } A) < i$ 
  have i-less-greatest:  $i < (\text{GREATEST}' m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \text{ } k \text{ } A)$ 
    by (metis not-less-i dual-linorder.neq-iff Greatest'I not-all-zero zero-i)
  have is-zero-row-upt-k (GREATEST' m.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \text{ } k \text{ } A$ ) k A
    using r zero-i i-less-greatest unfolding reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-def by
    blast
  thus False using Greatest'I-ex not-all-zero by fast
qed

lemma rref-suc-if-zero-below-greatest:
  fixes A::'a::{one, zero} ^'n::{mod-type} ^'m::{finite,one,plus,linorder}
  assumes r: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k
  and not-all-zero:  $\neg (\forall a. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } a \text{ } k \text{ } A)$ 
  and all-zero-below-greatest:  $\forall a. a > (\text{GREATEST}' m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \text{ } k \text{ } A)$ 
   $\longrightarrow \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } a \text{ } (\text{Suc } k) \text{ } A$ 
  shows reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A (Suc k)
proof (rule reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-intro, auto)
  fix i j assume zero-i-suc: is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) A and i-le-j:  $i < j$ 
  have zero-i: is-zero-row-upt-k i k A using zero-i-suc unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def
  by simp
  have i > (GREATEST' m.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \text{ } k \text{ } A$ ) by (rule greatest-less-zero-row[OF
  r zero-i not-all-zero])
  hence j > (GREATEST' m.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \text{ } k \text{ } A$ ) using i-le-j by simp
  thus is-zero-row-upt-k j (Suc k) A using all-zero-below-greatest by fast
next
  fix i assume not-zero-i:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \text{ } (\text{Suc } k) \text{ } A$ 
  show A $ i $ (LEAST k. A $ i $ k  $\neq$  0) = 1
    using greatest-less-zero-row[OF r - not-all-zero] not-zero-i r all-zero-below-greatest
    unfolding reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-def
    by fast
next
  fix i
  assume i:  $i < i + 1$  and not-zero-i:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \text{ } (\text{Suc } k) \text{ } A$  and
  not-zero-suc-i:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } (i + 1) \text{ } (\text{Suc } k) \text{ } A$ 
  have not-zero-i-k:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \text{ } k \text{ } A$ 
  using all-zero-below-greatest greatest-less-zero-row[OF r - not-all-zero] not-zero-i
  by blast
  have not-zero-suc-i:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } (i + 1) \text{ } k \text{ } A$ 
  using all-zero-below-greatest greatest-less-zero-row[OF r - not-all-zero] not-zero-suc-i

```

by *blast*
have *aux*: $(\forall i j. i + 1 = j \wedge i < j \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ i\ k\ A \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ j\ k\ A \longrightarrow (\text{LEAST } n. A\ \$\ i\ \$\ n \neq 0) < (\text{LEAST } n. A\ \$\ j\ \$\ n \neq 0))$
using *r* **unfolding** *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-def* **by** *fast*
show $(\text{LEAST } n. A\ \$\ i\ \$\ n \neq 0) < (\text{LEAST } n. A\ \$\ (i + 1)\ \$\ n \neq 0)$ **using**
aux not-zero-i-k not-zero-suc-i i **by** *simp*
next
fix *i j* **assume** $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ i\ (\text{Suc } k)\ A$ **and** $i \neq j$
thus $A\ \$\ j\ \$\ (\text{LEAST } n. A\ \$\ i\ \$\ n \neq 0) = 0$
using *all-zero-below-greatest greatest-less-zero-row not-all-zero r rref-upt-condition4*
by *blast*
qed

lemma *rref-suc-if-all-rows-not-zero*:
fixes *A*:: $'a::\{\text{one}, \text{zero}\}^{'n::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'m::\{\text{finite}, \text{one}, \text{plus}, \text{linorder}\}}$
assumes *r*: *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
and *all-not-zero*: $\forall n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A$
shows *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A (Suc k)*
proof (*rule rref-suc-if-zero-below-greatest*)
show *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k* **using** *r* .
show $\neg (\forall a. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ a\ k\ A)$ **using** *all-not-zero* **by** *auto*
show $\forall a > \text{GREATEST}'\ m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ a\ (\text{Suc } k)\ A$
using *all-not-zero not-greater-Greatest'* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *greatest-ge-nonzero-row*:
fixes *A*:: $'a::\{\text{zero}\}^{'n::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'m::\{\text{finite}, \text{linorder}\}}$
assumes $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ i\ k\ A$
shows $i \leq (\text{GREATEST}'\ m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A)$ **using** *Greatest'-ge[of*
 $(\lambda m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A), \text{OF } \text{assms}]$.

lemma *greatest-ge-nonzero-row'*:
fixes *A*:: $'a::\{\text{zero}, \text{one}\}^{'n::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'m::\{\text{finite}, \text{linorder}, \text{one}, \text{plus}\}}$
assumes *r*: *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
and *i*: $i \leq (\text{GREATEST}'\ m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A)$
and *not-all-zero*: $\neg (\forall a. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ a\ k\ A)$
shows $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ i\ k\ A$
using *greatest-less-zero-row[OF r] i not-all-zero* **by** *fastforce*

corollary *row-greater-greatest-is-zero*:
fixes *A*:: $'a::\{\text{zero}\}^{'n::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'m::\{\text{finite}, \text{linorder}\}}$
assumes $(\text{GREATEST}'\ m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A) < i$
shows *is-zero-row-upt-k i k A* **using** *greatest-ge-nonzero-row* *assms* **by** *fastforce*

4.4 Properties of Gauss-Jordan-in-ij

lemma *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-1*:

fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'m}{'n}::\{\text{finite}, \text{ord}, \text{wellorder}\}$
assumes $ex: \exists n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n$
shows $(\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ i \ j) \$ i \$ j = 1$
proof $(\text{unfold Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-def Let-def mult-row-def interchange-rows-def, vector, rule divide-self})$
obtain n **where** $Anj: A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n$ **using** ex **by** blast
show $A \$ (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n) \$ j \neq 0$ **using** $\text{LeastI[of } \lambda n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n, OF Anj]$ **by** simp
qed

lemma $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0}$:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'m}{'n}::\{\text{finite}, \text{ord}, \text{wellorder}\}$
assumes $ex: \exists n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n$ **and** $a: a \neq i$
shows $(\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ i \ j) \$ a \$ j = 0$
proof $(\text{unfold Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-def Let-def mult-row-def interchange-rows-def row-add-def, auto simp add: } a)$
obtain n **where** $Anj: A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n$ **using** ex **by** blast
have $A\text{-least}: A \$ (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n) \$ j \neq 0$ **using** $\text{LeastI[of } \lambda n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n, OF Anj]$ **by** simp
thus $A \$ i \$ j + - (A \$ i \$ j * A \$ (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n) \$ j / A \$ (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n) \$ j) = 0$ **by** fastforce
assume $a \neq (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n)$
thus $A \$ a \$ j + - (A \$ a \$ j * A \$ (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n) \$ j / A \$ (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n) \$ j) = 0$
using $A\text{-least}$ **by** fastforce
qed

corollary $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0'}$:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'m}{'n}::\{\text{finite}, \text{ord}, \text{wellorder}\}$
assumes $ex: \exists n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n$
shows $\forall a. a \neq i \longrightarrow (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ i \ j) \$ a \$ j = 0$ **using** $\text{assms Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0 by blast}$

lemma $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements}$:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$
assumes $r: \text{reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k } A \ k$
and $\text{not-zero-a}: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } a \ k \ A$
and $\text{exists-m}: \exists m. A \$ m \$ (\text{from-nat } k) \neq 0 \wedge (\text{GREATEST' } m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A) + 1 \leq m$
and $\text{Greatest-plus-1}: (\text{GREATEST' } n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1 \neq 0$
and $j\text{-le-k}: \text{to-nat } j < k$
shows $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST' } m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A) + 1)$
 $(\text{from-nat } k) \$ i \$ j = A \$ i \$ j$
proof $(\text{unfold Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-def Let-def interchange-rows-def mult-row-def row-add-def, auto})$
def $\text{last-nonzero-row} == (\text{GREATEST' } m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A)$
have $\text{last-nonzero-row} < (\text{last-nonzero-row} + 1)$ **by** $(\text{rule Suc-le'[of last-nonzero-row], auto simp add: last-nonzero-row-def Greatest-plus-1})$
hence $\text{zero-row}: \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } (\text{last-nonzero-row} + 1) \ k \ A$

using *not-le greatest-ge-nonzero-row last-nonzero-row-def* **by** *fastforce*
hence *A-greatest-0*: $A \$ (last-nonzero-row + 1) \$ j = 0$ **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def*
last-nonzero-row-def **using** *j-le-k* **by** *auto*
thus $A \$ (last-nonzero-row + 1) \$ j / A \$ (last-nonzero-row + 1) \$ from-nat$
 $k = A \$ (last-nonzero-row + 1) \$ j$
by *simp*
have *zero*: $A \$ (LEAST\ n.\ A \$ n \$ from-nat\ k \neq 0 \wedge (GREATEST'\ m.\ \neg$
 $is-zero-row-upt-k\ m\ k\ A) + 1 \leq n) \$ j = 0$
proof $-$
def *least-n* $\equiv (LEAST\ n.\ A \$ n \$ from-nat\ k \neq 0 \wedge (GREATEST'\ m.\ \neg$
 $is-zero-row-upt-k\ m\ k\ A) + 1 \leq n)$
have $\exists n.\ A \$ n \$ from-nat\ k \neq 0 \wedge (GREATEST'\ m.\ \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ m$
 $k\ A) + 1 \leq n$ **by** (*metis exists-m*)
from this obtain *n* **where** *n1*: $A \$ n \$ from-nat\ k \neq 0$ **and** *n2*: $(GREATEST'$
 $m.\ \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ m\ k\ A) + 1 \leq n$ **by** *blast*
have $(GREATEST'\ m.\ \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ m\ k\ A) + 1 \leq least-n$
by (*metis (lifting, full-types) LeastI-ex least-n-def n1 n2*)
hence *is-zero-row-upt-k least-n k A* **using** *last-nonzero-row-def less-le rref-upt-condition1 [OF*
 $r]$ *zero-row* **by** *metis*
thus $A \$ least-n \$ j = 0$ **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **using** *j-le-k* **by** *simp*
qed
show $A \$ (last-nonzero-row + 1) \$ j + - (A \$ (last-nonzero-row + 1) \$ from-nat$
 $k * A \$ (LEAST\ n.\ A \$ n \$ from-nat\ k \neq 0 \wedge (last-nonzero-row + 1) \leq n) \$ j /$
 $A \$ (LEAST\ n.\ A \$ n \$ from-nat\ k \neq 0 \wedge (last-nonzero-row + 1) \leq n) \$$
 $from-nat\ k) =$
 $A \$ (LEAST\ n.\ A \$ n \$ from-nat\ k \neq 0 \wedge (last-nonzero-row + 1) \leq n) \$ j$
unfolding *last-nonzero-row-def [symmetric]* **unfolding** *A-greatest-0* **unfolding**
last-nonzero-row-def **unfolding** *zero* **by** *fastforce*
show $A \$ (LEAST\ n.\ A \$ n \$ from-nat\ k \neq 0 \wedge (GREATEST'\ m.\ \neg is-zero-row-upt-k$
 $m\ k\ A) + 1 \leq n) \$ j /$
 $A \$ (LEAST\ n.\ A \$ n \$ from-nat\ k \neq 0 \wedge (GREATEST'\ m.\ \neg is-zero-row-upt-k$
 $m\ k\ A) + 1 \leq n) \$ from-nat\ k =$
 $A \$ ((GREATEST'\ m.\ \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ m\ k\ A) + 1) \$ j$ **unfolding** *zero*
using *A-greatest-0* **unfolding** *last-nonzero-row-def* **by** *simp*
show $A \$ i \$ from-nat\ k * A \$ (LEAST\ n.\ A \$ n \$ from-nat\ k \neq 0 \wedge$
 $(GREATEST'\ m.\ \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ m\ k\ A) + 1 \leq n) \$ j /$
 $A \$ (LEAST\ n.\ A \$ n \$ from-nat\ k \neq 0 \wedge (GREATEST'\ m.\ \neg is-zero-row-upt-k$
 $m\ k\ A) + 1 \leq n) \$ from-nat\ k =$
 0 **unfolding** *zero* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements'*:
fixes $A::'a::\{field\} ^{'columns::\{mod-type\} ^{'rows::\{mod-type\}}$
assumes *all-zero*: $\forall n.\ is-zero-row-upt-k\ n\ k\ A$
and *j-le-k*: $to-nat\ j < k$
and *A-nk-not-zero*: $A \$ n \$ (from-nat\ k) \neq 0$

shows *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij* $A \ 0 \ (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j = A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j$
proof (*unfold Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-def Let-def mult-row-def interchange-rows-def row-add-def*,
auto)
have $A \ 0 \ j: A \ \$ \ 0 \ \$ \ j = 0$ **using** *all-zero is-zero-row-upt-k-def j-le-k* **by** *blast*
thus $A \ \$ \ 0 \ \$ \ j / A \ \$ \ 0 \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k = A \ \$ \ 0 \ \$ \ j$ **by** *simp*
have $A \ \text{least-}j: A \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge 0 \leq n) \ \$ \ j = 0$ **using**
all-zero is-zero-row-upt-k-def j-le-k **by** *blast*
show $A \ \$ \ 0 \ \$ \ j +$
 $- (A \ \$ \ 0 \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k * A \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge 0 \leq n) \ \$$
 $j /$
 $A \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge 0 \leq n) \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k) =$
 $A \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge 0 \leq n) \ \$ \ j$ **unfolding** $A \ 0 \ j \ A \ \text{least-}j$
by *fastforce*
show $A \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge 0 \leq n) \ \$ \ j / A \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n.$
 $A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge 0 \leq n) \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k = A \ \$ \ 0 \ \$ \ j$
unfolding $A \ \text{least-}j \ A \ 0 \ j$ **by** *simp*
show $A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k * A \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge 0 \leq n) \ \$$
 $j /$
 $A \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge 0 \leq n) \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k = 0$
unfolding $A \ \text{least-}j$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *is-zero-after-Gauss*:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\} \wedge 'n::\{\text{mod-type}\} \wedge 'm::\{\text{mod-type}\}$
assumes $\text{zero-}a: \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ a \ k \ A$
and $\text{not-zero-}m: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A$
and $r: \text{reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-}k \ A \ k$
and $\text{greatest-less-}ma: (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1 \leq ma$
and $A \ \text{ma-}k \ \text{not-zero}: A \ \$ \ ma \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$
shows $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ a \ k \ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k$
 $m \ k \ A) + 1) \ (\text{from-nat } k))$
proof (*subst is-zero-row-upt-k-def, clarify*)
fix $j::'n$ **assume** $j \ \text{less-}k: \text{to-nat } j < k$
have $\text{not-zero-}g: (\text{GREATEST}' \ m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A) + 1 \neq 0$
proof (*rule ccontr, simp*)
assume $(\text{GREATEST}' \ m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A) + 1 = 0$
hence $(\text{GREATEST}' \ m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A) = -1$ **using** *a-eq-minus-1*
by *blast*
hence $a \leq (\text{GREATEST}' \ m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A)$ **using** *Greatest-is-minus-1*
by *auto*
hence $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ a \ k \ A$ **using** *greatest-less-zero-row[OF r] not-zero-m*
by *fastforce*
thus *False* **using** $\text{zero-}a$ **by** *contradiction*
qed
have $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A) + 1)$
 $(\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ a \ \$ \ j = A \ \$ \ a \ \$ \ j$
by (*rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF r not-zero-m -*
 $\text{not-zero-}g \ j \ \text{less-}k]$, *auto intro!*: $A \ \text{ma-}k \ \text{not-zero}$ *greatest-less-}ma*)
also have $\dots = 0$

using zero-a j-less-k unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def by blast
 finally show Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' m. $\neg$ is-zero-row-upt-k m k
 A) + 1) (from-nat k) \$ a \$ j = 0 .
 qed

lemma all-zero-imp-Gauss-Jordan-column-not-zero-in-row-0:
 fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type} and k::nat
 defines ia:ia $\equiv$ (if $\forall m$. is-zero-row-upt-k m k A then 0 else to-nat (GREATEST'
 n. $\neg$ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1)
 defines B:B $\equiv$ (snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (ia,A) k))
 assumes all-zero: $\forall n$. is-zero-row-upt-k n k A
 and not-zero-i: $\neg$ is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) B
 and Amk-zero: A \$ m \$ from-nat k $\neq$ 0
 shows i=0
proof (rule ccontr)
 assume i-not-0: i $\neq$ 0
 have ia2: ia = 0 using ia all-zero by simp
 have B-eq-Gauss: B = Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A 0 (from-nat k)
 unfolding B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def fst-conv snd-conv ia2
 using all-zero Amk-zero least-mod-type unfolding from-nat-0 nrow-def by
 auto
 also have ...\$ i \$ (from-nat k) = 0 **proof** (rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0)
 show $\exists n$. A \$ n \$ from-nat k $\neq$ 0 $\wedge$ 0 $\leq$ n using Amk-zero least-mod-type by
 blast
 show i $\neq$ 0 using i-not-0 .
 qed
 finally have B \$ i \$ from-nat k = 0 .
 hence is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) B
 unfolding B-eq-Gauss
 using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements'[OF all-zero - Amk-zero]
 by (metis all-zero is-zero-row-upt-k-def less-SucE to-nat-from-nat)
 thus False using not-zero-i by contradiction
 qed

lemma condition-1-part-1:
 fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type} and k::nat
 assumes zero-column-k: $\forall m \geq$ from-nat 0. A \$ m \$ from-nat k = 0
 and all-zero: $\forall m$. is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
 shows is-zero-row-upt-k j (Suc k) A
 unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def apply clarify
proof -
 fix ja::'columns assume ja-less-suc-k: to-nat ja < Suc k
 show A \$ j \$ ja = 0
proof (cases to-nat ja < k)
 case True thus ?thesis using all-zero unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def by blast
 next

case *False* hence *ja-eq-k*: $k = \text{to-nat } ja$ using *ja-less-suc-k* by *simp*
 show *?thesis* using *zero-column-k* unfolding *ja-eq-k from-nat-to-nat-id from-nat-0*
 using *least-mod-type* by *blast*
 qed
 qed

lemma condition-1-part-2:
 fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'\text{columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}}^{'\text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}}$ and $k::\text{nat}$
 assumes *j-not-zero*: $j \neq 0$
 and *all-zero*: $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A$
 and *Amk-not-zero*: $A \ \$ \ m \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$
 shows $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ j \ (\text{Suc } k) \ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ (\text{from-nat } 0) \ (\text{from-nat } k))$
 unfolding *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* apply *clarify*
proof –
 fix $ja::'\text{columns}$
 assume *ja-less-suc-k*: $\text{to-nat } ja < \text{Suc } k$
 show $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ (\text{from-nat } 0) \ (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ ja = 0$
proof (*cases to-nat ja < k*)
 case *True*
 have $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ (\text{from-nat } 0) \ (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ ja = A \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ ja$
 unfolding *from-nat-0* using *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements* [OF
all-zero True Amk-not-zero] .
 also have $\dots = 0$ using *all-zero True* unfolding *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* by *blast*
 finally show *?thesis* .
 next
 case *False* hence *k-eq-ja*: $k = \text{to-nat } ja$
 using *ja-less-suc-k* by *simp*
 show $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ (\text{from-nat } 0) \ (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ ja = 0$
 unfolding *k-eq-ja from-nat-to-nat-id*
proof (*rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0*)
 show $\exists n. A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \ ja \neq 0 \wedge \text{from-nat } 0 \leq n$
 using *least-mod-type Amk-not-zero*
 unfolding *k-eq-ja from-nat-to-nat-id from-nat-0* by *blast*
 show $j \neq \text{from-nat } 0$ using *j-not-zero* unfolding *from-nat-0* .
 qed
 qed
 qed

lemma condition-1-part-3:
 fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'\text{columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}}^{'\text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}}$ and $k::\text{nat}$
 defines $ia:ia \equiv (\text{if } \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}'$
 $n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1)$
 defines $B:B \equiv (\text{snd } (\text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k \ (ia, A) \ k))$
 assumes *rref*: *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
 and *i-less-j*: $i < j$
 and *not-zero-m*: $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A$
 and *zero-below-greatest*: $\forall m \geq (\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1.$
 $A \ \$ \ m \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k = 0$

```

and zero-i-suc-k: is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) B
shows is-zero-row-upt-k j (Suc k) A
unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def
proof (auto)
  fix ja::'columns
  assume ja-less-suc-k: to-nat ja < Suc k
  have ia2: ia=to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1 unfolding
ia using not-zero-m by presburger
  have B-eq-A: B=A
    unfolding B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def fst-conv snd-conv ia2
    apply simp
    unfolding from-nat-to-nat-greatest using zero-below-greatest by blast
  have zero-ikA: is-zero-row-upt-k i k A using zero-i-suc-k unfolding B-eq-A
is-zero-row-upt-k-def by fastforce
  hence zero-jkA: is-zero-row-upt-k j k A using rref-upt-condition1[OF rref] i-less-j
by blast
  show A $ j $ ja = 0
  proof (cases to-nat ja < k)
    case True
    thus ?thesis using zero-jkA unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def by blast
  next
    case False
    hence k-eq-ja:k = to-nat ja using ja-less-suc-k by auto
    have (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1  $\leq$  j
    proof (rule le-Suc, rule Greatest'I2)
      show  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k m k A using not-zero-m .
      fix x assume not-zero-xkA:  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k x k A show x < j
        using rref-upt-condition1[OF rref] not-zero-xkA zero-jkA neq-iff by blast
    qed
    thus ?thesis using zero-below-greatest unfolding k-eq-ja from-nat-to-nat-id
is-zero-row-upt-k-def by blast
  qed
qed

```

lemma condition-1-part-4:

```

fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{'mod-type'} ^ 'rows::{'mod-type'} and k::nat
defines ia:ia $\equiv$ (if  $\forall m$ . is-zero-row-upt-k m k A then 0 else to-nat (GREATEST'
n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1)
defines B:B  $\equiv$ (snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (ia,A) k))
assumes rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k
and zero-i-suc-k: is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) B
and i-less-j: i < j
and not-zero-m:  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
and greatest-eq-card: Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A))
= n rows A
shows is-zero-row-upt-k j (Suc k) A
proof -
  have ia2: ia=to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1 unfolding
ia using not-zero-m by presburger

```

```

have B-eq-A: B=A
  unfolding B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def fst-conv snd-conv ia2
  unfolding from-nat-to-nat-greatest using greatest-eq-card nrows-def by force
have rref-Suc: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A (Suc k)
proof (rule rref-suc-if-zero-below-greatest[OF rref])
  show  $\forall a > \text{GREATEST}' m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } a \ (Suc \ k) \ A$ 
    using greatest-eq-card not-less-eq to-nat-less-card to-nat-mono nrows-def by
metis
  show  $\neg (\forall a. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } a \ k \ A)$  using not-zero-m by fast
qed
show ?thesis using zero-i-suc-k unfolding B-eq-A using rref-upt-condition1[OF
rref-Suc] i-less-j by fast
qed

```

```

lemma condition-1-part-5:
  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type} and k::nat
  defines ia:ia $\equiv$ (if  $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A$  then 0 else to-nat (GREATEST'
n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$ ) + 1)
  defines B:B  $\equiv$ (snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (ia,A) k))
  assumes rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k
  and zero-i-suc-k: is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) B
  and i-less-j: i < j
  and not-zero-m:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A$ 
  and greatest-not-card: Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$ ))
 $\neq$  n rows A
  and greatest-less-ma: (GREATEST' n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$ ) + 1  $\leq$  ma
  and A-ma-k-not-zero: A $ ma $ from-nat k  $\neq$  0
  shows is-zero-row-upt-k j (Suc k) (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$ 
is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k))
proof (subst (1) is-zero-row-upt-k-def, clarify)
  fix ja::'columns assume ja-less-suc-k: to-nat ja < Suc k
  have ia2: ia=to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$ ) + 1 unfolding
ia using not-zero-m by presburger
  have B-eq-Gauss-ij: B = Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k}$ 
n k A) + 1) (from-nat k)
  unfolding B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def
  unfolding ia2 Let-def fst-conv snd-conv
  using greatest-not-card greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero
  by (auto simp add: from-nat-to-nat-greatest nrows-def)
have zero-ikA: is-zero-row-upt-k i k A
proof (unfold is-zero-row-upt-k-def, clarify)
  fix a::'columns
  assume a-less-k: to-nat a < k
  have A $ i $ a = Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k}$ 
n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) $ i $ a
  proof (rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[symmetric])
    show reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k using rref .
  qed

```

show $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$ **using** *not-zero-m* .
show $\exists n. A\ \$\ n\ \$\ \text{from-nat}\ k \neq 0 \wedge (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1 \leq n$ **using** *A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma* **by** *blast*
show $(\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1 \neq 0$ **using** *suc-not-zero greatest-not-card* **unfolding** *nrows-def* **by** *simp*
show $\text{to-nat}\ a < k$ **using** *a-less-k* .
qed
also have $\dots = 0$ **unfolding** *B-eq-Gauss-ij[symmetric]* **using** *zero-i-suc-k a-less-k* **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *simp*
finally show $A\ \$\ i\ \$\ a = 0$.
qed
hence *zero-jkA: is-zero-row-upt-k j k A* **using** *rref-upt-condition1[OF rref]* *i-less-j* **by** *blast*
show *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$ $(\text{from-nat}\ k)\ \$\ j\ \$\ ja = 0$*
proof (*cases to-nat ja < k*)
case *True*
have *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$ $(\text{from-nat}\ k)\ \$\ j\ \$\ ja = A\ \$\ j\ \$\ ja$*
proof (*rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements*)
show *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k* **using** *rref* .
show $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$ **using** *not-zero-m* .
show $\exists n. A\ \$\ n\ \$\ \text{from-nat}\ k \neq 0 \wedge (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1 \leq n$ **using** *A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma* **by** *blast*
show $(\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1 \neq 0$ **using** *suc-not-zero greatest-not-card* **unfolding** *nrows-def* **by** *simp*
show $\text{to-nat}\ ja < k$ **using** *True* .
qed
also have $\dots = 0$ **using** *zero-jkA True* **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *fast*
finally show *?thesis* .
next
case *False* **hence** *k-eq-ja: k = to-nat ja* **using** *ja-less-suc-k* **by** *simp*
show *?thesis*
proof (*unfold k-eq-ja from-nat-to-nat-id, rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0*)
show $\exists n. A\ \$\ n\ \$\ ja \neq 0 \wedge (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ (\text{to-nat}\ ja)\ A) + 1 \leq n$
using *A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma k-eq-ja to-nat-from-nat* **by** *auto*
show $j \neq (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ (\text{to-nat}\ ja)\ A) + 1$
proof (*unfold k-eq-ja[symmetric], rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg j \neq (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1$
hence *j-eq: j = (GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1$* **by** *fast*
hence $i < (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1$ **using** *i-less-j*
by *force*
hence *i-le-greatest: i $\leq (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A)$* **using** *le-Suc dual-linorder.not-less* **by** *auto*
hence $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ i\ k\ A$ **using** *greatest-ge-nonzero-row'[OF rref]*
not-zero-m **by** *fast*
thus *False* **using** *zero-ikA* **by** *contradiction*
qed

qed
qed
qed

lemma condition-1:

fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{\wedge'}\text{columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\wedge'}\text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
defines $ia:ia\equiv(\text{if } \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{to-nat } (GREATEST' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$
defines $B:B\equiv(\text{snd } (Gauss-Jordan-column-k\ (ia,A)\ k))$
assumes $rref: \text{reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-}k\ A\ k$
and $\text{zero-i-suc-}k: \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ i\ (\text{Suc } k)\ B$ **and** $i\text{-less-}j: i < j$
shows $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ j\ (\text{Suc } k)\ B$
proof ($\text{unfold } B\ Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def\ ia\ Let-def\ fst-conv\ snd-conv, auto,$
 $\text{unfold from-nat-to-nat-greatest})$
assume $\text{zero-}k: \forall m \geq \text{from-nat } 0. A\ \$\ m\ \$\ \text{from-nat } k = 0$ **and** $\text{all-zero}: \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
show $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ j\ (\text{Suc } k)\ A$
using $\text{condition-1-part-1}[OF\ \text{zero-}k\ \text{all-zero}]$.
next
fix m
assume $\text{all-zero}: \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$ **and** $\text{Amk-not-zero}: A\ \$\ m\ \$\ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$
have $j\text{-not-}0: j \neq 0$ **using** $i\text{-less-}j\ \text{least-mod-type}\ \text{not-le}\ \text{by}\ \text{blast}$
show $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ j\ (\text{Suc } k)\ (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ (\text{from-nat } 0)\ (\text{from-nat } k))$
using $\text{condition-1-part-2}[OF\ j\text{-not-}0\ \text{all-zero}\ \text{Amk-not-zero}]$.
next
fix m **assume** $\text{not-zero-m}kA: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
and $\text{zero-below-greatest}: \forall m \geq (GREATEST' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1. A\ \$\ m\ \$\ \text{from-nat } k = 0$
show $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ j\ (\text{Suc } k)\ A$ **using** $\text{condition-1-part-3}[OF\ rref\ i\text{-less-}j\ \text{not-zero-m}kA\ \text{zero-below-greatest}]$ $\text{zero-i-suc-}k$
unfolding $B\ ia$.
next
fix m **assume** $\text{not-zero-m}: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
and $\text{greatest-eq-card}: \text{Suc } (\text{to-nat } (GREATEST' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A)) = \text{nrows } A$
show $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ j\ (\text{Suc } k)\ A$
using $\text{condition-1-part-4}[OF\ rref - i\text{-less-}j\ \text{not-zero-m}\ \text{greatest-eq-card}]$ $\text{zero-i-suc-}k$
unfolding $B\ ia\ \text{nrows-def}$.
next
fix $m\ ma$
assume $\text{not-zero-m}: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
and $\text{greatest-not-card}: \text{Suc } (\text{to-nat } (GREATEST' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A)) \neq \text{nrows } A$
and $\text{greatest-less-ma}: (GREATEST' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1 \leq ma$
and $A\text{-ma-}k\text{-not-zero}: A\ \$\ ma\ \$\ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$
show $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ j\ (\text{Suc } k)\ (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ ((GREATEST' n. \neg$

$is_zero_row_upt-k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$ (from-nat k)
using condition-1-part-5[$OF\ rref - i-less-j\ not-zero-m\ greatest-not-card\ greatest-less-ma$
 $A-ma-k-not-zero$]
using zero-i-suc- k
unfolding $B\ ia$.
qed

lemma condition-2-part-1:
fixes $A::'a::\{field\}^{'columns::\{mod-type\}^{'rows::\{mod-type\}}$ **and** $k::nat$
defines $ia:ia\equiv(if\ \forall m. is_zero_row_upt-k\ m\ k\ A\ then\ 0\ else\ to_nat\ (GREATEST'$
 $n. \neg is_zero_row_upt-k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$
defines $B:B\equiv(snd\ (Gauss-Jordan-column-k\ (ia,A)\ k))$
assumes not-zero-i-suc- $k: \neg is_zero_row_upt-k\ i\ (Suc\ k)\ B$
and all-zero: $\forall m. is_zero_row_upt-k\ m\ k\ A$
and all-zero- $k: \forall m. A\ \$\ m\ \$\ from-nat\ k = 0$
shows $A\ \$\ i\ \$\ (LEAST\ k. A\ \$\ i\ \$\ k \neq 0) = 1$
proof –
have $ia2: ia = 0$ **using** ia all-zero **by** simp
have $B=eq-A: B=A$ **unfolding** B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def fst-conv
 $snd-conv\ ia2$ **using** all-zero- k **by** fastforce
show ?thesis **using** all-zero- k condition-1-part-1[$OF - all-zero$] not-zero-i-suc- k
unfolding $B=eq-A$ **by** presburger
qed

lemma condition-2-part-2:
fixes $A::'a::\{field\}^{'columns::\{mod-type\}^{'rows::\{mod-type\}}$ **and** $k::nat$
defines $ia:ia\equiv(if\ \forall m. is_zero_row_upt-k\ m\ k\ A\ then\ 0\ else\ to_nat\ (GREATEST'$
 $n. \neg is_zero_row_upt-k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$
defines $B:B\equiv(snd\ (Gauss-Jordan-column-k\ (ia,A)\ k))$
assumes not-zero-i-suc- $k: \neg is_zero_row_upt-k\ i\ (Suc\ k)\ B$
and all-zero: $\forall m. is_zero_row_upt-k\ m\ k\ A$
and Amk-not-zero: $A\ \$\ m\ \$\ from-nat\ k \neq 0$
shows Gauss-Jordan-in- $ij\ A\ 0\ (from-nat\ k)\ \$\ i\ \$\ (LEAST\ ka. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij$
 $A\ 0\ (from-nat\ k)\ \$\ i\ \$\ ka \neq 0) = 1$
proof –
have $ia2: ia = 0$ **unfolding** ia **using** all-zero **by** simp
have $B=eq: B = Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ 0\ (from-nat\ k)$ **unfolding** B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def
unfolding $ia2$ Let-def fst-conv snd-conv
using Amk-not-zero least-mod-type **unfolding** from-nat-0 nrow-def **by** auto
have $i=eq-0: i=0$ **using** Amk-not-zero $B=eq$ all-zero condition-1-part-2 from-nat-0
not-zero-i-suc- k **by** metis
have Least- $eq: (LEAST\ ka. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ 0\ (from-nat\ k)\ \$\ i\ \$\ ka \neq 0)$
 $= from-nat\ k$
proof (rule Least-equality)
have Gauss-Jordan-in- $ij\ A\ 0\ (from-nat\ k)\ \$\ 0\ \$\ from-nat\ k = 1$ **using**
Gauss-Jordan-in- $ij-1$ Amk-not-zero least-mod-type **by** blast

```

    thus Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A 0 (from-nat k) $ i $ from-nat k ≠ 0 unfolding
i-eq-0 by simp
    fix y assume not-zero-gauss: Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A 0 (from-nat k) $ i $ y ≠ 0
    show from-nat k ≤ y
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume ¬ from-nat k ≤ y hence y: y < from-nat k by force
      have Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A 0 (from-nat k) $ 0 $ y = A $ 0 $ y
      by (rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements '[OF all-zero to-nat-le[OF
y] Amk-not-zero])
      also have ... = 0 using all-zero to-nat-le[OF y] unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def
by blast
      finally show False using not-zero-gauss unfolding i-eq-0 by contradiction
    qed
  qed
  show ?thesis unfolding Least-eq unfolding i-eq-0 by (rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-1,
auto intro!: Amk-not-zero least-mod-type)
qed

```

```

lemma condition-2-part-3:
  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type} and k::nat
  defines ia:ia≡(if ∀ m. is-zero-row-upt-k m k A then 0 else to-nat (GREATEST'
n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1)
  defines B:B≡(snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (ia,A) k))
  assumes rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k
  and not-zero-i-suc-k: ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) B
  and not-zero-m: ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
  and zero-below-greatest: ∀ m ≥ (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1.
A $ m $ from-nat k = 0
  shows A $ i $ (LEAST k. A $ i $ k ≠ 0) = 1
proof -
  have ia2: ia=to-nat (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1 unfolding
ia using not-zero-m by presburger
  have B-eq-A: B=A
    unfolding B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def fst-conv snd-conv ia2
    apply simp
    unfolding from-nat-to-nat-greatest using zero-below-greatest by blast
  show ?thesis
proof (cases to-nat (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1 < CARD('rows))
  case True
    have ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k i k A
    proof -
      have i < (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1
      proof (rule ccontr)
        assume ¬ i < (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1
        hence i: (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1 ≤ i by simp
        hence (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) < i using le-Suc' True

```

by *simp*
 hence *zero-i*: *is-zero-row-upt-k i k A* using *not-greater-Greatest'* by *blast*
 hence *is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) A*
 proof (unfold *is-zero-row-upt-k-def*, clarify)
 fix *j::'columns*
 assume *to-nat j < Suc k*
 thus *A \$ i \$ j = 0*
 using *zero-i* unfolding *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* using *zero-below-greatest*
i
 by (metis *from-nat-to-nat-id le-neq-implies-less not-le not-less-eq-eq*)
 qed
 thus *False* using *not-zero-i-suc-k* unfolding *B-eq-A* by contradiction
 qed
 hence *i ≤ (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A)* using *dual-linorder.not-le*
le-Suc by *metis*
 thus ?thesis using *greatest-ge-nonzero-row'[OF rref]* *not-zero-m* by *fast*
 qed
 thus ?thesis using *rref-upt-condition2[OF rref]* by *blast*
 next
 case *False*
 have *greatest-plus-one-eq-0*: *(GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1*
 = 0
 using *to-nat-plus-one-less-card False* by *blast*
 have *¬ is-zero-row-upt-k i k A*
 proof (rule *not-is-zero-row-upt-suc*)
 show *¬ is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) A* using *not-zero-i-suc-k* unfolding
B-eq-A .
 show $\forall i. A \$ i \$ \text{from-nat } k = 0$
 using *zero-below-greatest*
 unfolding *greatest-plus-one-eq-0* using *least-mod-type* by *blast*
 qed
 thus ?thesis using *rref-upt-condition2[OF rref]* by *blast*
 qed
 qed

lemma *condition-2-part-4*:
 fixes *A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type}* and *k::nat*
 assumes *rref*: *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
 and *not-zero-m*: *¬ is-zero-row-upt-k m k A*
 and *greatest-eq-card*: *Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A))*
 = *nrows A*
 shows *A \$ i \$ (LEAST k. A \$ i \$ k ≠ 0) = 1*
 proof –
 have *¬ is-zero-row-upt-k i k A*
 proof (rule *ccontr*, *simp*)
 assume *zero-i*: *is-zero-row-upt-k i k A*
 hence *zero-minus-1*: *is-zero-row-upt-k (−1) k A*
 using *rref-upt-condition1[OF rref]*
 using *Greatest-is-minus-1 neq-le-trans* by *metis*

have $(\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1 = 0$ **using** *greatest-plus-one-eq-0*[*OF* *greatest-eq-card*] .
hence *greatest-eq-minus-1*: $(\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) = -1$
using *a-eq-minus-1* **by** *fast*
have $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ (\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) \ k \ A$
by (rule *greatest-ge-nonzero-row*'[*OF* *rref* -], *auto intro!*: *not-zero-m*)
thus *False* **using** *zero-minus-1* **unfolding** *greatest-eq-minus-1* **by** *contradiction*
qed
thus *?thesis* **using** *rref-upt-condition2*[*OF* *rref*] **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *condition-2-part-5*:

fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{\wedge'}\text{columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\wedge'}\text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
defines $ia:ia\equiv(\text{if } \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1)$
defines $B:B\equiv(\text{snd } (\text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k \ (ia,A) \ k))$
assumes *rref*: *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-}k \ A \ k*
and *not-zero-i-suc-k*: $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ i \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B$
and *not-zero-m*: $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A$
and *greatest-noteq-card*: $\text{Suc } (\text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A)) \neq \text{nrows } A$
and *greatest-less-ma*: $(\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1 \leq ma$
and *A-ma-k-not-zero*: $A \ \$ \ ma \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$
shows *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij* $A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1)$
 $(\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$$
 $(\text{LEAST } ka. \ \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1) \ (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0) = 1$
proof –
have $ia2: ia = \text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1$ **unfolding** *ia* **using** *not-zero-m* **by** *presburger*
have *B-eq-Gauss*: $B = \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1) \ (\text{from-nat } k)$
unfolding *B* *Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def* *Let-def* *fst-conv* *snd-conv* *ia2*
apply *simp*
unfolding *from-nat-to-nat-greatest* **using** *greatest-noteq-card* *A-ma-k-not-zero* *greatest-less-ma* **by** *blast*
have *greatest-plus-one-not-zero*: $(\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1 \neq 0$
using *suc-not-zero* *greatest-noteq-card* **unfolding** *nrows-def* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*
proof (cases *is-zero-row-upt-}k \ i \ k \ A*)
case *True*
hence *not-zero-iB*: $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ i \ k \ B$ **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-}k-def*
unfolding *B-eq-Gauss*
using *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements*[*OF* *rref* *not-zero-m* - *greatest-plus-one-not-zero*]
using *A-ma-k-not-zero* *greatest-less-ma* **by** *fastforce*
hence *Gauss-Jordan-i-not-0*: *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij* $A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1) \ (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0$

$n \ k \ A) + 1) \text{ (from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \text{ (from-nat } k) \neq 0$
using *not-zero-i-suc-k* **unfolding** *B-eq-Gauss* **unfolding** *is-zero-row-upt-k-def*
using *from-nat-to-nat-id less-Suc-eq* **by** (*metis* (*lifting*, *no-types*))
have $i = ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1)$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume *i-not-greatest*: $i \neq (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1$
have *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij* $A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) \text{ (from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \text{ (from-nat } k) = 0$
proof (*rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0*)
show $\exists n. A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \text{ from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1 \leq n$ **using** *A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma* **by** *blast*
show $i \neq (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1$ **using** *i-not-greatest* .
qed
thus *False* **using** *Gauss-Jordan-i-not-0* **by** *contradiction*
qed
hence *Gauss-Jordan-i-1*: *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij* $A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) \text{ (from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \text{ (from-nat } k) = 1$
using *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-1* **using** *A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma* **by** *blast*
have *Least-eq-k*: $(\text{LEAST } ka. \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) \text{ (from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0) = \text{from-nat } k$
proof (*rule Least-equality*)
show *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij* $A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) \text{ (from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \text{ from-nat } k \neq 0$ **using** *Gauss-Jordan-i-not-0* .
show $\bigwedge y. \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) \text{ (from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ y \neq 0 \implies \text{from-nat } k \leq y$
using *B-eq-Gauss is-zero-row-upt-k-def not-less not-zero-iB to-nat-le* **by** *fast*
qed
show *?thesis* **using** *Gauss-Jordan-i-1* **unfolding** *Least-eq-k* .
next
case *False*
obtain j **where** *Aij-not-0*: $A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j \neq 0$ **and** *j-le-k*: $\text{to-nat } j < k$ **using** *False*
unfolding *is-zero-row-upt-k-def* **by** *auto*
have *least-le-k*: $\text{to-nat } (\text{LEAST } ka. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0) < k$
by (*metis* (*lifting*, *mono-tags*) *Aij-not-0 j-le-k less-trans linorder-cases not-less-Least to-nat-mono*)
have *least-le-j*: $(\text{LEAST } ka. \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) \text{ (from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0) \leq j$
using *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements*[*OF rref not-zero-m - greatest-plus-one-not-zero j-le-k*] **using** *A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma*
using *Aij-not-0 False dual-linorder.not-leE not-less-Least* **by** (*metis* (*mono-tags*))
have *Least-eq*: $(\text{LEAST } ka. \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) \text{ (from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0) = (\text{LEAST } ka. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0)$
proof (*rule Least-equality*)
show *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij* $A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) \text{ (from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } ka. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0) \neq 0$
using *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements*[*OF rref False - greatest-plus-one-not-zero least-le-k False rref-upt-condition2*][*OF rref*]

```

    using A-ma-k-not-zero B-eq-Gauss greatest-less-ma zero-neq-one by fastforce
    fix y assume Gauss-Jordan-y:Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$ 
is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) $ i $ y  $\neq$  0
    show (LEAST ka. A $ i $ ka  $\neq$  0)  $\leq$  y
    proof (cases to-nat y < k)
      case False
      thus ?thesis
        using least-le-k less-trans not-leE to-nat-from-nat to-nat-le by metis
    next
      case True
      have A $ i $ y  $\neq$  0 using Gauss-Jordan-y using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF
rref not-zero-m - greatest-plus-one-not-zero True]
      using A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma by fastforce
      thus ?thesis using Least-le by fastforce
    qed
  qed
  have A $ i $ (LEAST ka. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k
n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) $ i $ ka  $\neq$  0) = 1
    using False using rref-upt-condition2[OF rref] unfolding Least-eq by blast

  thus ?thesis unfolding Least-eq using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF
rref False - greatest-plus-one-not-zero]
    using least-le-k A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma by fastforce
  qed
qed

```

lemma condition-2:

```

  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type} and k::nat
  defines ia:ia $\equiv$ (if  $\forall m$ . is-zero-row-upt-k m k A then 0 else to-nat (GREATEST'
n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1)
  defines B:B $\equiv$ (snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (ia,A) k))
  assumes rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k
  and not-zero-i-suc-k:  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) B
  shows B $ i $ (LEAST k. B $ i $ k  $\neq$  0) = 1
  unfolding B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def unfolding ia Let-def fst-conv snd-conv
  apply auto unfolding from-nat-to-nat-greatest from-nat-0
  proof -
    assume all-zero:  $\forall m$ . is-zero-row-upt-k m k A and all-zero-k:  $\forall m \geq 0$ . A $ m $
from-nat k = 0
    show A $ i $ (LEAST k. A $ i $ k  $\neq$  0) = 1
      using condition-2-part-1[OF - all-zero] not-zero-i-suc-k all-zero-k least-mod-type
    unfolding B ia by blast
  next
    fix m assume all-zero:  $\forall m$ . is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
    and Amk-not-zero: A $ m $ from-nat k  $\neq$  0
    show Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A 0 (from-nat k) $ i $ (LEAST ka. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij
A 0 (from-nat k) $ i $ ka  $\neq$  0) = 1
      using condition-2-part-2[OF - all-zero Amk-not-zero] not-zero-i-suc-k unfold-

```

ing $B \text{ ia}$.
next
fix m
assume $\text{not-zero-}m: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A$
and $\text{zero-below-greatest}: \forall m \geq (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1. \ A \ \$ \ m \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k = 0$
show $A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } k. \ A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ k \neq 0) = 1$ **using** $\text{condition-2-part-3}[\text{OF } rref - \text{not-zero-}m \ \text{zero-below-greatest}] \ \text{not-zero-i-suc-}k$ **unfolding** $B \text{ ia}$.
next
fix m
assume $\text{not-zero-}m: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A$
and $\text{greatest-eq-card}: \text{Suc } (\text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A)) = \text{nrows } A$
show $A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } k. \ A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ k \neq 0) = 1$ **using** $\text{condition-2-part-4}[\text{OF } rref \ \text{not-zero-}m \ \text{greatest-eq-card}]$.
next
fix $m \ ma$
assume $\text{not-zero-}m: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A$
and $\text{greatest-noteq-card}: \text{Suc } (\text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A)) \neq \text{nrows } A$
and $\text{greatest-less-}ma: (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1 \leq ma$
and $A\text{-}ma\text{-}k\text{-not-zero}: A \ \$ \ ma \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$
show $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1)$
 $(\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i$
 $\$ \ (\text{LEAST } ka. \ \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1) \ (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0) = 1$
using $\text{condition-2-part-5}[\text{OF } rref - \text{not-zero-}m \ \text{greatest-noteq-card} \ \text{greatest-less-}ma \ A\text{-}ma\text{-}k\text{-not-zero}] \ \text{not-zero-i-suc-}k$ **unfolding** $B \text{ ia}$.
qed

lemma $\text{condition-3-part-1}$:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{\wedge'}\text{columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\wedge'}\text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
defines $\text{ia}::\text{ia} \equiv (\text{if } \forall m. \ \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A \ \text{then } 0 \ \text{else } \text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1)$
defines $B::B \equiv (\text{snd } (\text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k \ (\text{ia}, A) \ k))$
assumes $\text{not-zero-i-suc-}k: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ i \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B$
and $\text{all-zero}: \forall m. \ \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A$
and $\text{all-zero-}k: \forall m. \ A \ \$ \ m \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k = 0$
shows $(\text{LEAST } n. \ A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0) < (\text{LEAST } n. \ A \ \$ \ (i + 1) \ \$ \ n \neq 0)$
proof –
have $\text{ia2}: \text{ia} = 0$ **using** $\text{ia} \ \text{all-zero}$ **by** simp
have $B\text{-eq-}A: B = A$ **unfolding** $B \ \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k\text{-def} \ \text{Let-def} \ \text{fst-conv} \ \text{snd-conv} \ \text{ia2}$ **using** $\text{all-zero-}k$ **by** fastforce
have $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ i \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B$ **using** $\text{all-zero} \ \text{all-zero-}k$ **unfolding** $B\text{-eq-}A$
 $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\text{-def}$ **by** $(\text{metis } \text{less-SucE} \ \text{to-nat-from-nat})$
thus $?thesis$ **using** $\text{not-zero-i-suc-}k$ **by** contradiction
qed

lemma condition-3-part-2:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{\wedge'}\text{columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\wedge'}\text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
defines $ia:ia\equiv(\text{if } \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A \text{ then } 0 \text{ else to-nat } (GREATEST'$
 $n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$
defines $B:B\equiv(\text{snd } (Gauss-Jordan-column-k\ (ia,A)\ k))$
assumes $i\text{-le: } i < i + 1$
and $\text{not-zero-i-suc-}k: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ i\ (Suc\ k)\ B$
and $\text{not-zero-suc-i-suc-}k: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ (i + 1)\ (Suc\ k)\ B$
and $\text{all-zero: } \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
and $\text{Amk-notzero: } A\ \$\ m\ \$\ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$
shows $(LEAST\ n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat } k)\ \$\ i\ \$\ n \neq 0) < (LEAST$
 $n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat } k)\ \$\ (i + 1)\ \$\ n \neq 0)$
proof –
have $ia2: ia = 0$ **using** $ia\ \text{all-zero}$ **by** simp
have $B\text{-eq-Gauss: } B = Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat } k)$
unfolding $B\ Gauss-Jordan-column-k\ \text{def}\ Let\ \text{def}\ fst\ \text{conv}\ snd\ \text{conv}\ ia2$
using $\text{all-zero}\ Amk\ \text{notzero}\ \text{least-mod-type}\ \text{unfolding}\ \text{from-nat-0}$ **by** auto
have $i=0$ **using** $\text{all-zero-imp-Gauss-Jordan-column-not-zero-in-row-0}[OF\ \text{all-zero}$
 $\text{-}\ Amk\ \text{notzero}] \text{not-zero-i-suc-}k$ **unfolding** $B\ ia$.
moreover **have** $i+1=0$ **using** $\text{all-zero-imp-Gauss-Jordan-column-not-zero-in-row-0}[OF\ \text{all-zero}$
 $\text{-}\ Amk\ \text{notzero}] \text{not-zero-suc-i-suc-}k$ **unfolding** $B\ ia$.
ultimately show $?thesis$ **using** $i\text{-le}$ **by** auto
qed

lemma condition-3-part-3:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{\wedge'}\text{columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\wedge'}\text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
defines $ia:ia\equiv(\text{if } \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A \text{ then } 0 \text{ else to-nat } (GREATEST'$
 $n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$
defines $B:B\equiv(\text{snd } (Gauss-Jordan-column-k\ (ia,A)\ k))$
assumes $\text{rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-}k\ A\ k$
and $i\text{-le: } i < i + 1$
and $\text{not-zero-i-suc-}k: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ i\ (Suc\ k)\ B$
and $\text{not-zero-suc-i-suc-}k: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ (i + 1)\ (Suc\ k)\ B$
and $\text{not-zero-m: } \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
and $\text{zero-below-greatest: } \forall m \geq (GREATEST'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1.$
 $A\ \$\ m\ \$\ \text{from-nat } k = 0$
shows $(LEAST\ n. A\ \$\ i\ \$\ n \neq 0) < (LEAST\ n. A\ \$\ (i + 1)\ \$\ n \neq 0)$
proof –
have $ia2: ia = \text{to-nat } (GREATEST'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1$ **unfolding**
 ia **using** not-zero-m **by** presburger
have $B\text{-eq-A: } B = A$
unfolding $B\ Gauss-Jordan-column-k\ \text{def}\ Let\ \text{def}\ fst\ \text{conv}\ snd\ \text{conv}\ ia2$
apply simp
unfolding $\text{from-nat-to-nat-greatest}$ **using** $\text{zero-below-greatest}$ **by** blast
have $\text{rref-suc: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-}k\ A\ (Suc\ k)$

```

proof (rule rref-suc-if-zero-below-greatest)
  show reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k using rref .
  show  $\neg (\forall a. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } a \ k \ A)$  using not-zero-m by fast
  show  $\forall a > \text{GREATEST}' \ m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } a \ (\text{Suc } k) \ A$ 
  proof (clarify)
    fix a::'rows assume greatest-less-a: (GREATEST' m.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A$ ) < a
    show is-zero-row-upt-k a (Suc k) A
    proof (rule is-zero-row-upt-k-suc)
      show is-zero-row-upt-k a k A using greatest-less-a row-greater-greatest-is-zero
by fast
    show A $ a $ from-nat k = 0 using le-Suc[OF greatest-less-a] zero-below-greatest
by fast
    qed
    qed
    qed
  show ?thesis using rref-upt-condition3[OF rref-suc] i-le not-zero-i-suc-k not-zero-suc-i-suc-k
unfolding B-eq-A by blast
qed

```

```

lemma condition-3-part-4:
  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type} and k::nat
  defines ia:ia $\equiv$ (if  $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A$  then 0 else to-nat (GREATEST'
n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$ ) + 1)
  defines B:B $\equiv$ (snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (ia,A) k))
  assumes rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k and i-le: i < i + 1
  and not-zero-i-suc-k:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B$ 
  and not-zero-suc-i-suc-k:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } (i + 1) \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B$ 
  and not-zero-m:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A$ 
  and greatest-eq-card: Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$ ))
= n rows A
  shows (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) < (LEAST n. A $ (i + 1) $ n  $\neq$  0)
proof -
  have ia2: ia=to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$ ) + 1 unfolding
ia using not-zero-m by presburger
  have B-eq-A: B=A
    unfolding B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def fst-conv snd-conv ia2
    unfolding from-nat-to-nat-greatest using greatest-eq-card by simp
  have greatest-eq-minus-1: (GREATEST' n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$ ) = -1
    using a-eq-minus-1 greatest-eq-card to-nat-plus-one-less-card unfolding n rows-def
by fastforce
  have rref-suc: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A (Suc k)
proof (rule rref-suc-if-all-rows-not-zero)
    show reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k using rref .
    show  $\forall n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$  using Greatest-is-minus-1 greatest-eq-minus-1
greatest-ge-nonzero-row'[OF rref -] not-zero-m by metis

```

qed
 show ?thesis using rref-upt-condition3[OF rref-suc] i-le not-zero-i-suc-k not-zero-suc-i-suc-k
 unfolding B-eq-A by blast
 qed

lemma condition-3-part-5:

fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type} and k::nat
 defines ia:ia $\equiv$ (if $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$ then 0 else to-nat (GREATEST'
 $n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A$) + 1)
 defines B:B $\equiv$ (snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (ia,A) k))
 assumes rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k
 and i-le: $i < i + 1$
 and not-zero-i-suc-k: $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ i\ (\text{Suc } k)\ B$
 and not-zero-suc-i-suc-k: $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ (i + 1)\ (\text{Suc } k)\ B$
 and not-zero-m: $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
 and greatest-not-card: $\text{Suc } (\text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A))$
 $\neq \text{nrows } A$
 and greatest-less-ma: $(\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1 \leq ma$
 and A-ma-k-not-zero: $A\ \$\ ma\ \$\ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$
 shows (LEAST n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k$
 $n\ k\ A$) + 1) (from-nat k) \$ i \$ n $\neq 0$)
 $< (\text{LEAST } n. \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A\ ((\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k$
 $A) + 1) (\text{from-nat } k) \$ (i + 1) \$ n \neq 0)$
 proof -
 have ia2: ia=to-nat (GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A$) + 1 unfolding
 ia using not-zero-m by presburger
 have B-eq-Gauss: B = Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k$
 $n\ k\ A$) + 1) (from-nat k)
 unfolding B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def
 unfolding ia2 Let-def fst-conv snd-conv
 using greatest-not-card greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero
 by (auto simp add: from-nat-to-nat-greatest)
 have suc-greatest-not-zero: (GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A$) + 1 $\neq$
 0
 using Suc-eq-plus1 suc-not-zero greatest-not-card unfolding nrows-def by auto
 show ?thesis
 proof (cases is-zero-row-upt-k (i + 1) k A)
 case True
 have zero-i-plus-one-k-B: is-zero-row-upt-k (i+1) k B
 by (unfold B-eq-Gauss, rule is-zero-after-Gauss[OF True not-zero-m rref
 greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero])
 hence Gauss-Jordan-i-not-0: Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k$
 $n\ k\ A$) + 1) (from-nat k) \$ (i+1) \$ (from-nat k) $\neq 0$
 using not-zero-suc-i-suc-k unfolding B-eq-Gauss using is-zero-row-upt-k-suc
 by blast
 have i-plus-one-eq: $i + 1 = ((\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) +$
 1)
 proof (rule ccontr)
 assume i-not-greatest: $i + 1 \neq (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A)$

```

+ 1
  have Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) +
1) (from-nat k) $ (i + 1) $ (from-nat k) = 0
  proof (rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0)
    show  $\exists n. A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge (GREATEST' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k}$ 
n k A) + 1  $\leq n$  using greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero by blast
    show i + 1  $\neq (GREATEST' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k n k A}) + 1$  using
i-not-greatest .
  qed
  thus False using Gauss-Jordan-i-not-0 by contradiction
  qed
  hence i-eq-greatest: i=(GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) using
add-right-cancel by simp
  have Least-eq-k: (LEAST ka. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k
n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) $ (i+1) $ ka  $\neq 0$ ) = from-nat k
  proof (rule Least-equality)
    show Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) +
1) (from-nat k) $ (i+1) $ from-nat k  $\neq 0$  by (metis Gauss-Jordan-i-not-0)
    fix y assume Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n
k A) + 1) (from-nat k) $ (i+1) $ y  $\neq 0$ 
    thus from-nat k  $\leq y$  using zero-i-plus-one-k-B unfolding i-eq-greatest
B-eq-Gauss by (metis is-zero-row-upt-k-def not-less to-nat-le)
  qed
  have not-zero-i-A:  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k i k A using greatest-less-zero-row[OF
rref] not-zero-m unfolding i-eq-greatest by fast
  from this obtain j where Aij-not-0: A $ i $ j  $\neq 0$  and j-le-k: to-nat j < k
unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def by blast
  have least-le-k: to-nat (LEAST ka. A $ i $ ka  $\neq 0$ ) < k
  by (metis (lifting, mono-tags) Aij-not-0 j-le-k less-trans linorder-cases not-less-Least
to-nat-mono)
  have Least-eq: (LEAST n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k
n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) $ i $ n  $\neq 0$ ) =
(LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq 0$ )
  proof (rule Least-equality)
    show Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) +
1) (from-nat k) $ i $ (LEAST ka. A $ i $ ka  $\neq 0$ )  $\neq 0$ 
    using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF rref not-zero-i-A
- suc-greatest-not-zero least-le-k] greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero
    using rref-upt-condition2[OF rref] not-zero-i-A by fastforce
    fix y assume Gauss-Jordan-y: Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$ 
is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) $ i $ y  $\neq 0$ 
    show (LEAST ka. A $ i $ ka  $\neq 0$ )  $\leq y$ 
    proof (cases to-nat y < k)
      case False thus ?thesis by (metis dual-linorder.not-le least-le-k less-trans
to-nat-mono)
    next
      case True
      have A $ i $ y  $\neq 0$  using Gauss-Jordan-y using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF
rref not-zero-m - suc-greatest-not-zero True]

```

```

    using A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma by fastforce
    thus ?thesis using Least-le by fastforce
  qed
qed
also have ... < from-nat k by (metis is-zero-row-upt-k-def is-zero-row-upt-k-suc
le-less-linear le-less-trans least-le-k not-zero-suc-i-suc-k to-nat-mono' zero-i-plus-one-k-B)

  finally show ?thesis unfolding Least-eq-k .
next
  case False
  have not-zero-i-A:  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k i k A using rref-upt-condition1[OF rref]
  False i-le by blast
  from this obtain j where Aij-not-0:  $A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j \neq 0$  and j-le-k:  $\text{to-nat } j < k$ 
  unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def by blast
  have least-le-k:  $\text{to-nat } (\text{LEAST } ka. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0) < k$ 
  by (metis (lifting, mono-tags) Aij-not-0 j-le-k less-trans linorder-cases not-less-Least
to-nat-mono)
  have Least-i-eq:  $(\text{LEAST } n. \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A ((\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0)) = (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0)$ 
  proof (rule Least-equality)
    show  $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A ((\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } ka. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0) \neq 0$ 
    using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF rref not-zero-i-A
- suc-greatest-not-zero least-le-k] greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero
    using rref-upt-condition2[OF rref] not-zero-i-A by fastforce
    fix y assume Gauss-Jordan-y:  $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A ((\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ y \neq 0$ 
    show  $(\text{LEAST } ka. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ ka \neq 0) \leq y$ 
    proof (cases  $\text{to-nat } y < k$ )
      case False thus ?thesis by (metis dual-linorder.not-le dual-linorder.not-less-iff-gr-or-eq
le-less-trans least-le-k to-nat-mono)
    next
      case True
      have  $A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ y \neq 0$  using Gauss-Jordan-y using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF
rref not-zero-m - suc-greatest-not-zero True]
      using A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma by fastforce
      thus ?thesis using Least-le by fastforce
    qed
  qed
  from False obtain s where Ais-not-0:  $A \ \$ \ (i+1) \ \$ \ s \neq 0$  and s-le-k:  $\text{to-nat } s < k$ 
  unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def by blast
  have least-le-k:  $\text{to-nat } (\text{LEAST } ka. A \ \$ \ (i+1) \ \$ \ ka \neq 0) < k$ 
  by (metis (lifting, mono-tags) Ais-not-0 s-le-k dual-linorder.neq-iff less-trans
not-less-Least to-nat-mono)
  have Least-i-plus-one-eq:  $(\text{LEAST } n. \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A ((\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ (i+1) \ \$ \ n \neq 0)) = (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ (i+1) \ \$ \ n \neq 0)$ 
  proof (rule Least-equality)

```

```

    show Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) +
1) (from-nat k) $ (i+1) $ (LEAST ka. A $ (i+1) $ ka  $\neq$  0)  $\neq$  0
    using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF rref not-zero-i-A
- suc-greatest-not-zero least-le-k] greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero
    using rref-upt-condition2[OF rref] False by fastforce
    fix y assume Gauss-Jordan-y:Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$ 
is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) $ (i+1) $ y  $\neq$  0
    show (LEAST ka. A $ (i+1) $ ka  $\neq$  0)  $\leq$  y
    proof (cases to-nat y < k)
      case False thus ?thesis by (metis (mono-tags) dual-linorder.le-less-linear
least-le-k less-trans to-nat-mono)
    next
      case True
      have A $ (i+1) $ y  $\neq$  0 using Gauss-Jordan-y using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF
rref not-zero-m - suc-greatest-not-zero True]
      using A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma by fastforce
      thus ?thesis using Least-le by fastforce
    qed
  qed
  show ?thesis unfolding Least-i-plus-one-eq Least-i-eq using rref-upt-condition3[OF
rref] i-le False not-zero-i-A by blast
  qed
qed

```

lemma condition-3:

```

  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type} and k::nat
  defines ia:ia $\equiv$ (if  $\forall m.$  is-zero-row-upt-k m k A then 0 else to-nat (GREATEST'
n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1)
  defines B:B $\equiv$ (snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (ia,A) k))
  assumes rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k
  and i-le: i < i + 1
  and not-zero-i-suc-k:  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) B
  and not-zero-suc-i-suc-k:  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k (i + 1) (Suc k) B
  shows (LEAST n. B $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) < (LEAST n. B $ (i + 1) $ n  $\neq$  0)
  proof (unfold B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def ia Let-def fst-conv snd-conv, auto,
unfold from-nat-to-nat-greatest from-nat-0)
    assume all-zero:  $\forall m.$  is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
    and all-zero-k:  $\forall m \geq 0.$  A $ m $ from-nat k = 0
    show (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) < (LEAST n. A $ (i + 1) $ n  $\neq$  0)
    using condition-3-part-1[OF all-zero] using all-zero-k least-mod-type not-zero-i-suc-k
  unfolding B ia by fast
  next
    fix m assume all-zero:  $\forall m.$  is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
    and Amk-notzero: A $ m $ from-nat k  $\neq$  0
    show (LEAST n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A 0 (from-nat k) $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) < (LEAST
n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A 0 (from-nat k) $ (i + 1) $ n  $\neq$  0)
    using condition-3-part-2[OF i-le - - all-zero Amk-notzero] using not-zero-i-suc-k
not-zero-suc-i-suc-k unfolding B ia .
  next

```

```

fix m
  assume not-zero-m:  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
    and zero-below-greatest:  $\forall m \geq (GREATEST' n. \neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) +
1. A $ m $ from-nat k = 0
    show (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) < (LEAST n. A $ (i + 1) $ n  $\neq$  0)
      using condition-3-part-3[OF rref i-le - - not-zero-m zero-below-greatest] using
not-zero-i-suc-k not-zero-suc-i-suc-k unfolding B ia .
  next
    fix m
      assume not-zero-m:  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
        and greatest-eq-card: Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A))
= n rows A
        show (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) < (LEAST n. A $ (i + 1) $ n  $\neq$  0)
          using condition-3-part-4[OF rref i-le - - not-zero-m greatest-eq-card] using
not-zero-i-suc-k not-zero-suc-i-suc-k unfolding B ia .
      next
        fix m ma
          assume not-zero-m:  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
            and greatest-not-card: Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k
A))  $\neq$  n rows A
            and greatest-less-ma: (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1  $\leq$  ma
            and A-ma-k-not-zero: A $ ma $ from-nat k  $\neq$  0
            show (LEAST n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n
k A) + 1) (from-nat k) $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)
              < (LEAST n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k
A) + 1) (from-nat k) $ (i + 1) $ n  $\neq$  0)
              using condition-3-part-5[OF rref i-le - - not-zero-m greatest-not-card greatest-less-ma
A-ma-k-not-zero]
              using not-zero-i-suc-k not-zero-suc-i-suc-k unfolding B ia .
          qed

```

lemma condition-4-part-1:

```

fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type} and k::nat
defines ia::ia $\equiv$ (if  $\forall m. \neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k m k A then 0 else to-nat (GREATEST'
n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1)
defines B::B $\equiv$ (snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (ia,A) k))
assumes not-zero-i-suc-k:  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) B
and all-zero:  $\forall m. \neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
and all-zero-k:  $\forall m. A \$ m \$$  from-nat k = 0
shows A $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) = 0
proof -
  have ia2: ia = 0 using ia all-zero by simp
  have B-eq-A: B=A unfolding B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def fst-conv
snd-conv ia2 using all-zero-k by fastforce
  show ?thesis using B-eq-A all-zero all-zero-k is-zero-row-upt-k-suc not-zero-i-suc-k
by blast
qed

```

lemma condition-4-part-2:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'\text{columns}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'\text{rows}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
defines $ia:ia\equiv(\text{if } \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A \text{ then } 0 \text{ else to-nat } (GREATEST'$
 $n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$
defines $B:B\equiv(\text{snd } (Gauss-Jordan-column-k\ (ia,A)\ k))$
assumes $\text{not-zero-i-suc-}k: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ i\ (\text{Suc } k)\ B$
and $i\text{-not-}j: i \neq j$
and $\text{all-zero}: \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
and $\text{Amk-not-zero}: A\ \$\ m\ \$\ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$
shows $Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat } k)\ \$\ j\ \$\ (LEAST\ n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij$
 $A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat } k)\ \$\ i\ \$\ n \neq 0) = 0$
proof –
have $i\text{-eq-}0: i=0$ **using** $\text{all-zero-imp-Gauss-Jordan-column-not-zero-in-row-}0[OF$
 $\text{all-zero} - \text{Amk-not-zero}] \text{not-zero-i-suc-}k$ **unfolding** $B\ ia$.
have $\text{least-eq-}k: (LEAST\ n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat } k)\ \$\ i\ \$\ n \neq 0)$
 $= \text{from-nat } k$
proof (rule Least-equality)
show $Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat } k)\ \$\ i\ \$\ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$ **unfolding**
 $i\text{-eq-}0$ **using** $\text{Amk-not-zero Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-1 least-mod-type zero-neq-one by}$
 fastforce
fix y **assume** $Gauss-Jordan-y\text{-not-}0: Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat } k)\ \$\ i$
 $\$ \ y \neq 0$
show $\text{from-nat } k \leq y$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $\neg \text{from-nat } k \leq y$
hence $y < (\text{from-nat } k)$ **by** simp
hence $\text{to-nat-y-less-}k: \text{to-nat } y < k$ **using** to-nat-le by auto
have $Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat } k)\ \$\ i\ \$\ y = 0$
using $Gauss-Jordan-in-ij\text{-preserves-previous-elements}[OF\ \text{all-zero to-nat-y-less-}k$
 $\text{Amk-not-zero}] \text{all-zero to-nat-y-less-}k$
unfolding $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\text{-def}$ **by** fastforce
thus False **using** $Gauss-Jordan-y\text{-not-}0$ **by** contradiction
qed
qed
show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $\text{least-eq-}k$ **apply** (rule $Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0$) **using**
 $i\text{-eq-}0\ i\text{-not-}j\ \text{Amk-not-zero least-mod-type by blast+}$
qed

lemma condition-4-part-3:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'\text{columns}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'\text{rows}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
defines $ia:ia\equiv(\text{if } \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A \text{ then } 0 \text{ else to-nat } (GREATEST'$
 $n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$
defines $B:B\equiv(\text{snd } (Gauss-Jordan-column-k\ (ia,A)\ k))$
assumes $\text{rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-}k\ A\ k$
and $\text{not-zero-i-suc-}k: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ i\ (\text{Suc } k)\ B$
and $i\text{-not-}j: i \neq j$
and $\text{not-zero-m}: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$

and zero-below-greatest: $\forall m \geq (GREATEST' n. \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ n\ k\ A) + 1.$
 $A\ \$\ m\ \$\ from-nat\ k = 0$
shows $A\ \$\ j\ \$\ (LEAST\ n. A\ \$\ i\ \$\ n \neq 0) = 0$
proof –
have $ia2: ia=to-nat\ (GREATEST' n. \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ n\ k\ A) + 1$ **unfolding**
 ia **using** not-zero-m **by** presburger
have $B=eq-A: B=A$
unfolding B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def fst-conv snd-conv $ia2$
apply simp
unfolding from-nat-to-nat-greatest **using** zero-below-greatest **by** blast
have $rref-suc: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k\ A\ (Suc\ k)$
proof (rule rref-suc-if-zero-below-greatest[OF rref], auto intro!: not-zero-m)
fix a
assume $greatest-less-a: (GREATEST' m. \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ m\ k\ A) < a$
show $is-zero-row-upt-k\ a\ (Suc\ k)\ A$
proof (rule is-zero-row-upt-k-suc)
show $is-zero-row-upt-k\ a\ k\ A$ **using** row-greater-greatest-is-zero[OF greatest-less-a]
show $A\ \$\ a\ \$\ from-nat\ k = 0$ **using** zero-below-greatest le-Suc[OF greatest-less-a]
by blast
qed
qed
show ?thesis **using** rref-upt-condition4[OF rref-suc] not-zero-i-suc-k i-not-j **un-**
folding $B=eq-A$ **by** blast
qed

lemma condition-4-part-4:
fixes $A::'a::\{field\}^{'columns::\{mod-type\}^{'rows::\{mod-type\}}$ **and** $k::nat$
defines $ia:ia\equiv(if\ \forall m. is-zero-row-upt-k\ m\ k\ A\ then\ 0\ else\ to-nat\ (GREATEST'$
 $n. \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$
defines $B:B\equiv(snd\ (Gauss-Jordan-column-k\ (ia,A)\ k))$
assumes $rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k\ A\ k$
and $not-zero-i-suc-k: \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ i\ (Suc\ k)\ B$
and $i-not-j: i \neq j$
and $not-zero-m: \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ m\ k\ A$
and $greatest-eq-card: Suc\ (to-nat\ (GREATEST' n. \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ n\ k\ A))$
 $=\ nrows\ A$
shows $A\ \$\ j\ \$\ (LEAST\ n. A\ \$\ i\ \$\ n \neq 0) = 0$
proof –
have $ia2: ia=to-nat\ (GREATEST' n. \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ n\ k\ A) + 1$ **unfolding**
 ia **using** not-zero-m **by** presburger
have $B=eq-A: B=A$
unfolding B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def fst-conv snd-conv $ia2$
unfolding from-nat-to-nat-greatest **using** greatest-eq-card **by** simp
have $greatest-eq-minus-1: (GREATEST' n. \neg is-zero-row-upt-k\ n\ k\ A) = -1$
using a-eq-minus-1 greatest-eq-card to-nat-plus-one-less-card **unfolding** $nrows-def$
by fastforce
have $rref-suc: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k\ A\ (Suc\ k)$
proof (rule rref-suc-if-all-rows-not-zero)

show *reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k* **using** *rref* .
show $\forall n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$ **using** *Greatest-is-minus-1 greatest-eq-minus-1*
greatest-ge-nonzero-row'[OF rref -] not-zero-m **by** *metis*
qed
show *?thesis* **using** *rref-upt-condition4[OF rref-suc]* **using** *not-zero-i-suc-k i-not-j*
unfolding *B-eq-A i-not-j* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *condition-4-part-5:*

fixes *A::'a::{\field} ^'columns::{\mod-type} ^'rows::{\mod-type}* **and** *k::nat*
defines *ia:ia* $\equiv$ *(if $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A$ then 0 else to-nat (GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$) + 1))*
defines *B:B* $\equiv$ *(snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (ia,A) k))*
assumes *rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k*
and *not-zero-i-suc-k: $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B$*
and *i-not-j: $i \neq j$*
and *not-zero-m: $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A$*
and *greatest-not-card: Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$))*
 $\neq \text{nrows } A$
and *greatest-less-ma: (GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$) + 1 $\leq$ ma*
and *A-ma-k-not-zero: A \$ ma \$ from-nat k $\neq$ 0*
shows *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$) + 1)*
(from-nat k) \$ j \$
(LEAST n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$)
 $+ 1) \text{ (from-nat k) } \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = 0$
proof –
have *ia2: ia=to-nat (GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$) + 1* **unfolding**
ia **using** *not-zero-m* **by** *presburger*
have *B-eq-Gauss: B = Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$)*
 $+ 1) \text{ (from-nat k)}$
unfolding *B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def*
unfolding *ia2 Let-def fst-conv snd-conv*
using *greatest-not-card greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero*
by *(auto simp add: from-nat-to-nat-greatest)*
have *suc-greatest-not-zero: (GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$) + 1 $\neq$*
 0
using *Suc-eq-plus1 suc-not-zero greatest-not-card* **unfolding** *nrows-def* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*
proof *(cases is-zero-row-upt-k i k A)*
case *True*
have *zero-i-k-B: is-zero-row-upt-k i k B* **unfolding** *B-eq-Gauss* **by** *(rule is-zero-after-Gauss[OF*
True not-zero-m rref greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero])
hence *Gauss-Jordan-i-not-0: Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$)*
 $+ 1) \text{ (from-nat k) } \$ (i) \$ \text{ (from-nat k) } \neq 0$
using *not-zero-i-suc-k* **unfolding** *B-eq-Gauss* **using** *is-zero-row-upt-k-suc* **by**
blast
have *i-eq-greatest: i = ((GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$) + 1)*
proof *(rule ccontr)*
assume *i-not-greatest: i $\neq$ (GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A$) + 1*

have Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg$ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) \$ i \$ (from-nat k) = 0
proof (rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0)
show $\exists n. A \text{ } \$ \text{ } n \text{ } \$ \text{ } \text{from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge (GREATEST' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \text{ } k \text{ } A) + 1 \leq n$ **using** greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero **by** blast
show $i \neq (GREATEST' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \text{ } k \text{ } A) + 1$ **using** i-not-greatest .
qed
thus False **using** Gauss-Jordan-i-not-0 **by** contradiction
qed
have Gauss-Jordan-i-1: Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg$ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) \$ i \$ (from-nat k) = 1
unfolding i-eq-greatest **using** Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-1 greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero **by** blast
have Least-eq-k: (LEAST ka. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg$ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) \$ i \$ ka $\neq 0$) = from-nat k
proof (rule Least-equality)
show Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg$ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) \$ i \$ from-nat k $\neq 0$ **using** Gauss-Jordan-i-not-0 .
fix y **assume** Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg$ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) \$ i \$ y $\neq 0$
thus from-nat k $\leq y$ **using** zero-i-k-B **unfolding** i-eq-greatest B-eq-Gauss **by** (metis is-zero-row-upt-k-def not-less to-nat-le)
qed
show ?thesis **using** A-ma-k-not-zero Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0' Least-eq-k greatest-less-ma i-eq-greatest i-not-j **by** force
next
case False
obtain n **where** Ain-not-0: A \$ i \$ n $\neq 0$ **and** j-le-k: to-nat n < k **using** False **unfolding** is-zero-row-upt-k-def **by** auto
have least-le-k: to-nat (LEAST ka. A \$ i \$ ka $\neq 0$) < k
by (metis (lifting, mono-tags) Ain-not-0 dual-linorder.neq-iff j-le-k less-trans not-less-Least to-nat-mono)
have Least-eq: (LEAST ka. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg$ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) \$ i \$ ka $\neq 0$)
= (LEAST ka. A \$ i \$ ka $\neq 0$)
proof (rule Least-equality)
show Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg$ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) \$ i \$ (LEAST ka. A \$ i \$ ka $\neq 0$) $\neq 0$
using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF rref False - suc-greatest-not-zero least-le-k] **using** greatest-less-ma A-ma-k-not-zero
using rref-upt-condition2[OF rref] False **by** fastforce
fix y **assume** Gauss-Jordan-y: Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. $\neg$ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) \$ i \$ y $\neq 0$
show (LEAST ka. A \$ i \$ ka $\neq 0$) $\leq y$
proof (cases to-nat y < k)
case False **show** ?thesis **by** (metis (mono-tags) False least-le-k less-trans not-leE to-nat-from-nat to-nat-le)
next

```

    case True
    have A $ i $ y ≠ 0
    using Gauss-Jordan-y using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF
rref not-zero-m - suc-greatest-not-zero True]
    using A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma by fastforce
    thus ?thesis by (rule Least-le)
  qed
qed
have Gauss-Jordan-eq-A: Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A ((GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k
n k A) + 1) (from-nat k) $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) =
A $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
  using Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements[OF rref not-zero-m -
suc-greatest-not-zero least-le-k]
  using A-ma-k-not-zero greatest-less-ma by fastforce
  show ?thesis unfolding Least-eq using rref-upt-condition4[OF rref]
  using False Gauss-Jordan-eq-A i-not-j by presburger
qed
qed

```

lemma condition-4:

```

  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type} and k::nat
  defines ia:ia≡(if ∀ m. is-zero-row-upt-k m k A then 0 else to-nat (GREATEST'
n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) + 1)
  defines B:B≡(snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (ia,A) k))
  assumes rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k
  and not-zero-i-suc-k: ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k i (Suc k) B
  and i-not-j: i ≠ j
  shows B $ j $ (LEAST n. B $ i $ n ≠ 0) = 0
proof (unfold B Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def ia Let-def fst-conv snd-conv, auto,
unfold from-nat-to-nat-greatest from-nat-0)
  assume all-zero: ∀ m. is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
  and all-zero-k: ∀ m ≥ 0. A $ m $ from-nat k = 0
  show A $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) = 0 using condition-4-part-1[OF -
all-zero] using all-zero-k not-zero-i-suc-k least-mod-type unfolding B ia by blast
next
  fix m
  assume all-zero: ∀ m. is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
  and Amk-not-zero: A $ m $ from-nat k ≠ 0
  show Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A 0 (from-nat k) $ j $ (LEAST n. Gauss-Jordan-in-ij
A 0 (from-nat k) $ i $ n ≠ 0) = 0
    using condition-4-part-2[OF - i-not-j all-zero Amk-not-zero] using not-zero-i-suc-k
    unfolding B ia .
next
  fix m assume not-zero-m: ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k m k A
  and zero-below-greatest: ∀ m ≥ (GREATEST' n. ¬ is-zero-row-upt-k n k A) +
1. A $ m $ from-nat k = 0
  show A $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) = 0
    using condition-4-part-3[OF rref - i-not-j not-zero-m zero-below-greatest] using

```

not-zero-i-suc-k **unfolding** B ia .
next
fix m
assume $\text{not-zero-m}: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A$
and $\text{greatest-eq-card}: \text{Suc } (\text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A))$
 $= \text{nrows } A$
show $A \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0) = 0$
using $\text{condition-4-part-4}[OF \ \text{rref} - i\text{-not-j not-zero-m greatest-eq-card}]$ **using**
 not-zero-i-suc-k **unfolding** B ia .
next
fix $m \ ma$
assume $\text{not-zero-m}: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A$
and $\text{greatest-not-card}: \text{Suc } (\text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A)) \neq \text{nrows } A$
and $\text{greatest-less-ma}: (\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1 \leq ma$
and $A\text{-ma-k-not-zero}: A \ \$ \ ma \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$
show $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1)$
 $(\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ j \ \$ \$
 $(\text{LEAST } n. \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ ((\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1) (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0) = 0$
using $\text{condition-4-part-5}[OF \ \text{rref} - i\text{-not-j not-zero-m greatest-not-card greatest-less-ma}$
 $A\text{-ma-k-not-zero}]$ **using** not-zero-i-suc-k **unfolding** B ia .
qed

lemma $\text{reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-Gauss-Jordan-column-k}$:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{\wedge'}\text{columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\wedge'}\text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
defines $ia:ia \equiv (\text{if } \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \ k \ A \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}'$
 $n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \ k \ A) + 1)$
defines $B:B \equiv (\text{snd } (\text{Gauss-Jordan-column-k } (ia,A) \ k))$
assumes $\text{rref}: \text{reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k } A \ k$
shows $\text{reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k } B \ (\text{Suc } k)$
proof ($\text{rule reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-intro, auto}$)
show $\bigwedge i \ j. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B \implies i < j \implies \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } j \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B$ **using** $\text{condition-1 assms by blast}$
show $\bigwedge i. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B \implies B \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } k. B \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ k \neq 0) = 1$ **using** $\text{condition-2 assms by blast}$
show $\bigwedge i. i < i + 1 \implies \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B \implies \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } (i + 1) \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B \implies (\text{LEAST } n. B \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0) < (\text{LEAST } n. B \ \$ \ (i + 1) \ \$ \ n \neq 0)$ **using** $\text{condition-3 assms by blast}$
show $\bigwedge i \ j. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } i \ (\text{Suc } k) \ B \implies i \neq j \implies B \ \$ \ j \ \$ \ (\text{LEAST } n. B \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0) = 0$ **using** $\text{condition-4 assms by blast}$
qed

lemma $\text{foldl-Gauss-condition-1}$:

fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'\text{columns}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'\text{rows}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
assumes $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
and $\forall m \geq 0. A\ \$\ m\ \$\ \text{from-nat}\ k = 0$
shows $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A$
by (rule *is-zero-row-upt-k-suc*, auto simp add: *assms least-mod-type*)

lemma *foldl-Gauss-condition-2:*

fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'\text{columns}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'\text{rows}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
assumes $k: k < \text{ncols}\ A$
and $\text{all-zero}: \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
and $\text{Amk-not-zero}: A\ \$\ m\ \$\ \text{from-nat}\ k \neq 0$
shows $\exists m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))$
proof –
have $\text{to-nat-from-nat-k-suc}: \text{to-nat}\ (\text{from-nat}\ k::'\text{columns}) < (\text{Suc}\ k)$ **using**
 $\text{to-nat-from-nat-id}[OF\ k[\text{unfolded}\ \text{ncols-def}]]$ **by** *simp*
have $A0k\text{-eq-1}: (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))\ \$\ 0\ \$\ (\text{from-nat}\ k) = 1$
by (rule *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-1*, auto intro!: *Amk-not-zero least-mod-type*)
have $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ 0\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))$
unfolding *is-zero-row-upt-k-def*
using $A0k\text{-eq-1}\ \text{to-nat-from-nat-k-suc}$ **by** *force*
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *foldl-Gauss-condition-3:*

fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'\text{columns}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'\text{rows}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
assumes $k: k < \text{ncols}\ A$
and $\text{all-zero}: \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
and $\text{Amk-not-zero}: A\ \$\ m\ \$\ \text{from-nat}\ k \neq 0$
and $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ a\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))$
shows $\text{to-nat}\ (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))) = 0$
proof (*unfold to-nat-eq-0*, rule *Greatest'-equality*)
have $\text{to-nat-from-nat-k-suc}: \text{to-nat}\ (\text{from-nat}\ k::'\text{columns}) < \text{Suc}\ (k)$ **using**
 $\text{to-nat-from-nat-id}[OF\ k[\text{unfolded}\ \text{ncols-def}]]$ **by** *simp*
have $A0k\text{-eq-1}: (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))\ \$\ 0\ \$\ (\text{from-nat}\ k) = 1$
by (rule *Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-1*, auto intro!: *Amk-not-zero least-mod-type*)
show $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ 0\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))$
unfolding *is-zero-row-upt-k-def*
using $A0k\text{-eq-1}\ \text{to-nat-from-nat-k-suc}$ **by** *force*
fix y
assume $\text{not-zero-}y: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ y\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))$
have $y\text{-eq-0}: y = 0$
proof (rule *ccontr*)
assume $y\text{-not-0}: y \neq 0$
have $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ y\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))$ **un-**
folding *is-zero-row-upt-k-def*

```

proof (clarify)
  fix  $j::\text{'columns}$  assume  $j: \text{to-nat } j < \text{Suc } k$ 
  show  $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ 0 \ (\text{from-nat } k) \ \$ \ y \ \$ \ j = 0$ 
  proof (cases to-nat j = k)
    case True show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $\text{to-nat-from-nat}[OF \ \text{True}]$ 
      by (rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0[OF - y-not-0], unfold to-nat-from-nat[OF
True, symmetric], auto intro!: y-not-0 least-mod-type Amk-not-zero)
    next
      case False hence  $j\text{-less-}k: \text{to-nat } j < k$  by (metis j less-SucE)
      show  $?thesis$  using  $\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements}'[OF$ 
all-zero j-less-k Amk-not-zero]
      using  $\text{all-zero j-less-k}$  unfolding  $\text{is-zero-row-upt-k-def}$  by presburger
    qed
  qed
  thus False using not-zero-y by contradiction
  qed
  thus  $y \leq 0$  using least-mod-type by simp
qed

```

lemma *foldl-Gauss-condition-5:*

```

fixes  $A::\text{'a}::\{\text{field}\}^{\text{'columns}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\text{'rows}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$  and  $k::\text{nat}$ 
assumes  $\text{rref-}A: \text{reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-}k \ A \ k$ 
and  $\text{not-zero-}a: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ a \ k \ A$ 
and  $\text{all-zero-below-greatest}: \forall m \geq (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1. \ A \ \$ \ m \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k = 0$ 
shows  $(\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) = (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg$ 
is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ (\text{Suc } k) \ A)
proof –
  have  $\bigwedge n. (\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ (\text{Suc } k) \ A) = (\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A)$ 
  proof
    fix  $n$  assume  $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ (\text{Suc } k) \ A$ 
    thus  $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A$  using  $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\text{-le}$  by fast
  next
    fix  $n$  assume  $\text{zero-}n\text{-}k: \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A$ 
    have  $n > (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A)$  by (rule greatest-less-zero-row[OF
rref-A zero-n-k], auto intro!: not-zero-a)
    hence  $n\text{-ge-greatest}: n \geq (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1$  using
le-Suc by blast
    hence  $A\text{-nk-zero}: A \ \$ \ n \ \$ \ (\text{from-nat } k) = 0$  using  $\text{all-zero-below-greatest}$  by
fast
    show  $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ (\text{Suc } k) \ A$  by (rule is-zero-row-upt-}k\text{-suc}[OF zero-n-k
A-nk-zero])
  qed
  thus  $(\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) = (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k$ 
n (Suc k) A) by simp
qed

```

lemma *foldl-Gauss-condition-6*:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{\wedge'}\text{columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\wedge'}\text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
assumes $\text{not-zero-}m: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
and $\text{eq-card}: \text{Suc}\ (\text{to-nat}\ (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A)) = \text{nrows}\ A$
shows $\text{nrows}\ A = \text{Suc}\ (\text{to-nat}\ (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A))$
proof –
have $(\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1 = 0$ **using** *greatest-plus-one-eq-0*[*OF eq-card*].
hence $\text{greatest-}k\text{-eq-minus-1}: (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) = -1$
using *a-eq-minus-1* **by** *blast*
have $(\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A) = -1$
proof (*rule Greatest'-equality*)
show $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ -1\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A$
using *Greatest'I-ex greatest-k-eq-minus-1 is-zero-row-upt-k-le not-zero-m* **by** *force*
show $\bigwedge y. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ y\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A \implies y \leq -1$ **using** *Greatest-is-minus-1*
by *fast*
qed
thus $\text{nrows}\ A = \text{Suc}\ (\text{to-nat}\ (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A))$
using *eq-card greatest-k-eq-minus-1* **by** *fastforce*
qed

lemma *foldl-Gauss-condition-8*:
fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{\wedge'}\text{columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\wedge'}\text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ **and** $k::\text{nat}$
assumes $k: k < \text{ncols}\ A$
and $\text{not-zero-}m: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ k\ A$
and $A\text{-ma-}k: A\ \$\ \text{ma}\ \$\ \text{from-nat}\ k \neq 0$
and $\text{ma}: (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1 \leq \text{ma}$
shows $\exists m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ ((\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))$
proof –
def *Greatest-plus-one* $\equiv ((\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ k\ A) + 1)$
have $\text{to-nat-from-nat-}k\text{-suc}: \text{to-nat}\ (\text{from-nat}\ k::\text{columns}) < (\text{Suc}\ k)$ **using** *to-nat-from-nat-id*[*OF k[unfolded ncols-def]*] **by** *simp*
have $\text{Gauss-eq-1}: (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ \text{Greatest-plus-one}\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))\ \$\ \text{Greatest-plus-one}\ \$\ (\text{from-nat}\ k) = 1$
by (*unfold Greatest-plus-one-def, rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-1, auto intro!: A-ma-k ma*)
show $\exists m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A\ (\text{Greatest-plus-one})\ (\text{from-nat}\ k))$
by (*rule exI[of - Greatest-plus-one], unfold is-zero-row-upt-k-def, auto, rule exI[of - from-nat k], simp add: Gauss-eq-1 to-nat-from-nat-k-suc*)
qed

lemma *foldl-Gauss-condition-9*:


```

fixes  $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{'\text{columns}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'\text{rows}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$  and  $k::\text{nat}$ 
assumes  $k: k < \text{ncols } A$ 
and  $\text{rref-}A: \text{reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-}k \ A \ k$ 
assumes  $\text{not-zero-}m: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ m \ k \ A$ 
and  $\text{suc-greatest-not-card}: \text{Suc } (\text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A)) \neq \text{nrows } A$ 
and  $\text{greatest-less-}ma: (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1 \leq ma$ 
and  $A\text{-}ma\text{-}k: A \ \$ \ ma \ \$ \ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0$ 
shows  $\text{Suc } (\text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A)) =$ 
 $\text{to-nat}(\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ (\text{Suc } k) \ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A$ 
 $((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1) \ (\text{from-nat } k)))$ 
proof –
  def  $\text{Greatest-plus-one} == ((\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1)$ 
  have  $\text{to-nat-from-nat-k-suc}: \text{to-nat } (\text{from-nat } k::'\text{columns}) < (\text{Suc } k)$  using
 $\text{to-nat-from-nat-id}[OF \ k[\text{unfolded } \text{ncols-def}]]$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  have  $\text{greatest-plus-one-not-zero}: \text{Greatest-plus-one} \neq 0$ 
  proof –
    have  $\text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) < \text{nrows } A$  using
 $\text{to-nat-less-card}$  unfolding  $\text{nrows-def}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
    hence  $\text{to-nat } (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) + 1 < \text{nrows } A$ 
using  $\text{suc-greatest-not-card}$  by  $\text{linarith}$ 
    show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $\text{Greatest-plus-one-def}$  by  $(\text{rule } \text{suc-not-zero}[OF \ \text{suc-greatest-not-card}[\text{unfolded } \text{Suc-eq-plus1 } \text{nrows-def}]])$ 
  qed
  have  $\text{greatest-eq}: \text{Greatest-plus-one} = (\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n$ 
 $(\text{Suc } k) \ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ \text{Greatest-plus-one } (\text{from-nat } k)))$ 
  proof  $(\text{rule } \text{Greatest'-equality}[\text{symmetric}])$ 
  have  $(\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ \text{Greatest-plus-one } (\text{from-nat } k)) \ \$ \ (\text{Greatest-plus-one})$ 
 $\$ \ (\text{from-nat } k) = 1$ 
  by  $(\text{unfold } \text{Greatest-plus-one-def}, \text{rule } \text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-1}, \text{auto } \text{intro!}:$ 
 $\text{greatest-less-}ma \ A\text{-}ma\text{-}k)$ 
  thus  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ \text{Greatest-plus-one } (\text{Suc } k) \ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A$ 
 $\text{Greatest-plus-one } (\text{from-nat } k))$ 
  using  $\text{to-nat-from-nat-k-suc}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\text{-def}$  by  $\text{fastforce}$ 
  fix  $y$ 
  assume  $\text{not-zero-}y: \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ y \ (\text{Suc } k) \ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij } A \ \text{Greatest-plus-one}$ 
 $(\text{from-nat } k))$ 
  show  $y \leq \text{Greatest-plus-one}$ 
  proof  $(\text{cases } y < \text{Greatest-plus-one})$ 
    case  $\text{True}$  thus  $?thesis$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  next
    case  $\text{False}$  hence  $y\text{-ge-greatest}: y \geq \text{Greatest-plus-one}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
    have  $y = \text{Greatest-plus-one}$ 
    proof  $(\text{rule } \text{ccontr})$ 
      assume  $y\text{-not-greatest}: y \neq \text{Greatest-plus-one}$ 
      have  $(\text{GREATEST}' \ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k \ n \ k \ A) < y$  using  $\text{greatest-plus-one-not-zero}$ 
      using  $\text{Suc-le' less-le-trans } y\text{-ge-greatest}$  unfolding  $\text{Greatest-plus-one-def}$ 

```

by auto
 hence zero-row-y-upt-k: is-zero-row-upt-k y k A using not-greater-Greatest'[of
 $\lambda n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \text{ k } A \text{ y}]$ unfolding Greatest-plus-one-def by fast
 have is-zero-row-upt-k y (Suc k) (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A Greatest-plus-one
 (from-nat k)) unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def
 proof (clarify)
 fix j::'columns assume j: to-nat j < Suc k
 show Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A Greatest-plus-one (from-nat k) \$ y \$ j = 0
 proof (cases j=from-nat k)
 case True
 show ?thesis
 proof (unfold True, rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0[OF - y-not-greatest], rule
 exI[of - ma], rule conjI)
 show A \$ ma \$ from-nat k $\neq$ 0 using A-ma-k .
 show Greatest-plus-one $\leq$ ma using greatest-less-ma unfolding
 Greatest-plus-one-def .
 qed
 next
 case False hence j-le-suc-k: to-nat j < Suc k using j by simp
 have Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A Greatest-plus-one (from-nat k) \$ y \$ j = A
 \$ y \$ j unfolding Greatest-plus-one-def
 proof (rule Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-preserves-previous-elements)
 show reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A k using rref-A .
 show $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \text{ k } A$ using not-zero-m .
 show $\exists n. A \$ n \$ \text{from-nat } k \neq 0 \wedge (\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k}$
 $n \text{ k } A) + 1 \leq n$ using A-ma-k greatest-less-ma by blast
 show $(\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \text{ k } A) + 1 \neq 0$ using
 greatest-plus-one-not-zero unfolding Greatest-plus-one-def .
 show to-nat j < k using False from-nat-to-nat-id j-le-suc-k less-antisym
 by fastforce
 qed
 also have ... = 0 using zero-row-y-upt-k unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def
 using False le-imp-less-or-eq from-nat-to-nat-id j-le-suc-k less-Suc-eq-le
 by fastforce
 finally show Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A Greatest-plus-one (from-nat k) \$ y \$
 j = 0 .
 qed
 qed
 thus False using not-zero-y by contradiction
 qed
 thus y $\leq$ Greatest-plus-one using y-ge-greatest by blast
 qed
 qed
 show Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \text{ k } A$)) =
 to-nat (GREATEST' n. $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \text{ (Suc k) (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A}$
 $((\text{GREATEST}' n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \text{ k } A) + 1) \text{ (from-nat k))})$
 unfolding greatest-eq[unfolded Greatest-plus-one-def, symmetric]
 unfolding add-to-nat-def
 unfolding to-nat-1

```

    using to-nat-from-nat-id to-nat-plus-one-less-card
    using greatest-plus-one-not-zero[unfolded Greatest-plus-one-def]
    by force
qed

```

The following lemma is one of most important ones in the verification of the Gauss-Jordan algorithm. The aim is to prove two statements about *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k* $?A$ $?k = \text{snd} (\text{foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k} (0, ?A) [0..<\text{Suc } ?k])$ (one about the result is on rref and another about the index). The reason of doing that way is because both statements need them mutually to be proved. As the proof is made using induction, two base cases and two induction steps appear.

```

lemma rref-and-index-Gauss-Jordan-upt-k:
  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type} and k::nat
  assumes k < ncols A
  shows rref-Gauss-Jordan-upt-k: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k (Gauss-Jordan-upt-k
A k) (Suc k)
  and snd-Gauss-Jordan-upt-k:
    foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0..<Suc k] =
      (if  $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \text{ (Suc k) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0..<Suc k]))}$  then 0
      else to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \text{ (Suc k) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0..<Suc k]))}$ ) + 1,
      snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0..<Suc k]))
  using assms
proof (induct k)
  — Two base cases, one for each show
  — The first one
  show reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k (Gauss-Jordan-upt-k A 0) (Suc 0)
    unfolding Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def apply auto
    using reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-Gauss-Jordan-column-k[OF rref-upt-0, of
A] using is-zero-row-upt-0[of A] by simp
  — The second base case
  have rw-upt:  $[0..<\text{Suc } 0] = [0]$  by simp
  show foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0..<Suc 0] =
    (if  $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \text{ (Suc 0) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0..<Suc 0]))}$  then 0
    else to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \text{ (Suc 0) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0..<Suc 0]))}$ ) + 1,
    snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0..<Suc 0]))
  unfolding rw-upt
  unfolding foldl.simps
  unfolding Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def from-nat-0 fst-conv snd-conv
  unfolding is-zero-row-upt-k-def
  apply (auto simp add: least-mod-type to-nat-eq-0)
  apply (metis Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-1 least-mod-type zero-neq-one)
  by (metis (lifting, mono-tags) Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-0 Greatest'I-ex least-mod-type)
next

```

— Now we begin with the proof of the induction step of the first show. We will make use the induction hypothesis of the second show

```

fix k
  assume (k < ncols A  $\implies$  reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k (Gauss-Jordan-upt-k A k) (Suc k))
    and (k < ncols A  $\implies$ 
      foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k] =
      (if  $\forall m$ . is-zero-row-upt-k m (Suc k) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k])) then 0
      else to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k])))) + 1,
      snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k]))
    and k: Suc k < ncols A
  hence hyp-rref: reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k (Gauss-Jordan-upt-k A k) (Suc k)
    and hyp-foldl: foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k] =
      (if  $\forall m$ . is-zero-row-upt-k m (Suc k) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k])) then 0
      else to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k])))) + 1,
      snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k]))
    by simp+
  have rw: [0.. $\leq$ Suc (Suc k)] = [0.. $\leq$ (Suc k)] @ [(Suc k)] by auto
  have rw2: (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k]) =
    (if  $\forall m$ . is-zero-row-upt-k m (Suc k) (Gauss-Jordan-upt-k A k) then 0 else to-nat
    (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) (Gauss-Jordan-upt-k A k)) + 1,
    Gauss-Jordan-upt-k A k) unfolding Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def using hyp-foldl
by fast
  show reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k (Gauss-Jordan-upt-k A (Suc k)) (Suc (Suc k))
    unfolding Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def unfolding rw unfolding foldl-append unfolding foldl.simps unfolding rw2
    by (rule reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k-Gauss-Jordan-column-k[OF hyp-rref])
  — Making use of the same hypotheses of above proof, we begin with the proof
  of the induction step of the second show.
  have fst-foldl: fst (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k]) =
    fst (if  $\forall m$ . is-zero-row-upt-k m (Suc k) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k])) then 0
    else to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k])))) + 1,
    snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc k])) using hyp-foldl by simp
  show foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc (Suc k)] =
    (if  $\forall m$ . is-zero-row-upt-k m (Suc (Suc k)) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc (Suc k)])) then 0
    else to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc (Suc k)) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc (Suc k)])) + 1,
    snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc (Suc k)]))
  proof (rule prod-eqI)
    show snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0.. $\leq$ Suc (Suc k)]) =

```

```

    snd (if  $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k))\ (\text{snd}\ (\text{foldl}\ \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k\ (0, A)\ [0..\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k)]))$  then 0
    else to-nat ( $\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ (\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k))\ (\text{snd}\ (\text{foldl}\ \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k\ (0, A)\ [0..\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k)])) + 1$ ,
    snd ( $\text{foldl}\ \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k\ (0, A)\ [0..\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k)]$ ))
    unfolding Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def by force
  def A'  $\equiv$  (snd ( $\text{foldl}\ \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k\ (0, A)\ [0..\text{Suc}\ k]$ ))
  have ncols-eq: ncols A = ncols A' unfolding A'-def ncols-def ..
  have rref-A': reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k A' (Suc k) using hyp-rref unfolding A'-def Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def .
  show fst ( $\text{foldl}\ \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k\ (0, A)\ [0..\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k)]$ ) =
  fst (if  $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k))\ (\text{snd}\ (\text{foldl}\ \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k\ (0, A)\ [0..\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k)]))$  then 0
  else to-nat ( $\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ (\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k))\ (\text{snd}\ (\text{foldl}\ \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k\ (0, A)\ [0..\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k)])) + 1$ ,
  snd ( $\text{foldl}\ \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-}k\ (0, A)\ [0..\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k)]$ ))
  unfolding rw unfolding foldl-append unfolding foldl.simps unfolding Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def fst-foldl unfolding A'-def[symmetric]
  proof (auto, unfold from-nat-0 from-nat-to-nat-greatest)
    fix m assume  $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A'$  and  $\forall m \geq 0. A' \$ m \$ \text{from-nat}\ (\text{Suc}\ k) = 0$ 
    thus is-zero-row-upt-k m (Suc (Suc k)) A' using foldl-Gauss-condition-1 by blast
  next
    fix m
    assume  $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A'$ 
    and  $A' \$ m \$ \text{from-nat}\ (\text{Suc}\ k) \neq 0$ 
    thus  $\exists m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k))\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A'\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ (\text{Suc}\ k)))$ 
    using foldl-Gauss-condition-2 k ncols-eq by simp
  next
    fix m ma
    assume  $\forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A'$ 
    and  $A' \$ m \$ \text{from-nat}\ (\text{Suc}\ k) \neq 0$ 
    and  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ ma\ (\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k))\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A'\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ (\text{Suc}\ k)))$ 
    thus to-nat ( $\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ (\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k))\ (\text{Gauss-Jordan-in-ij}\ A'\ 0\ (\text{from-nat}\ (\text{Suc}\ k)))$ ) = 0
    using foldl-Gauss-condition-3 k ncols-eq by simp
  next
    fix m assume  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A'$ 
    thus  $\exists m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k))\ A'$  and  $\exists m. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ (\text{Suc}\ k))\ A'$  using is-zero-row-upt-k-le by blast+
  next
    fix m
    assume not-zero-m:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ m\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A'$ 
    and zero-below-greatest:  $\forall m \geq (\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A') + 1. A' \$ m \$ \text{from-nat}\ (\text{Suc}\ k) = 0$ 
    show ( $\text{GREATEST}'\ n. \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-}k\ n\ (\text{Suc}\ k)\ A'$ ) = ( $\text{GREATEST}'$ 

```

```

n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc (Suc k)) A')
  by (rule foldl-Gauss-condition-5[OF rref-A' not-zero-m zero-below-greatest])
next
  fix m assume  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k m (Suc k) A' and Suc (to-nat (GREATEST'
n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) A')) = nrows A'
    thus nrows A' = Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc
(Suc k)) A'))
    using foldl-Gauss-condition-6 by blast
next
  fix m ma
  assume  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k m (Suc k) A'
    and (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) A') + 1  $\leq$  ma
    and A' $ ma $ from-nat (Suc k)  $\neq$  0
    thus  $\exists m. \neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k m (Suc (Suc k)) (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A'
((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) A') + 1) (from-nat (Suc k)))
    using foldl-Gauss-condition-8 using k ncols-eq by simp
next
  fix m ma mb
  assume  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k m (Suc k) A' and
    Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) A'))  $\neq$  nrows A'
    and (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) A') + 1  $\leq$  ma
    and A' $ ma $ from-nat (Suc k)  $\neq$  0
    and  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k mb (Suc (Suc k)) (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A' ((GREATEST'
n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) A') + 1) (from-nat (Suc k)))
    thus Suc (to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) A')) =
to-nat (GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc (Suc k)) (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij
A' ((GREATEST' n.  $\neg$  is-zero-row-upt-k n (Suc k) A') + 1) (from-nat (Suc k))))
    using foldl-Gauss-condition-9[OF k[unfolded ncols-eq] rref-A] unfolding
nrows-def by blast
qed
qed
qed

```

corollary *rref-Gauss-Jordan:*

```

  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type}
  shows reduced-row-echelon-form (Gauss-Jordan A)
proof -
  have CARD('columns) - 1 < CARD('columns) by fastforce
  thus reduced-row-echelon-form (Gauss-Jordan A)
    unfolding reduced-row-echelon-form-def Gauss-Jordan-def
    using rref-Gauss-Jordan-upt-k unfolding ncols-def by fastforce
qed

```

lemma *independent-not-zero-rows-rref:*

```

  fixes A::real ^ 'm::{mod-type} ^ 'n::{finite,one,plus,ord}
  assumes rref-A: reduced-row-echelon-form A

```

shows independent $\{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\}$
proof
 def $R \equiv \{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\}$
 assume dep : dependent R
 from this obtain a where $a\text{-in-}R$: $a \in R$ and $a\text{-in-span}$: $a \in \text{span } (R - \{a\})$
unfolding dependent-def by fast
 from $a\text{-in-}R$ obtain i where $a\text{-eq-row-}i\text{-}A$: $a = \text{row } i \ A$ **unfolding** $R\text{-def}$ by blast
 hence $a\text{-eq-}Ai$: $a = A \ \$ \ i$ **unfolding** row-def **unfolding** vec-nth-inverse .
 have row- i - A -not-zero: $\neg \text{is-zero-row } i \ A$ **using** $a\text{-in-}R$
unfolding $R\text{-def}$ is-zero-row-def $\text{is-zero-row-upt-ncols}$ row-def vec-nth-inverse
unfolding vec-lambda-unique zero-vec-def mem-Collect-eq **using** $a\text{-eq-}Ai$ by force
 def least- $n == (\text{LEAST } n. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ n \neq 0)$
 have span-rw: $\text{span } (R - \{a\}) = \{y. \exists u. (\sum v \in (R - \{a\}). u \ v \ *_R \ v) = y\}$
proof (rule span-finite)
 show finite $(R - \{a\})$ **using** finite-rows[of A] **unfolding** rows-def $R\text{-def}$ by simp
qed
 from this obtain f where f : $(\sum v \in (R - \{a\}). f \ v \ *_R \ v) = a$ **using** $a\text{-in-span}$ by fast
 have $1 = a \ \$ \ \text{least-}n$ **using** rref-condition2[OF rref- A] row- i - A -not-zero **unfolding** least- n -def $a\text{-eq-}Ai$ by presburger
 also have ... = $(\sum v \in (R - \{a\}). f \ v \ *_R \ v) \ \$ \ \text{least-}n$ **using** f by auto
 also have ... = $(\sum v \in (R - \{a\}). (f \ v \ *_R \ v) \ \$ \ \text{least-}n)$ **unfolding** setsum-component ..
 also have ... = $(\sum v \in (R - \{a\}). f \ v \ *_R \ (v \ \$ \ \text{least-}n))$ **unfolding** vector-scale R -component ..
 also have ... = $(\sum v \in (R - \{a\}). 0)$
proof (rule setsum-cong2)
 fix x assume x : $x \in R - \{a\}$
 from this obtain j where $x\text{-eq-row-}j\text{-}A$: $x = \text{row } j \ A$ **unfolding** $R\text{-def}$ by auto
 hence $i\text{-not-}j$: $i \neq j$ **by** (metis $a\text{-eq-row-}i\text{-}A$ mem-delete x)
 have $x\text{-least-is-zero}$: $x \ \$ \ \text{least-}n = 0$ **using** rref-condition4[OF rref- A] $i\text{-not-}j$ row- i - A -not-zero
unfolding $x\text{-eq-row-}j\text{-}A$ least- n -def row-def vec-nth-inverse by blast
 show $f \ x \ *_R \ x \ \$ \ \text{least-}n = 0$ **unfolding** $x\text{-least-is-zero}$ scale R -zero-right ..
qed
 also have ... = 0 **unfolding** setsum-0 ..
 finally show False by simp
qed

lemma rref-rank:
 fixes $A::\text{real}^m::\{\text{mod-type}\}^n::\{\text{finite},\text{one},\text{plus},\text{ord}\}$
 assumes rref- A : reduced-row-echelon-form A
 shows $\text{rank } A = \text{card } \{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\}$
unfolding rank-def row-rank-def
proof (rule dim-unique[of $\{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\}$])
 show $\{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\} \subseteq \text{row-space } A$
proof (auto, unfold row-space-def rows-def)
 fix i assume row $i \ A \neq 0$ show row $i \ A \in \text{span } \{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. i \in \text{UNIV}\}$ by

```

(rule span-superset, auto)
qed
show row-space  $A \subseteq \text{span } \{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\}$ 
proof (unfold row-space-def rows-def, cases  $\exists i. \text{row } i \ A = 0$ )
  case True
    have set-rw:  $\{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. i \in \text{UNIV}\} = \text{insert } 0 \ \{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\}$ 
  using True by auto
    have span  $\{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. i \in \text{UNIV}\} = \text{span } \{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\}$  unfolding
  set-rw using span-insert-0 .
    thus span  $\{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. i \in \text{UNIV}\} \subseteq \text{span } \{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\}$  by simp
  next
    case False show span  $\{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. i \in \text{UNIV}\} \subseteq \text{span } \{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\}$ 
  using False by simp
qed
show independent  $\{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\}$  by (rule independent-not-zero-rows-rref[OF
rref-A])
show card  $\{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\} = \text{card } \{\text{row } i \ A \mid i. \text{row } i \ A \neq 0\} ..$ 
qed

```

This function eliminates all entries of the j -th column using the non-zero element situated in the position (i,j) . It is introduced to make easier the proof that each Gauss-Jordan step consists in applying suitable elementary operations.

```

primrec row-add-iterate :: 'a::{semiring-1, uminus} ^ 'n ^ 'm :: {mod-type} => nat
=> 'm => 'n => 'a ^ 'n ^ 'm :: {mod-type}
  where row-add-iterate  $A \ 0 \ i \ j = (\text{if } i=0 \text{ then } A \text{ else row-add } A \ 0 \ i \ (-A \ \$ \ 0 \ \$ \ j))$ 
    | row-add-iterate  $A \ (\text{Suc } n) \ i \ j = (\text{if } (\text{Suc } n = \text{to-nat } i) \text{ then row-add-iterate } A \ n \ i \ j$ 
      else row-add-iterate (row-add  $A \ (\text{from-nat } (\text{Suc } n)) \ i \ (-A \ \$ \ (\text{from-nat } (\text{Suc } n)) \ \$ \ j)) \ n \ i \ j$ )

```

```

lemma invertible-row-add-iterate:
  fixes  $A::'a::\{\text{ring-1}\} ^ 'n ^ 'm :: \{\text{mod-type}\}$ 
  assumes  $n: n < \text{nrows } A$ 
  shows  $\exists P. \text{invertible } P \wedge \text{row-add-iterate } A \ n \ i \ j = P ** A$ 
  using  $n$ 
proof (induct  $n$  arbitrary:  $A$ )
  fix  $A::'a::\{\text{ring-1}\} ^ 'n ^ 'm :: \{\text{mod-type}\}$ 
  show  $\exists P. \text{invertible } P \wedge \text{row-add-iterate } A \ 0 \ i \ j = P ** A$ 
  proof (cases  $i=0$ )
    case True show ?thesis
      unfolding row-add-iterate.simps by (metis True invertible-def matrix-mul-lid)
    next
      case False
      show ?thesis by (metis False invertible-row-add row-add-iterate.simps(1) row-add-mat-1)
  qed
fix  $n$  and  $A::'a::\{\text{ring-1}\} ^ 'n ^ 'm :: \{\text{mod-type}\}$ 

```



```

def A'==(row-add A (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc n) $ j))
  assume hyp:  $\bigwedge A::'a::\{\text{ring-1}\}^{'n}{'m}::\{\text{mod-type}\}. n < \text{nrows } A \implies \exists P. \text{invertible } P \wedge \text{row-add-iterate } A \ n \ i \ j = P ** A$  and Suc-n: Suc n < nrows A
  hence  $\exists P. \text{invertible } P \wedge \text{row-add-iterate } A' \ n \ i \ j = P ** A'$  unfolding nrows-def
by auto
  from this obtain P where inv-P: invertible P and P: row-add-iterate A' n i j
  = P ** A' by auto
  show  $\exists P. \text{invertible } P \wedge \text{row-add-iterate } A \ (Suc \ n) \ i \ j = P ** A$ 
  unfolding row-add-iterate.simps
  proof (cases Suc n = to-nat i)
  case True
  show  $\exists P. \text{invertible } P \wedge$ 
    (if Suc n = to-nat i then row-add-iterate A n i j
     else row-add-iterate (row-add A (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc
n) $ j)) n i j) =
    P ** A
    unfolding if-P[OF True] using hyp Suc-n by simp
  next
  case False
  show  $\exists P. \text{invertible } P \wedge$ 
    (if Suc n = to-nat i then row-add-iterate A n i j
     else row-add-iterate (row-add A (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc
n) $ j)) n i j) =
    P ** A
    unfolding if-not-P[OF False]
    unfolding P[unfolded A'-def]
    proof (rule exI[of - P ** (row-add (mat 1) (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $
from-nat (Suc n) $ j))], rule conjI)
    show invertible (P ** row-add (mat 1) (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat
(Suc n) $ j))
    by (metis False Suc-n inv-P invertible-mult invertible-row-add to-nat-from-nat-id
nrows-def)
    show P ** row-add A (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc n) $ j) =
      P ** row-add (mat 1) (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc n) $ j)
    ** A
    using matrix-mul-assoc row-add-mat-1[of from-nat (Suc n) i (- A $
from-nat (Suc n) $ j)]
    by metis
  qed
  qed
  qed
lemma row-add-iterate-preserves-greater-than-n:
  fixes A::'a::{ring-1}^{'n}{'m}::{mod-type}
  assumes n: n < nrows A
  and a: to-nat a > n
  shows (row-add-iterate A n i j) $ a $ b = A $ a $ b
  using assms
  proof (induct n arbitrary: A)

```

```

case 0
show ?case unfolding row-add-iterate.simps
proof (auto)
  assume i ≠ 0
  hence a ≠ 0 by (metis 0.premis(2) less-numeral-extra(3) to-nat-0)
  thus row-add A 0 i (- A $ 0 $ j) $ a $ b = A $ a $ b unfolding row-add-def
by auto
qed
next
fix n and A::'a::{ring-1} ^'n ^'m::{mod-type}
assume hyp: (⋀ A::'a::{ring-1} ^'n ^'m::{mod-type}. n < nrow A ⇒ n < to-nat
a ⇒ row-add-iterate A n i j $ a $ b = A $ a $ b)
  and suc-n-less-card: Suc n < nrow A and suc-n-kess-a: Suc n < to-nat a
  hence row-add-iterate-A: row-add-iterate A n i j $ a $ b = A $ a $ b by auto
  show row-add-iterate A (Suc n) i j $ a $ b = A $ a $ b
  proof (cases Suc n = to-nat i)
    case True
    show row-add-iterate A (Suc n) i j $ a $ b = A $ a $ b unfolding row-add-iterate.simps
    if-P[OF True] using row-add-iterate-A .
  next
    case False
    def A' ≡ row-add A (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc n) $ j)
    have row-add-iterate-A': row-add-iterate A' n i j $ a $ b = A' $ a $ b using
hyp suc-n-less-card suc-n-kess-a unfolding nrow-def by auto
    have from-nat-not-a: from-nat (Suc n) ≠ a by (metis less-not-refl suc-n-kess-a
suc-n-less-card to-nat-from-nat-id nrow-def)
    show row-add-iterate A (Suc n) i j $ a $ b = A $ a $ b unfolding row-add-iterate.simps
if-not-P[OF False] row-add-iterate-A'[unfolded A'-def]
    unfolding row-add-def using from-nat-not-a by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma row-add-iterate-preserves-pivot-row:
  fixes A::'a::{ring-1} ^'n ^'m::{mod-type}
  assumes n: n < nrow A
  and a: to-nat i ≤ n
  shows (row-add-iterate A n i j) $ i $ b = A $ i $ b
  using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: A)
  case 0
  show ?case by (metis 0.premis(2) le-0-eq least-mod-type row-add-iterate.simps(1)
to-nat-eq to-nat-mono')
next
fix n and A::'a::{ring-1} ^'n ^'m::{mod-type}
assume hyp: (⋀ A::'a::{ring-1} ^'n ^'m::{mod-type}. n < nrow A ⇒ to-nat i ≤
n ⇒ row-add-iterate A n i j $ i $ b = A $ i $ b)
  and Suc-n-less-card: Suc n < nrow A and i-less-suc: to-nat i ≤ Suc n
  show row-add-iterate A (Suc n) i j $ i $ b = A $ i $ b

```

```

proof (cases Suc n = to-nat i)
  case True
    show ?thesis unfolding row-add-iterate.simps if-P[OF True] apply (rule
row-add-iterate-preserves-greater-than-n) using Suc-n-less-card True lessI by linar-
ith+
  next
    case False
    def A'  $\equiv$  (row-add A (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc n) $ j))
    have row-add-iterate-A': row-add-iterate A' n i j $ i $ b = A' $ i $ b using
hyp Suc-n-less-card i-less-suc False unfolding nrows-def by auto
    have from-nat-noteq-i: from-nat (Suc n)  $\neq$  i using False Suc-n-less-card
from-nat-not-eq unfolding nrows-def by blast
    show ?thesis unfolding row-add-iterate.simps if-not-P[OF False] row-add-iterate-A'[unfolded
A'-def]
    unfolding row-add-def using from-nat-noteq-i by simp
  qed
qed

lemma row-add-iterate-eq-row-add:
  fixes A::'a::{ring-1} ^'n ^'m::{mod-type}
  assumes a-not-i: a  $\neq$  i
  and n: n < nrows A
  and to-nat a  $\leq$  n
  shows (row-add-iterate A n i j) $ a $ b = (row-add A a i (- A $ a $ j)) $ a $
b
  using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: A)
  case 0
    show ?case unfolding row-add-iterate.simps using 0.premis(3) a-not-i to-nat-eq-0
least-mod-type by force
  next
    fix n and A::'a::{ring-1} ^'n ^'m::{mod-type}
    assume hyp: ( $\bigwedge$  A::'a::{ring-1} ^'n ^'m::{mod-type}. a  $\neq$  i  $\implies$  n < nrows A  $\implies$ 
to-nat a  $\leq$  n
     $\implies$  row-add-iterate A n i j $ a $ b = row-add A a i (- A $ a $ j) $ a $ b)
    and a-not-i: a  $\neq$  i
    and suc-n-less-card: Suc n < nrows A
    and a-le-suc-n: to-nat a  $\leq$  Suc n
    show row-add-iterate A (Suc n) i j $ a $ b = row-add A a i (- A $ a $ j) $ a
$ b
  proof (cases Suc n = to-nat i)
  case True
    show row-add-iterate A (Suc n) i j $ a $ b = row-add A a i (- A $ a $ j) $
a $ b unfolding row-add-iterate.simps if-P[OF True]
    apply (rule hyp[OF a-not-i], auto simp add: Suc-lessD suc-n-less-card) by
(metis True a-le-suc-n a-not-i le-SucE to-nat-eq)
  next
    case False note Suc-n-not-i=False
    show ?thesis unfolding row-add-iterate.simps if-not-P[OF False]

```

```

proof (cases to-nat a = Suc n) case True
  show row-add-iterate (row-add A (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc
n) $ j)) n i j $ a $ b = row-add A a i (- A $ a $ j) $ a $ b
  by (metis Suc-le-lessD True dual-order.order-refl less-imp-le row-add-iterate-preserves-greater-than-n
suc-n-less-card to-nat-from-nat nrows-def)
next
  case False
  def A'≡(row-add A (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc n) $ j))
  have rw: row-add-iterate A' n i j $ a $ b = row-add A' a i (- A' $ a $ j) $
a $ b
  proof (rule hyp)
    show a ≠ i using a-not-i .
    show n < nrows A' using suc-n-less-card unfolding nrows-def by auto
    show to-nat a ≤ n using False a-le-suc-n by simp
  qed
  have rw1: row-add A (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc n) $ j) $ a
$ b = A $ a $ b
  unfolding row-add-def using False suc-n-less-card unfolding nrows-def
by (auto simp add: to-nat-from-nat-id)
  have rw2: row-add A (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc n) $ j) $ a
$ j = A $ a $ j
  unfolding row-add-def using False suc-n-less-card unfolding nrows-def
by (auto simp add: to-nat-from-nat-id)
  have rw3: row-add A (from-nat (Suc n)) i (- A $ from-nat (Suc n) $ j) $ i
$ b = A $ i $ b
  unfolding row-add-def using Suc-n-not-i suc-n-less-card unfolding nrows-def
by (auto simp add: to-nat-from-nat-id)
  show row-add-iterate A' n i j $ a $ b = row-add A a i (- A $ a $ j) $ a $ b
  unfolding rw row-add-def apply simp
  unfolding A'-def rw1 rw2 rw3 ..
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma row-add-iterate-eq-Gauss-Jordan-in-ij:

```

fixes A::'a::{field} ^'n ^'m::{mod-type} and i::'m and j::'n
defines A': A'== mult-row (interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧
i ≤ n)) i (1 / (interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n)) $ i $ j)
shows row-add-iterate A' (nrows A - 1) i j = Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A i j
proof (unfold Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-def Let-def, vector, auto)
  fix ia
  have interchange-rw: A $ (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ j = interchange-rows
A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ i $ j
  using interchange-rows-j[symmetric, of A (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n)]
by auto
  show row-add-iterate A' (nrows A - Suc 0) i j $ i $ ia =
  mult-row (interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n)) i (1 / A
$ (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ j) $ i $ ia

```

```

unfolding interchange-rw unfolding A'
proof (rule row-add-iterate-preserves-pivot-row, unfold nrows-def)
show CARD('m) - Suc 0 < CARD('m) by simp
have to-nat i < CARD('m) using bij-to-nat[where ?'a='m] unfolding
bij-betw-def by auto
thus to-nat i ≤ CARD('m) - Suc 0 by auto
qed
next
fix ia iaa
have interchange-rw: A $ (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ j = interchange-rows
A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ i $ j
using interchange-rows-j[symmetric, of A (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n)]
by auto
assume ia-not-i: ia ≠ i
have rw: (- interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ ia $ j)
= - mult-row (interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n)) i (1
/ interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ i $ j) $ ia $ j
unfolding interchange-rows-def mult-row-def using ia-not-i by auto
show row-add-iterate A' (nrows A - Suc 0) i j $ ia $ iaa =
row-add (mult-row (interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧
i ≤ n)) i (1 / A $ (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ j)) ia i
(- interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ ia $ j) $
ia $
iaa
unfolding interchange-rw A' rw
proof (rule row-add-iterate-eq-row-add[of ia i (nrows A - Suc 0) - j iaa], unfold
nrows-def)
show ia ≠ i using ia-not-i .
show CARD('m) - Suc 0 < CARD('m) by simp
have to-nat ia < CARD('m) using bij-to-nat[where ?'a='m] unfolding
bij-betw-def by auto
thus to-nat ia ≤ CARD('m) - Suc 0 by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma invertible-Gauss-Jordan-column-k:
fixes A::'a::{field} ^'n::{mod-type} ^'m::{mod-type} and k::nat
shows ∃ P. invertible P ∧ (snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (i,A) k)) = P**A
unfolding Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def
proof (auto)
show ∃ P. invertible P ∧ A = P ** A and ∃ P. invertible P ∧ A = P ** A
using invertible-mat-1 matrix-mul-lid[of A] by auto
next
fix m
assume i: i ≠ nrows A
and i-le-m: from-nat i ≤ m and Amk-not-zero: A $ m $ from-nat k ≠ 0
def A-interchange ≡ (interchange-rows A (from-nat i) (LEAST n. A $ n $

```

```

from-nat k ≠ 0 ∧ (from-nat i) ≤ n))
  def A-mult ≡ (mult-row A-interchange (from-nat i) (1 / (A-interchange $
(from-nat i) $ from-nat k)))
  obtain P where inv-P: invertible P and PA: A-interchange = P**A
  unfolding A-interchange-def
  using interchange-rows-mat-1 [of from-nat i (LEAST n. A $ n $ from-nat k ≠
0 ∧ from-nat i ≤ n) A]
  using invertible-interchange-rows [of from-nat i (LEAST n. A $ n $ from-nat k
≠ 0 ∧ from-nat i ≤ n)]
  by fastforce
  def Q ≡ (mult-row (mat 1) (from-nat i) (1 / (A-interchange $ (from-nat i) $
from-nat k)))::'a'^m::{mod-type}^'m::{mod-type}
  have Q-A-interchange: A-mult = Q**A-interchange unfolding A-mult-def A-interchange-def
  Q-def unfolding mult-row-mat-1 ..
  have inv-Q: invertible Q
  proof (unfold Q-def, rule invertible-mult-row', unfold A-interchange-def, rule
LeastI2-ex)
    show ∃ a. A $ a $ from-nat k ≠ 0 ∧ (from-nat i) ≤ a using i-le-m Amk-not-zero
  by blast
    show ∧ x. A $ x $ from-nat k ≠ 0 ∧ (from-nat i) ≤ x ⇒ 1 / interchange-rows
A (from-nat i) x $ (from-nat i) $ from-nat k ≠ 0
    using interchange-rows-i mult-zero-left nonzero-divide-eq-eq zero-neq-one by
fastforce
  qed
  obtain Pa where inv-Pa: invertible Pa and Pa: row-add-iterate (Q ** (P **
A)) (nrows A - 1) (from-nat i) (from-nat k) = Pa ** (Q ** (P ** A))
  using invertible-row-add-iterate by (metis (full-types) diff-less nrows-def zero-less-card-finite
zero-less-one)
  show ∃ P. invertible P ∧ Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A (from-nat i) (from-nat k) = P
** A
  proof (rule exI [of - Pa**Q**P], rule conjI)
    show invertible (Pa ** Q ** P) using inv-P inv-Pa inv-Q invertible-mult by
auto
    have Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A (from-nat i) (from-nat k) = row-add-iterate A-mult
(nrows A - 1) (from-nat i) (from-nat k)
    unfolding row-add-iterate-eq-Gauss-Jordan-in-ij [symmetric] A-mult-def A-interchange-def
  ..
    also have ... = Pa ** (Q ** (P ** A)) using Pa unfolding PA [symmetric]
Q-A-interchange [symmetric] .
    also have ... = Pa ** Q ** P ** A unfolding matrix-mul-assoc ..
    finally show Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A (from-nat i) (from-nat k) = Pa ** Q ** P
** A .
  qed
qed

```

lemma *invertible-Gauss-Jordan-up-to-k:*
fixes A::'a::{field}^'n::{mod-type}^'m::{mod-type}
shows ∃ P. invertible P ∧ (Gauss-Jordan-up-to-k A k) = P**A

```

proof (induct k)
  case 0
  have rw:  $[0..< \text{Suc } 0] = [0]$  by fastforce
  show ?case
    unfolding Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def rw foldl.simps
    using invertible-Gauss-Jordan-column-k .
  case (Suc k)
  have rw2:  $[0..< \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)] = [0..< \text{Suc } k] @ [(\text{Suc } k)]$  by simp
  obtain P' where inv-P': invertible P' and Gk-eq-P'A: Gauss-Jordan-upt-k A k
  = P' ** A using Suc.hyps by force
  have g: Gauss-Jordan-upt-k A k = snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A)
   $[0..< \text{Suc } k]$ ) unfolding Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def by auto
  show ?case unfolding Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def unfolding rw2 foldl-append foldl.simps
    apply (subst pair-collapse[symmetric, of (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A)
   $[0..< \text{Suc } k]$ ), unfolded g[symmetric]])
    using invertible-Gauss-Jordan-column-k
    using Suc.hyps using invertible-mult matrix-mul-assoc by metis
qed

```

```

lemma inj-index-independent-rows:
  fixes A::real^'m::{mod-type} ^'n::{finite,one,plus,ord}
  assumes rref-A: reduced-row-echelon-form A
  and x: row x A  $\in \{\text{row } i \text{ A} \mid i. \text{row } i \text{ A} \neq 0\}$ 
  and eq: A $ x = A $ y
  shows x = y
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume x-not-y: x  $\neq$  y
  have not-zero-x:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row } x \text{ A}$  using x unfolding is-zero-row-def unfolding
  is-zero-row-upt-k-def unfolding row-def vec-eq-iff ncols-def by auto
  hence not-zero-y:  $\neg \text{is-zero-row } y \text{ A}$  using eq unfolding is-zero-row-def' by
  simp
  have Ax: A $ x $ (LEAST k. A $ x $ k  $\neq$  0) = 1 using not-zero-x rref-condition2[OF
  rref-A] by simp
  have Ay: A $ y $ (LEAST k. A $ y $ k  $\neq$  0) = 0 using not-zero-y x-not-y
  rref-condition4[OF rref-A] by fast
  show False using Ax Ay unfolding eq by simp
qed

```

The final results

```

lemma invertible-Gauss-Jordan:
  fixes A::'a::{field} ^'n::{mod-type} ^'m::{mod-type}
  shows  $\exists P. \text{invertible } P \wedge (\text{Gauss-Jordan } A) = P ** A$  unfolding Gauss-Jordan-def
  using invertible-Gauss-Jordan-up-to-k .

```

```

lemma rank-Gauss-Jordan:
  fixes A::real ^'n::{mod-type} ^'m::{mod-type}
  shows rank A = rank (Gauss-Jordan A) by (metis invertible-Gauss-Jordan
  invertible-matrix-mult-left-rank)

```

4.5 Lemmas for code generation

```

lemma [code abstract]:
shows vec-nth (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A i j) = (let n = (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0
```

$$\wedge i \leq n);$$

```

  interchange-A = (interchange-rows A i n);
  A' = mult-row interchange-A i (1/interchange-A $ i $ j) in
  (% s. if s=i then A' $ s else (row-add A' s i (-(interchange-A $ s $ j))) $ s)
  unfolding Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-def Let-def by fastforce

lemma rank-Gauss-Jordan-code[code]:
  fixes A::real ^ 'n::{mod-type} ^ 'm::{mod-type}
  shows rank A = card {row i (Gauss-Jordan A) | i. row i (Gauss-Jordan A) ≠ 0}
  by (metis (mono-tags) rank-Gauss-Jordan rref-Gauss-Jordan rref-rank)

lemma dim-null-space[code-unfold]:
  fixes A::real ^ 'a ^ 'b
  shows dim (null-space A) = DIM (real ^ 'a) - rank (A)
  apply (rule add-implies-diff)
  using rank-nullity-theorem-matrices
  unfolding col-space-eq[symmetric] rank-eq-dim-col-space[symmetric] ..

lemma rank-eq-dim-col-space'[code-unfold]:
  dim (Dim-Formula.col-space A) = rank A
  by (metis col-space-eq rank-eq-dim-col-space)

lemma [code abstract]: vec-nth (row i A) = (op $ (A $ i)) unfolding row-def by
auto
lemmas rank-col-rank[symmetric, code-unfold]
lemmas rank-def[symmetric, code-unfold]
lemmas row-rank-def[symmetric, code-unfold]
lemmas col-rank-def[symmetric, code-unfold]
lemmas DIM-cart[code-unfold]

```

end

```

theory Code-Set
imports Main
begin

```

The following setup could help to get code generation for `List.coset`, but it neither works correctly it complains that code equations for `remove` are missed, even when `List.coset` should be rewritten to an `enum`:

```

declare union-coset-filter [code del]
declare minus-coset-filter [code del]
declare inter-coset-fold [code del]
declare remove-code(2) [code del]

```


declare *insert-code*(2) [*code del*]

code-datatype *set*

The following code equation does never work, because the minus for sets requires `Set.remove`, which has been deleted from the code generation setup:

lemma [*code*]: *List.coset* (*l*::*'a*::*enum list*) = *set* (*enum-class.enum*) - *set l*
by (*metis Compl-eq-Diff-UNIV coset-def enum-UNIV*)

Now the following examples work:

value [*code*] *UNIV*::*bool set*
value [*code*] *List.coset* (*[]*::*bool list*)
value [*code*] *UNIV*::*Enum.finite-2 set*
value [*code*] *List.coset* (*[]*::*Enum.finite-2 list*)
value [*code*] *List.coset* (*[]*::*Enum.finite-5 list*)

This declare allows to calculate the cardinal of the non-zero rows set.

declare *compl-coset*[*code del*]

end

theory *Gauss-Jordan-Examples*

imports

Gauss-Jordan

Code-Set

begin

Definitions to transform a matrix to a list of list and vice versa

definition *vec-to-list* :: *'a*^*'n*::{*finite, enum*} => *'a list*
where *vec-to-list A* = *map* (*op \$ A*) (*enum-class.enum*::*'n list*)

definition *matrix-to-list-of-list* :: *'a*^*'n*::{*finite, enum*} ^*'m*::{*finite, enum*} => *'a list list*
where *matrix-to-list-of-list A* = *map* (*vec-to-list*) (*map* (*op \$ A*) (*enum-class.enum*::*'m list*))

This definition should be equivalent to *vector ?l* = ($\chi i. \text{foldr } (\lambda x f n. (f (n + (1::?'b)))) (n := x)) ?l (\lambda n x. 0::?'a) (1::?'b) i$) (in suitable types)

definition *list-to-vec* :: *'a list* => *'a*^*'n*::{*finite, enum, mod-type*}
where *list-to-vec xs* = *vec-lambda* (% *i. xs ! (to-nat i)*)

lemma [*code abstract*]: *vec-nth* (*list-to-vec xs*) = (%*i. xs ! (to-nat i)*)
unfolding *list-to-vec-def* **by** *fastforce*

definition *list-of-list-to-matrix* :: *'a list list* => *'a*^*'n*::{*finite, enum, mod-type*} ^*'m*::{*finite, enum, mod-type*}
where *list-of-list-to-matrix xs* = *vec-lambda* (%*i. list-to-vec* (*xs ! (to-nat i)*))

```
lemma [code abstract]: vec-nth (list-of-list-to-matrix xs) = (%i. list-to-vec (xs ! (to-nat i)))
```

```
  unfolding list-of-list-to-matrix-def by auto
```

```
end
```

5 Implementation of natural numbers as binary numerals

```
theory Code-Binary-Nat
```

```
imports Main
```

```
begin
```

When generating code for functions on natural numbers, the canonical representation using 0 and Suc is unsuitable for computations involving large numbers. This theory refines the representation of natural numbers for code generation to use binary numerals, which do not grow linear in size but logarithmic.

5.1 Representation

```
code-datatype 0::nat nat-of-num
```

```
lemma [code-abbrev]:  
  nat-of-num = numeral  
  by (fact nat-of-num-numeral)
```

```
lemma [code]:  
  num-of-nat 0 = Num.One  
  num-of-nat (nat-of-num k) = k  
  by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-inverse)
```

```
lemma [code]:  
  (1::nat) = Numeral1  
  by simp
```

```
lemma [code-abbrev]: Numeral1 = (1::nat)  
  by simp
```

```
lemma [code]:  
  Suc n = n + 1  
  by simp
```

5.2 Basic arithmetic

lemma *[code, code del]:*
 $(plus :: nat \Rightarrow -) = plus ..$

lemma *plus-nat-code [code]:*
 $nat-of-num\ k + nat-of-num\ l = nat-of-num\ (k + l)$
 $m + 0 = (m::nat)$
 $0 + n = (n::nat)$
by (*simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral*)

Bounded subtraction needs some auxiliary

definition *dup :: nat $\Rightarrow$ nat where*
 $dup\ n = n + n$

lemma *dup-code [code]:*
 $dup\ 0 = 0$
 $dup\ (nat-of-num\ k) = nat-of-num\ (Num.Bit0\ k)$
by (*simp-all add: dup-def numeral-Bit0*)

definition *sub :: num $\Rightarrow$ num $\Rightarrow$ nat option where*
 $sub\ k\ l = (if\ k \geq l\ then\ Some\ (numeral\ k - numeral\ l)\ else\ None)$

lemma *sub-code [code]:*
 $sub\ Num.One\ Num.One = Some\ 0$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit0\ m)\ Num.One = Some\ (nat-of-num\ (Num.BitM\ m))$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit1\ m)\ Num.One = Some\ (nat-of-num\ (Num.Bit0\ m))$
 $sub\ Num.One\ (Num.Bit0\ n) = None$
 $sub\ Num.One\ (Num.Bit1\ n) = None$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit0\ m)\ (Num.Bit0\ n) = Option.map\ dup\ (sub\ m\ n)$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit1\ m)\ (Num.Bit1\ n) = Option.map\ dup\ (sub\ m\ n)$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit1\ m)\ (Num.Bit0\ n) = Option.map\ (\lambda q.\ dup\ q + 1)\ (sub\ m\ n)$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit0\ m)\ (Num.Bit1\ n) = (case\ sub\ m\ n\ of\ None \Rightarrow None$
 $\quad | Some\ q \Rightarrow if\ q = 0\ then\ None\ else\ Some\ (dup\ q - 1))$
apply (*auto simp add: nat-of-num-numeral*
 $Num.dbl-def\ Num.dbl-inc-def\ Num.dbl-dec-def$
 $Let-def\ le-imp-diff-is-add\ BitM-plus-one\ sub-def\ dup-def$)
apply (*simp-all add: sub-non-positive*)
apply (*simp-all add: sub-non-negative [symmetric, where ?'a = int]*)
done

lemma *[code, code del]:*
 $(minus :: nat \Rightarrow -) = minus ..$

lemma *minus-nat-code [code]:*
 $nat-of-num\ k - nat-of-num\ l = (case\ sub\ k\ l\ of\ None \Rightarrow 0\ | Some\ j \Rightarrow j)$
 $m - 0 = (m::nat)$
 $0 - n = (0::nat)$
by (*simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral sub-non-positive sub-def*)

lemma [code, code del]:
 (times :: nat $\Rightarrow$ -) = times ..

lemma times-nat-code [code]:
 nat-of-num k * nat-of-num l = nat-of-num (k * l)
 m * 0 = (0::nat)
 0 * n = (0::nat)
by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral)

lemma [code, code del]:
 (HOL.equal :: nat $\Rightarrow$ -) = HOL.equal ..

lemma equal-nat-code [code]:
 HOL.equal 0 (0::nat) $\longleftrightarrow$ True
 HOL.equal 0 (nat-of-num l) $\longleftrightarrow$ False
 HOL.equal (nat-of-num k) 0 $\longleftrightarrow$ False
 HOL.equal (nat-of-num k) (nat-of-num l) $\longleftrightarrow$ HOL.equal k l
by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral equal)

lemma equal-nat-refl [code nbe]:
 HOL.equal (n::nat) n $\longleftrightarrow$ True
by (rule equal-refl)

lemma [code, code del]:
 (less-eq :: nat $\Rightarrow$ -) = less-eq ..

lemma less-eq-nat-code [code]:
 0 $\leq$ (n::nat) $\longleftrightarrow$ True
 nat-of-num k $\leq$ 0 $\longleftrightarrow$ False
 nat-of-num k $\leq$ nat-of-num l $\longleftrightarrow$ k $\leq$ l
by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral)

lemma [code, code del]:
 (less :: nat $\Rightarrow$ -) = less ..

lemma less-nat-code [code]:
 (m::nat) < 0 $\longleftrightarrow$ False
 0 < nat-of-num l $\longleftrightarrow$ True
 nat-of-num k < nat-of-num l $\longleftrightarrow$ k < l
by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral)

5.3 Conversions

lemma [code, code del]:
 of-nat = of-nat ..

lemma of-nat-code [code]:
 of-nat 0 = 0
 of-nat (nat-of-num k) = numeral k

by (*simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral*)

5.4 Case analysis

Case analysis on natural numbers is rephrased using a conditional expression:

lemma [*code, code-unfold*]:
 $\text{nat-case} = (\lambda f g n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } f \text{ else } g (n - 1))$
by (*auto simp add: fun-eq-iff dest!: gr0-implies-Suc*)

5.5 Preprocessors

The term *Suc n* is no longer a valid pattern. Therefore, all occurrences of this term in a position where a pattern is expected (i.e. on the left-hand side of a recursion equation) must be eliminated. This can be accomplished by applying the following transformation rules:

lemma *Suc-if-eq*: $(\bigwedge n. f (Suc\ n) \equiv h\ n) \implies f\ 0 \equiv g \implies$
 $f\ n \equiv \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } g \text{ else } h\ (n - 1)$
by (*rule eq-reflection*) (*cases n, simp-all*)

The rules above are built into a preprocessor that is plugged into the code generator. Since the preprocessor for introduction rules does not know anything about modes, some of the modes that worked for the canonical representation of natural numbers may no longer work.

code-modulename *SML*
Code-Binary-Nat Arith

code-modulename *OCaml*
Code-Binary-Nat Arith

code-modulename *Haskell*
Code-Binary-Nat Arith

hide-const (**open**) *dup sub*

end

theory *Code-Natural*
imports *../Main*
begin

6 Alternative representation of *code-numeral* for *Haskell* and *Scala*

code-include *Haskell Natural*

«import Data.Array.ST;

newtype Natural = Natural Integer deriving (Eq, Show, Read);

instance Num Natural where {
 fromInteger k = Natural (if k >= 0 then k else 0);
 Natural n + Natural m = Natural (n + m);
 Natural n - Natural m = fromInteger (n - m);
 *Natural n * Natural m = Natural (n * m);*
 abs n = n;
 signum - = 1;
 negate n = error negate Natural;
};

instance Ord Natural where {
 Natural n <= Natural m = n <= m;
 Natural n < Natural m = n < m;
};

instance Ix Natural where {
 range (Natural n, Natural m) = map Natural (range (n, m));
 index (Natural n, Natural m) (Natural q) = index (n, m) q;
 inRange (Natural n, Natural m) (Natural q) = inRange (n, m) q;
 rangeSize (Natural n, Natural m) = rangeSize (n, m);
};

instance Real Natural where {
 toRational (Natural n) = toRational n;
};

instance Enum Natural where {
 toEnum k = fromInteger (toEnum k);
 fromEnum (Natural n) = fromEnum n;
};

instance Integral Natural where {
 toInteger (Natural n) = n;
 divMod n m = quotRem n m;
 quotRem (Natural n) (Natural m)
 | (m == 0) = (0, Natural n)
 | otherwise = (Natural k, Natural l) where (k, l) = quotRem n m;
};»

code-reserved *Haskell Natural*

code-include *Scala Natural*

```
⟨⟨object Natural {
```

```
  def apply(numeral: BigInt): Natural = new Natural(numeral max 0)
  def apply(numeral: Int): Natural = Natural(BigInt(numeral))
  def apply(numeral: String): Natural = Natural(BigInt(numeral))
```

```
}
```

```
class Natural private(private val value: BigInt) {
```

```
  override def hashCode(): Int = this.value.hashCode()
```

```
  override def equals(that: Any): Boolean = that match {
    case that: Natural => this equals that
    case - => false
  }
```

```
  override def toString(): String = this.value.toString
```

```
  def equals(that: Natural): Boolean = this.value == that.value
```

```
  def as-BigInt: BigInt = this.value
```

```
  def as-Int: Int = if (this.value >= scala.Int.MinValue && this.value <= scala.Int.MaxValue)
    this.value.intValue
    else error(Int value out of range: + this.value.toString)
```

```
  def +(that: Natural): Natural = new Natural(this.value + that.value)
```

```
  def -(that: Natural): Natural = Natural(this.value - that.value)
```

```
  def *(that: Natural): Natural = new Natural(this.value * that.value)
```

```
  def /(that: Natural): (Natural, Natural) = if (that.value == 0) (new Natural(0), this)
```

```
  else {
    val (k, l) = this.value /% that.value
    (new Natural(k), new Natural(l))
  }
```

```
  def <=(that: Natural): Boolean = this.value <= that.value
```

```
  def <(that: Natural): Boolean = this.value < that.value
```

```
}
```

```
⟩⟩
```

code-reserved *Scala Natural*

code-type *code-numeral*

```

(Haskell Natural.Natural)
(Scala Natural)

setup «
  fold (Numeral.add-code @{const-name Code-Numeral.Num}
    false Code-Printer.literal-alternative-numeral) [Haskell, Scala]
»

code-instance code-numeral :: equal
  (Haskell -)

code-const 0 :: code-numeral
  (Haskell 0)
  (Scala Natural(0))

code-const plus :: code-numeral ⇒ code-numeral ⇒ code-numeral
  (Haskell infixl 6 +)
  (Scala infixl 7 +)

code-const minus :: code-numeral ⇒ code-numeral ⇒ code-numeral
  (Haskell infixl 6 -)
  (Scala infixl 7 -)

code-const times :: code-numeral ⇒ code-numeral ⇒ code-numeral
  (Haskell infixl 7 *)
  (Scala infixl 8 *)

code-const Code-Numeral.div-mod
  (Haskell divMod)
  (Scala infixl 8 /%)

code-const HOL.equal :: code-numeral ⇒ code-numeral ⇒ bool
  (Haskell infix 4 ==)
  (Scala infixl 5 ==)

code-const less-eq :: code-numeral ⇒ code-numeral ⇒ bool
  (Haskell infix 4 <=)
  (Scala infixl 4 <=)

code-const less :: code-numeral ⇒ code-numeral ⇒ bool
  (Haskell infix 4 <)
  (Scala infixl 4 <)

end

```

7 Pretty integer literals for code generation

theory *Code-Integer*


```

imports Main Code-Natural
begin

```

Representation-ignorant code equations for conversions.

```

lemma nat-code [code]:
  nat k = (if k ≤ 0 then 0 else
    let
      (l, j) = divmod-int k 2;
      n = nat l;
      l' = n + n
    in if j = 0 then l' else Suc l')
proof -
  have 2 = nat 2 by simp
  show ?thesis
    apply (subst mult-2 [symmetric])
    apply (auto simp add: Let-def divmod-int-mod-div not-le
      nat-div-distrib nat-mult-distrib mult-div-cancel mod-2-not-eq-zero-eq-one-int)
    apply (unfold ⟨2 = nat 2⟩)
    apply (subst nat-mod-distrib [symmetric])
    apply simp-all
  done
qed

```

```

lemma (in ring-1) of-int-code:
  of-int k = (if k = 0 then 0
    else if k < 0 then - of-int (- k)
    else let
      (l, j) = divmod-int k 2;
      l' = 2 * of-int l
    in if j = 0 then l' else l' + 1)
proof -
  from mod-div-equality have *: of-int k = of-int (k div 2 * 2 + k mod 2) by
  simp
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Let-def divmod-int-mod-div mod-2-not-eq-zero-eq-one-int
      of-int-add [symmetric]) (simp add: * mult-commute)
qed

```

```

declare of-int-code [code]

```

HOL numeral expressions are mapped to integer literals in target languages, using predefined target language operations for abstract integer operations.

```

code-type int
  (SML IntInf.int)
  (OCaml Big'-int.big'-int)
  (Haskell Integer)
  (Scala BigInt)
  (Eval int)

```

```

code-instance int :: equal
  (Haskell -)

code-const 0::int
  (SML 0)
  (OCaml Big'-int.zero'-big'-int)
  (Haskell 0)
  (Scala BigInt(0))

setup <<
  fold (Numeral.add-code @{const-name Int.Pos}
    false Code-Printer.literal-numeral) [SML, OCaml, Haskell, Scala]
  >>

setup <<
  fold (Numeral.add-code @{const-name Int.Neg}
    true Code-Printer.literal-numeral) [SML, OCaml, Haskell, Scala]
  >>

code-const op + :: int ⇒ int ⇒ int
  (SML IntInf.+ ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.add'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infixl 6 +)
  (Scala infixl 7 +)
  (Eval infixl 8 +)

code-const uminus :: int ⇒ int
  (SML IntInf.~)
  (OCaml Big'-int.minus'-big'-int)
  (Haskell negate)
  (Scala !(- -))
  (Eval ~ / -)

code-const op - :: int ⇒ int ⇒ int
  (SML IntInf.- ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.sub'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infixl 6 -)
  (Scala infixl 7 -)
  (Eval infixl 8 -)

code-const Int.dup
  (SML IntInf.* / (2, / (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.mult'-big'-int / 2)
  (Haskell !(2 * -))
  (Scala !(2 * -))
  (Eval !(2 * -))

code-const Int.sub
  (SML !(raise / Fail / sub))

```

```

(OCaml failwith/ sub)
(Haskell error/ sub)
(Scala !sys.error(sub))

code-const op * :: int ⇒ int ⇒ int
  (SML IntInf.* ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.mult'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infixl 7 *)
  (Scala infixl 8 *)
  (Eval infixl 9 *)

code-const pdivmod
  (SML IntInf.divMod/ (IntInf.abs -,/ IntInf.abs -))
  (OCaml Big'-int.quomod'-big'-int/ (Big'-int.abs'-big'-int -)/ (Big'-int.abs'-big'-int -))
  (Haskell divMod/ (abs -)/ (abs -))
  (Scala !((k: BigInt) => (l: BigInt) => if (l == 0) (BigInt(0), k) else (k.abs ' / % l.abs))))
  (Eval Integer.div'-mod/ (abs -)/ (abs -))

code-const HOL.equal :: int ⇒ int ⇒ bool
  (SML !((- : IntInf.int) = -))
  (OCaml Big'-int.eq'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infix 4 ==)
  (Scala infixl 5 ==)
  (Eval infixl 6 =)

code-const op ≤ :: int ⇒ int ⇒ bool
  (SML IntInf.<= ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.le'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infix 4 <=)
  (Scala infixl 4 <=)
  (Eval infixl 6 <=)

code-const op < :: int ⇒ int ⇒ bool
  (SML IntInf.< ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.lt'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infix 4 <)
  (Scala infixl 4 <)
  (Eval infixl 6 <)

code-const Code-Numeral.int-of
  (SML IntInf.fromInt)
  (OCaml -)
  (Haskell Prelude.toInteger)
  (Scala !-.as'-BigInt)
  (Eval -)

code-const Code-Evaluation.term-of :: int ⇒ term

```

```
(Eval HOLogic.mk'-number/ HOLogic.intT)
```

```
end
```

8 Implementation of natural numbers by target-language integers

```
theory Efficient-Nat
imports Code-Binary-Nat Code-Integer Main
begin
```

The efficiency of the generated code for natural numbers can be improved drastically by implementing natural numbers by target-language integers. To do this, just include this theory.

8.1 Target language fundamentals

For ML, we map *nat* to target language integers, where we ensure that values are always non-negative.

```
code-type nat
  (SML IntInf.int)
  (OCaml Big'-int.big'-int)
  (Eval int)
```

For Haskell and Scala we define our own *nat* type. The reason is that we have to distinguish type class instances for *nat* and *int*.

```
code-include Haskell Nat
⟨⟨newtype Nat = Nat Integer deriving (Eq, Show, Read);
```

```
instance Num Nat where {
  fromInteger k = Nat (if k >= 0 then k else 0);
  Nat n + Nat m = Nat (n + m);
  Nat n - Nat m = fromInteger (n - m);
  Nat n * Nat m = Nat (n * m);
  abs n = n;
  signum - = 1;
  negate n = error negate Nat;
};
```

```
instance Ord Nat where {
  Nat n <= Nat m = n <= m;
  Nat n < Nat m = n < m;
};
```

```
instance Real Nat where {
  toRational (Nat n) = toRational n;
```

```

};

instance Enum Nat where {
  toEnum k = fromInteger (toEnum k);
  fromEnum (Nat n) = fromEnum n;
};

instance Integral Nat where {
  toInteger (Nat n) = n;
  divMod n m = quotRem n m;
  quotRem (Nat n) (Nat m)
    | (m == 0) = (0, Nat n)
    | otherwise = (Nat k, Nat l) where (k, l) = quotRem n m;
};

```

code-reserved *Haskell Nat*

code-include *Scala Nat*

```

<<object Nat {

  def apply(numeral: BigInt): Nat = new Nat(numeral max 0)
  def apply(numeral: Int): Nat = Nat(BigInt(numeral))
  def apply(numeral: String): Nat = Nat(BigInt(numeral))

}

class Nat private(private val value: BigInt) {

  override def hashCode(): Int = this.value.hashCode()

  override def equals(that: Any): Boolean = that match {
    case that: Nat => this.equals(that)
    case - => false
  }

  override def toString(): String = this.value.toString

  def equals(that: Nat): Boolean = this.value == that.value

  def as-BigInt: BigInt = this.value
  def as-Int: Int = if (this.value >= scala.Int.MinValue && this.value <= scala.Int.MaxValue)
    this.value.toIntValue
    else error(Int value out of range: + this.value.toString)

  def +(that: Nat): Nat = new Nat(this.value + that.value)
  def -(that: Nat): Nat = Nat(this.value - that.value)
  def *(that: Nat): Nat = new Nat(this.value * that.value)
}

```

```

def /%(that: Nat): (Nat, Nat) = if (that.value == 0) (new Nat(0), this)
  else {
    val (k, l) = this.value /% that.value
    (new Nat(k), new Nat(l))
  }

def <=(that: Nat): Boolean = this.value <= that.value

def <(that: Nat): Boolean = this.value < that.value

}
>>

```

code-reserved *Scala Nat*

code-type *nat*
(Haskell Nat.Nat)
(Scala Nat)

code-instance *nat :: equal*
(Haskell -)

setup $\langle\langle$
fold (Numeral.add-code @{const-name nat-of-num}
false Code-Printer.literal-positive-numeral) [SML, OCaml, Haskell, Scala]
 $\rangle\rangle$

code-const *0::nat*
(SML 0)
(OCaml Big'-int.zero'-big'-int)
(Haskell 0)
(Scala Nat(0))

8.2 Conversions

Since natural numbers are implemented using integers in ML, the coercion function *int* of type *nat* $\Rightarrow$ *int* is simply implemented by the identity function. For the *nat* function for converting an integer to a natural number, we give a specific implementation using an ML expression that returns its input value, provided that it is non-negative, and otherwise returns 0.

definition *int :: nat $\Rightarrow$ int where*
[code-abbrev]: int = of-nat

code-const *int*
(SML -)
(OCaml -)

code-const *nat*

```

(SML IntInf.max / (0, / -))
(OCaml Big'-int.max'-big'-int / Big'-int.zero'-big'-int)
(Eval Integer.max / 0)

```

For Haskell and Scala, things are slightly different again.

```

code-const int and nat
  (Haskell Prelude.toInteger and Prelude.fromInteger)
  (Scala !-.as'-BigInt and Nat)

```

Alternativ implementation for *of-nat*

```

lemma [code]:
  of-nat n = (if n = 0 then 0 else
    let
      (q, m) = divmod-nat n 2;
      q' = 2 * of-nat q
      in if m = 0 then q' else q' + 1)
proof -
  from mod-div-equality have *: of-nat n = of-nat (n div 2 * 2 + n mod 2) by
simp
  show ?thesis
  apply (simp add: Let-def divmod-nat-div-mod mod-2-not-eq-zero-eq-one-nat
    of-nat-mult
    of-nat-add [symmetric])
  apply (auto simp add: of-nat-mult)
  apply (simp add: * of-nat-mult add-commute mult-commute)
  done
qed

```

Conversion from and to code numerals

```

code-const Code-Numeral.of-nat
  (SML IntInf.toInt)
  (OCaml -)
  (Haskell !(Prelude.fromInteger / ./ Prelude.toInteger))
  (Scala !Natural(-.as'-BigInt))
  (Eval -)

```

```

code-const Code-Numeral.nat-of
  (SML IntInf.fromInt)
  (OCaml -)
  (Haskell !(Prelude.fromInteger / ./ Prelude.toInteger))
  (Scala !Nat(-.as'-BigInt))
  (Eval -)

```

8.3 Target language arithmetic

```

code-const plus :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  (SML IntInf.+ / ((-), / (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.add'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infixl 6 +)

```

```

(Scala infixl 7 +)
(Eval infixl 8 +)

code-const minus :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  (SML IntInf.max/ (0, IntInf.-/ ((-),/ (-))))
  (OCaml Big'-int.max'-big'-int/ Big'-int.zero'-big'-int/ (Big'-int.sub'-big'-int/ -/
-))
  (Haskell infixl 6 -)
  (Scala infixl 7 -)
  (Eval Integer.max/ 0/ (- -/ -))

code-const Code-Binary-Nat.dup
  (SML IntInf.* / (2,/ (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.mult'-big'-int/ 2)
  (Haskell !(2 * -))
  (Scala !(2 * -))
  (Eval !(2 * -))

code-const Code-Binary-Nat.sub
  (SML !(raise/ Fail/ sub))
  (OCaml failwith/ sub)
  (Haskell error/ sub)
  (Scala !sys.error(sub))

code-const times :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  (SML IntInf.* / ((-),/ (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.mult'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infixl 7 *)
  (Scala infixl 8 *)
  (Eval infixl 9 *)

code-const divmod-nat
  (SML IntInf.divMod/ ((-),/ (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.quomod'-big'-int)
  (Haskell divMod)
  (Scala infixl 8 /%)
  (Eval Integer.div'-mod)

code-const HOL.equal :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool
  (SML !((- : IntInf.int) = -))
  (OCaml Big'-int.eq'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infix 4 ==)
  (Scala infixl 5 ==)
  (Eval infixl 6 =)

code-const less-eq :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool
  (SML IntInf.<=/ ((-),/ (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.le'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infix 4 <=)

```



```

(Scala infixl 4 <=)
(Eval infixl 6 <=)

code-const less :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool
  (SML IntInf.</ ((-),/ (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.lt'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infix 4 <)
  (Scala infixl 4 <)
  (Eval infixl 6 <)

code-const Num.num-of-nat
  (SML !(raise/ Fail/ num'-of'-nat))
  (OCaml failwith/ num'-of'-nat)
  (Haskell error/ num'-of'-nat)
  (Scala !sys.error(num'-of'-nat))

```

8.4 Evaluation

```

lemma [code, code del]:
  (Code-Evaluation.term-of :: nat ⇒ term) = Code-Evaluation.term-of ..

```

```

code-const Code-Evaluation.term-of :: nat ⇒ term
  (SML HOLogic.mk'-number/ HOLogic.natT)

```

Evaluation with *Quickcheck-Narrowing* does not work yet, since a couple of questions how to perform evaluations in Haskell are not that clear yet. Therefore, we simply deactivate the narrowing-based quickcheck from here on.

```

declare [[quickcheck-narrowing-active = false]]

```

```

code-modulename SML
  Efficient-Nat Arith

code-modulename OCaml
  Efficient-Nat Arith

code-modulename Haskell
  Efficient-Nat Arith

hide-const (open) int

end

```

9 Immutable Arrays with Code Generation

```

theory IArray

```

```
imports ~~ /src/HOL/Library/Efficient-Nat
begin
```

Immutable arrays are lists wrapped up in an additional constructor. There are no update operations. Hence code generation can safely implement this type by efficient target language arrays. Currently only SML is provided. Should be extended to other target languages and more operations.

Note that arrays cannot be printed directly but only by turning them into lists first. Arrays could be converted back into lists for printing if they were wrapped up in an additional constructor.

```
datatype 'a iarray = IArray 'a list
```

```
fun of-fun :: (nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a iarray where
of-fun f n = IArray (map f [0.. $n$ ])
hide-const (open) of-fun
```

```
fun length :: 'a iarray  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
length (IArray xs) = List.length xs
hide-const (open) length
```

```
fun sub :: 'a iarray  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a (infixl !! 100) where
(IArray as) !! n = as!n
hide-const (open) sub
```

```
fun list-of :: 'a iarray  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
list-of (IArray xs) = xs
hide-const (open) list-of
```

9.1 Code Generation

```
code-type iarray
(SML - Vector.vector)
```

```
code-const IArray
(SML Vector.fromList)
code-const IArray.sub
(SML Vector.sub(-,-))
code-const IArray.length
(SML Vector.length)
code-const IArray.of-fun
(SML !(fn f => fn n => Vector.tabulate(n,f)))
```

```
lemma list-of-code[code]:
  IArray.list-of A = map (%n. A!!n) [0.. $IArray.length\ A$ ]
by (cases A) (simp add: map-nth)
```

```
end
```

```

theory IArray-Addenda
  imports
    $ISABELLE-HOME/src/HOL/Library/IArray
begin

```

```

lemma conjI4:
  assumes A B C D
  shows A ∧ B ∧ C ∧ D
  using assms by simp

```

10 Some previous instances

```

instantiation iarray :: (plus) plus
begin
definition plus-iarray :: 'a iarray ⇒ 'a iarray ⇒ 'a iarray
  where plus-iarray A B = IArray.of-fun (λn. A!!n + B !! n) (IArray.length A)
instance proof qed
end

```

11 Some previous definitions and properties for IArrays

11.1 Lemmas

```

lemma IArray-equality:
  assumes length-eq: length A = length B
  shows (IArray A = IArray B) = (∀ i < length A. IArray A!!i = IArray B!!i)
  by (metis length-eq nth-equalityI sub.simps)

```

```

lemma IArray-equality':
  assumes length-eq: length A = length B
  and (∀ i < length A. IArray A!!i = IArray B!!i)
  shows (IArray A = IArray B)
  using IArray-equality assms by blast

```

```

lemma of-fun-nth:
  assumes i: i < n
  shows (IArray.of-fun f n) !! i = f i
  unfolding IArray.of-fun.simps using map-nth i by auto

```

11.2 Definitions

```

fun find :: ('a => bool) => 'a iarray => 'a option
  where find f (IArray as) = List.find f as
hide-const (open) find

```

```

fun exists :: ('a => bool) => 'a iarray => bool
  where exists f (IArray as) = (if Option.is-none (IArray-Addenda.find f (IArray
as)) then False else True)
hide-const (open) exists

fun all :: ('a => bool) => 'a iarray => bool
  where all f (IArray as) = (Option.is-none (IArray-Addenda.find (\x. ¬ f x)
(IArray as)))
hide-const (open) all

primrec findi-acc-list :: (nat × 'a => bool) => 'a list => nat => (nat × 'a)
option where
  findi-acc-list - [] aux = None |
  findi-acc-list P (x#xs) aux = (if P (aux,x) then Some (aux,x) else findi-acc-list
P xs (Suc aux))

definition findi-list P x = findi-acc-list P x 0

fun findi :: (nat × 'a => bool) => 'a iarray => (nat × 'a) option
  where findi f (IArray as) = findi-list f as
hide-const (open) findi

fun foldl :: (('a × 'b) => 'b) => 'b => 'a iarray => 'b
  where foldl f a (IArray as) = List.foldl (\x y. f (y,x)) a as
hide-const (open) foldl

fun filter :: ('a => bool) => 'a iarray => 'a iarray
  where filter f (IArray as) = IArray (List.filter f as)
hide-const (open) filter

```

11.3 Code generator

```

code-const IArray-Addenda.find
  (SML Vector.find)

code-const IArray-Addenda.exists
  (SML Vector.exists)

code-const IArray-Addenda.all
  (SML Vector.all)

code-const IArray-Addenda.findi
  (SML Vector.findi)

code-const IArray-Addenda.foldl
  (SML Vector.foldl)

```

end

theory *Matrix-To-IArray*
imports
Gauss-Jordan-Examples
IArray-Addenda
begin

12 Isomorphism between matrices implemented by vecs and matrices implemented by iarrays

12.1 Isomorphism between vec and iarray

definition *vec-to-iarray* :: 'a ^ 'n :: {mod-type} $\Rightarrow$ 'a iarray
where *vec-to-iarray* A = IArray.of-fun ($\lambda i. A \$ (from-nat\ i)$) (CARD('n))

definition *iarray-to-vec* :: 'a iarray $\Rightarrow$ 'a ^ 'n :: {mod-type}
where *iarray-to-vec* A = ($\chi\ i. A !! (to-nat\ i)$)

lemma *vec-to-iarray-nth*:
fixes A :: 'a ^ 'n :: {finite, mod-type}
assumes i: $i < CARD('n)$
shows (*vec-to-iarray* A) !! i = A \$ (from-nat i)
unfolding *vec-to-iarray-def* **using** *of-fun-nth[OF i]* .

lemma *vec-to-iarray-nth'*:
fixes A :: 'a ^ 'n :: {mod-type}
shows (*vec-to-iarray* A) !! (to-nat i) = A \$ i
proof –
have *to-nat-less-card*: $to-nat\ i < CARD('n)$ **using** *bij-to-nat* [**where** ?'a='n] **un-**
folding *bij-betw-def* **by** *fastforce*
show ?thesis **unfolding** *vec-to-iarray-def* **unfolding** *of-fun-nth[OF to-nat-less-card]*
from-nat-to-nat-id ..
qed

lemma *iarray-to-vec-nth*:
shows (*iarray-to-vec* A) \$ i = A !! (to-nat i)
unfolding *iarray-to-vec-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *vec-to-iarray-morph*:
fixes A :: 'a ^ 'n :: {mod-type}
shows (A = B) = (*vec-to-iarray* A = *vec-to-iarray* B)

```

by (metis vec-eq-iff vec-to-iarray-nth')

lemma inj-vec-to-iarray:
  shows inj vec-to-iarray
  using vec-to-iarray-morph unfolding inj-on-def by blast

lemma iarray-to-vec-vec-to-iarray:
  fixes A::'a ^ 'n::{mod-type}
  shows iarray-to-vec (vec-to-iarray A)=A
proof (unfold vec-to-iarray-def iarray-to-vec-def, vector, auto)
  fix i::'n
  have to-nat i < CARD('n) using bij-to-nat[where ?'a='n] unfolding bij-betw-def
  by auto
  thus map (λi. A $ from-nat i) [0..12.2 Isomorphism between matrix and nested iarrays

definition matrix-to-iarray :: 'a ^ 'n::{mod-type} ^ 'm::{mod-type} => 'a iarray iarray
  where matrix-to-iarray A = IArray (map (vec-to-iarray ∘ (op $ A) ∘ (from-nat::nat=>'m))
    [0..

```

unfolding forall-from-nat-rw[*of* $\lambda x. \text{vec-to-iarray } (A \$ x) = \text{vec-to-iarray } (B \$ x)$]

by (*metis from-nat-to-nat-id vec-eq-iff vec-to-iarray-morph*)

lemma *matrix-to-iarray-eq-of-fun*:

fixes $A::'a^{columns::\{mod-type\}^{rows::\{mod-type\}}}$

assumes *vec-eq-f*: $\forall i. \text{vec-to-iarray } (A \$ i) = f \text{ (to-nat } i)$

and *n-eq-length*: $n = \text{IArray.length } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)$

shows $\text{matrix-to-iarray } A = \text{IArray.of-fun } f \ n$

unfolding *of-fun.simps matrix-to-iarray-def* **proof** (*rule IArray-equality'*, *auto*)

show *: $\text{CARD}('rows) = n$ **using** *n-eq-length* **unfolding** *matrix-to-iarray-def*

by *auto*

fix i **assume** $i < \text{CARD}('rows)$

hence *i-less-n*: $i < n$ **using** * **by** *simp*

show $\text{vec-to-iarray } (A \$ \text{mod-type-class.from-nat } i) = \text{map } f \ [0..<n] ! i$

using *vec-eq-f* **using** *i-less-n*

by (*simp*, *unfold to-nat-from-nat-id[OF i]*, *simp*)

qed

lemma *map-vec-to-iarray-rw[simp]*:

fixes $A::'a^{columns::\{mod-type\}^{rows::\{mod-type\}}}$

shows $\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{vec-to-iarray } (A \$ \text{from-nat } x)) \ [0..<\text{CARD}('rows)] ! \text{to-nat } i = \text{vec-to-iarray } (A \$ i)$

proof –

have *i-less-card*: $\text{to-nat } i < \text{CARD}('rows)$ **using** *bij-to-nat[where ?'a='rows]*

unfolding *bij-betw-def* **by** *fastforce*

hence $\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{vec-to-iarray } (A \$ \text{from-nat } x)) \ [0..<\text{CARD}('rows)] ! \text{to-nat } i = \text{vec-to-iarray } (A \$ \text{from-nat } (\text{to-nat } i))$ **by** *simp*

also have ... = $\text{vec-to-iarray } (A \$ i)$ **unfolding** *from-nat-to-nat-id* ..

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *matrix-to-iarray-nth*:

$\text{matrix-to-iarray } A !! \text{to-nat } i !! \text{to-nat } j = A \$ i \$ j$

unfolding *matrix-to-iarray-def o-def* **using** *vec-to-iarray-nth'* **by** *auto*

lemma *vec-matrix*: $\text{vec-to-iarray } (A \$ i) = (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A) !! (\text{to-nat } i)$

unfolding *matrix-to-iarray-def o-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *iarray-to-matrix-matrix-to-iarray*:

fixes $A::'a^{columns::\{mod-type\}^{rows::\{mod-type\}}}$

shows $\text{iarray-to-matrix } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A) = A$ **unfolding** *matrix-to-iarray-def*

iarray-to-matrix-def o-def **apply** *vector* **apply** *auto*

unfolding *vec-to-iarray-nth'* ..

13 Definition of operations over matrices implemented by iarrays

definition *mult-iarray* :: 'a::{times} iarray => 'a => 'a iarray
 where *mult-iarray* A q = IArray.of-fun (λn. q * A!!n) (IArray.length A)

definition *row-iarray* :: nat => 'a iarray iarray => 'a iarray
 where *row-iarray* k A = A !! k

definition *column-iarray* :: nat => 'a iarray iarray => 'a iarray
 where *column-iarray* k A = IArray.of-fun (λm. A !! m !! k) (IArray.length A)

definition *nrows-iarray* :: 'a iarray iarray => nat
 where *nrows-iarray* A = IArray.length A

definition *ncols-iarray* :: 'a iarray iarray => nat
 where *ncols-iarray* A = IArray.length (A!!0)

definition *rows-iarray* A = {row-iarray i A | i. i ∈ {0..*nrows-iarray* A}}

definition *columns-iarray* A = {column-iarray i A | i. i ∈ {0..*ncols-iarray* A}}

definition *tabulate2* :: nat => nat => (nat => nat => 'a) => 'a iarray iarray
 where *tabulate2* m n f = IArray.of-fun (λi. IArray.of-fun (f i) n) m

definition *transpose-iarray* :: 'a iarray iarray => 'a iarray iarray
 where *transpose-iarray* A = *tabulate2* (*ncols-iarray* A) (*nrows-iarray* A) (λa b. A!!b!!a)

definition *matrix-matrix-mult-iarray* :: 'a::{times, comm-monoid-add} iarray iarray => 'a iarray iarray (infixl **i 70)
 where A **i B = *tabulate2* (*nrows-iarray* A) (*ncols-iarray* B) (λi j. setsum (λk. ((A!!i)!!k) * ((B!!k)!!j)) {0..*ncols-iarray* A})

definition *matrix-vector-mult-iarray* :: 'a::{semiring-1} iarray iarray => 'a iarray
 => 'a iarray (infixl *iv 70)
 where A *iv x = IArray.of-fun (λi. setsum (λj. ((A!!i)!!j) * (x!!j)) {0..*IArray.length* x}) (*nrows-iarray* A)

definition *vector-matrix-mult-iarray* :: 'a::{semiring-1} iarray => 'a iarray iarray
 => 'a iarray (infixl v*i 70)
 where x v*i A = IArray.of-fun (λj. setsum (λi. ((A!!i)!!j) * (x!!i)) {0..*IArray.length* x}) (*ncols-iarray* A)

definition *mat-iarray* :: 'a::{zero} => nat => 'a iarray iarray
 where *mat-iarray* k n = *tabulate2* n n (λ i j. if i = j then k else 0)

definition *is-zero-iarray* :: 'a::{zero} iarray => bool
 where *is-zero-iarray* A = IArray-Addenda.all (λi. A !! i = 0) (IArray[0..*IArray.length* A])

A])

13.1 Properties of previous definitions

```

lemma is-zero-iarray-eq-iff:
  fixes  $A::'a::\{\text{zero}\}^{'n}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ 
  shows  $(A = 0) = (\text{is-zero-iarray } (\text{vec-to-iarray } A))$ 
proof (auto)
  show  $\text{is-zero-iarray } (\text{vec-to-iarray } 0)$  by (simp add: vec-to-iarray-def is-zero-iarray-def
is-none-def find-None-iff)
  show  $\text{is-zero-iarray } (\text{vec-to-iarray } A) \implies A = 0$ 
  proof (simp add: vec-to-iarray-def is-zero-iarray-def is-none-def find-None-iff
vec-eq-iff, clarify)
    fix  $i::'n$ 
    assume  $\text{eq-zero}: \forall x < \text{CARD}('n). A \$ \text{from-nat } x = 0$ 
    have  $\text{to-nat } i < \text{CARD}('n)$  using bij-to-nat [where  $?a='n$ ] unfolding bij-betw-def
by fastforce
    hence  $A \$ (\text{from-nat } (\text{to-nat } i)) = 0$  using eq-zero by blast
    thus  $A \$ i = 0$  unfolding from-nat-to-nat-id .
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma mult-iarray-works:
  assumes  $a < \text{IArray.length } A$  shows  $\text{mult-iarray } A \ q \ !! \ a = q * A!!a$ 
  unfolding mult-iarray-def unfolding of-fun.simps unfolding sub.simps
  using assms by simp

```

```

lemma length-eq-card-rows:
  fixes  $A::'a^{'columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ 
  shows  $\text{IArray.length } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A) = \text{CARD}('rows)$ 
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-def by auto

```

```

lemma nrows-eq-card-rows:
  fixes  $A::'a^{'columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ 
  shows  $\text{nrows-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A) = \text{CARD}('rows)$ 
  unfolding nrows-iarray-def length-eq-card-rows ..

```

```

lemma length-eq-card-columns:
  fixes  $A::'a^{'columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ 
  shows  $\text{IArray.length } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A \ !! \ 0) = \text{CARD } ('columns)$ 
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-def o-def vec-to-iarray-def by simp

```

```

lemma ncols-eq-card-columns:
  fixes  $A::'a^{'columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ 
  shows  $\text{ncols-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A) = \text{CARD}('columns)$ 
  unfolding ncols-iarray-def length-eq-card-columns ..

```

```

lemma matrix-to-iarray-nrows:
  fixes  $A::'a^{'columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{'rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ 

```

shows $nrows\ A = nrows-iarray\ (matrix-to-iarray\ A)$
unfolding $nrows-def\ nrows-eq-card-rows\ ..$

lemma $matrix-to-iarray-ncols$:
fixes $A :: 'a ^ 'columns :: \{mod-type\} ^ 'rows :: \{mod-type\}$
shows $ncols\ A = ncols-iarray\ (matrix-to-iarray\ A)$
unfolding $ncols-def\ ncols-eq-card-columns\ ..$

lemma $vec-to-iarray-row[code-unfold]$: $vec-to-iarray\ (row\ i\ A) = row-iarray\ (to-nat\ i)\ (matrix-to-iarray\ A)$
unfolding $row-def\ row-iarray-def\ vec-to-iarray-def$
by $(auto, metis\ of-fun.simps\ vec-matrix\ vec-to-iarray-def)$

lemma $vec-to-iarray-row'$: $vec-to-iarray\ (row\ i\ A) = (matrix-to-iarray\ A) !! (to-nat\ i)$
unfolding $row-def\ vec-to-iarray-def$
by $(auto, metis\ of-fun.simps\ vec-matrix\ vec-to-iarray-def)$

lemma $vec-to-iarray-column[code-unfold]$: $vec-to-iarray\ (column\ i\ A) = column-iarray\ (to-nat\ i)\ (matrix-to-iarray\ A)$
unfolding $column-def\ vec-to-iarray-def\ column-iarray-def\ length-eq-card-rows$
by $(auto, metis\ from-nat-not-eq\ vec-matrix\ vec-to-iarray-nth')$

lemma $vec-to-iarray-rows$: $vec-to-iarray'\ (rows\ A) = rows-iarray\ (matrix-to-iarray\ A)$
unfolding $rows-def\ unfolding\ rows-iarray-def$
apply $(auto\ simp\ add:\ vec-to-iarray-row\ to-nat-less-card\ nrows-eq-card-rows)$
by $(unfold\ image-def,\ auto,\ metis\ from-nat-not-eq\ vec-to-iarray-row)$

lemma $vec-to-iarray-columns$: $vec-to-iarray'\ (columns\ A) = columns-iarray\ (matrix-to-iarray\ A)$
unfolding $columns-def\ unfolding\ columns-iarray-def$
apply $(auto\ simp\ add:\ ncols-eq-card-columns\ to-nat-less-card\ vec-to-iarray-column)$
by $(unfold\ image-def,\ auto,\ metis\ from-nat-not-eq\ vec-to-iarray-column)$

14 Definition of elementary operations

definition $interchange-rows-iarray :: 'a\ iarray\ iarray \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ iarray\ iarray$
where $interchange-rows-iarray\ A\ a\ b = IArray.of-fun\ (\lambda n. if\ n=a\ then\ A!!b\ else\ if\ n=b\ then\ A!!a\ else\ A!!n)\ (IArray.length\ A)$

definition $mult-row-iarray :: 'a :: \{times\}\ iarray\ iarray \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ iarray\ iarray$
where $mult-row-iarray\ A\ a\ q = IArray.of-fun\ (\lambda n. if\ n=a\ then\ mult-iarray\ (A!!a)\ q\ else\ A!!n)\ (IArray.length\ A)$

definition $row-add-iarray :: 'a :: \{plus,\ times\}\ iarray\ iarray \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ iarray\ iarray$

where *row-add-iarray* $A\ a\ b\ q = IArray.of\ fun\ (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } A!!a + \text{mult-iarray } (A!!b)\ q \text{ else } A!!n) (IArray.length\ A)$

definition *interchange-columns-iarray* $:: 'a\ iarray\ iarray \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ iarray\ iarray$
where *interchange-columns-iarray* $A\ a\ b = \text{tabulate2 } (nrows\text{-}iarray\ A) (ncols\text{-}iarray\ A) (\lambda i\ j. \text{if } j = a \text{ then } A!!i!!b \text{ else if } j = b \text{ then } A!!i!!a \text{ else } A!!i!!j)$

definition *mult-column-iarray* $:: 'a::\{times\}\ iarray\ iarray \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ iarray\ iarray$
where *mult-column-iarray* $A\ n\ q = \text{tabulate2 } (nrows\text{-}iarray\ A) (ncols\text{-}iarray\ A) (\lambda i\ j. \text{if } j = n \text{ then } A!!i!!j * q \text{ else } A!!i!!j)$

definition *column-add-iarray* $:: 'a::\{plus, times\}\ iarray\ iarray \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ iarray\ iarray$
where *column-add-iarray* $A\ n\ m\ q = \text{tabulate2 } (nrows\text{-}iarray\ A) (ncols\text{-}iarray\ A) (\lambda i\ j. \text{if } j = n \text{ then } A!!i!!n + A!!i!!m * q \text{ else } A!!i!!j)$

14.1 Code generator

lemma *vec-to-iarray-plus*[code-unfold]: *vec-to-iarray* $(a + b) = (\text{vec-to-iarray } a) + (\text{vec-to-iarray } b)$
unfolding *vec-to-iarray-def*
unfolding *plus-iarray-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *matrix-to-iarray-plus*[code-unfold]: *matrix-to-iarray* $(A + B) = (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A) + (\text{matrix-to-iarray } B)$
unfolding *matrix-to-iarray-def* *o-def*
by (*simp* *add*: *plus-iarray-def* *vec-to-iarray-plus*)

lemma *matrix-to-iarray-mat*[code-unfold]:
matrix-to-iarray $(\text{mat } k :: 'a::\{zero\} ^ 'n::\{mod\text{-}type\} ^ 'n::\{mod\text{-}type\}) = \text{mat-iarray } k\ CARD('n::\{mod\text{-}type\})$
unfolding *matrix-to-iarray-def* *o-def* *vec-to-iarray-def* *mat-def* *mat-iarray-def* *tabulate2-def*
using *from-nat-eq-imp-eq* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *matrix-to-iarray-transpose*[code-unfold]:
shows *matrix-to-iarray* $(\text{transpose } A) = \text{transpose-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)$
unfolding *matrix-to-iarray-def* *transpose-def* *transpose-iarray-def*
o-def *tabulate2-def* *nrows-iarray-def* *ncols-iarray-def* *vec-to-iarray-def*
by *auto*

lemma *matrix-to-iarray-matrix-matrix-mult*[code-unfold]:
fixes $A::'a::\{semiring\text{-}1\} ^ 'm::\{mod\text{-}type\} ^ 'n::\{mod\text{-}type\}$ **and** $B::'a ^ 'b::\{mod\text{-}type\} ^ 'm::\{mod\text{-}type\}$
shows *matrix-to-iarray* $(A ** B) = (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A) **i (\text{matrix-to-iarray } B)$
unfolding *matrix-to-iarray-def* *matrix-matrix-mult-iarray-def* *matrix-matrix-mult-def*

unfolding *o-def tabulate2-def nrow-iarray-def ncol-iarray-def vec-to-iarray-def*
using *setsum-reindex-cong[of from-nat::nat=>'m]* **using** *bij-from-nat* **unfolding**
bij-betw-def **by** *fastforce*

lemma *vec-to-iarray-matrix-matrix-mult[code-unfold]*:
fixes *A::'a::{semiring-1} ^'m::{mod-type} ^'n::{mod-type}* **and** *x::'a ^'m::{mod-type}*
shows *vec-to-iarray (A *v x) = (matrix-to-iarray A) *iv (vec-to-iarray x)*
unfolding *matrix-vector-mult-iarray-def matrix-vector-mult-def*
unfolding *o-def tabulate2-def nrow-iarray-def ncol-iarray-def matrix-to-iarray-def*
vec-to-iarray-def
using *setsum-reindex-cong[of from-nat::nat=>'m]* **using** *bij-from-nat* **unfolding**
bij-betw-def **by** *fastforce*

lemma *vec-to-iarray-vector-matrix-mult[code-unfold]*:
fixes *A::'a::{semiring-1} ^'m::{mod-type} ^'n::{mod-type}* **and** *x::'a ^'n::{mod-type}*
shows *vec-to-iarray (x v* A) = (vec-to-iarray x) v*i (matrix-to-iarray A)*
unfolding *vector-matrix-mult-def vector-matrix-mult-iarray-def*
unfolding *o-def tabulate2-def nrow-iarray-def ncol-iarray-def matrix-to-iarray-def*
vec-to-iarray-def
proof (*auto*)
fix *xa*
show $(\sum i \in UNIV. A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ from\ nat \ xa \ * \ x \ \$ \ i) = (\sum i = 0..<CARD('n). A \ \$ \ from\ nat \ i \ \$ \ from\ nat \ xa \ * \ x \ \$ \ from\ nat \ i)$
apply (*rule setsum-reindex-cong[of from-nat::nat=>'n]*) **using** *bij-from-nat* [**where**
?'a='n] **unfolding** *bij-betw-def* **by** *fast+*
qed

lemma *matrix-to-iarray-interchange-rows[code-unfold]*:
fixes *A::'a::{semiring-1} ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}*
shows *matrix-to-iarray (interchange-rows A i j) = interchange-rows-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i) (to-nat j)*
unfolding *matrix-to-iarray-def interchange-rows-iarray-def o-def* **unfolding** *map-vec-to-iarray-rw*
apply *auto*
proof –
fix *x* **assume** *x-less-card: x < CARD('rows)*
and *x-not-j: x ≠ to-nat j* **and** *x-not-i: x ≠ to-nat i*
show *vec-to-iarray (interchange-rows A i j \$ from-nat x) = vec-to-iarray (A \$ from-nat x)*
by (*metis interchange-rows-preserves to-nat-from-nat-id x-less-card x-not-i x-not-j*)
qed

lemma *matrix-to-iarray-mult-row[code-unfold]*:
fixes *A::'a::{semiring-1} ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}*
shows *matrix-to-iarray (mult-row A i q) = mult-row-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i) q*

```

unfolding matrix-to-iarray-def mult-row-iarray-def o-def
unfolding mult-iarray-def vec-to-iarray-def mult-row-def apply auto
proof –
  fix i x
  assume i-contr: i ≠ to-nat (from-nat i::'rows) and x < CARD('columns)
    and i < CARD('rows)
  hence i = to-nat (from-nat i::'rows) using to-nat-from-nat-id by fastforce
  thus q * A $ mod-type-class.from-nat i $ mod-type-class.from-nat x = A $
mod-type-class.from-nat i $ mod-type-class.from-nat x
    using i-contr by contradiction
qed

lemma matrix-to-iarray-row-add[code-unfold]:
  fixes A::'a::{semiring-1} ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
  shows matrix-to-iarray (row-add A i j q) = row-add-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A)
(to-nat i) (to-nat j) q
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-def row-add-iarray-def o-def
proof (auto)
  show vec-to-iarray (row-add A i j q $ i) = vec-to-iarray (A $ i) + mult-iarray
(vec-to-iarray (A $ j)) q
  unfolding mult-iarray-def vec-to-iarray-def unfolding plus-iarray-def row-add-def
by auto
  fix ia assume ia-not-i: ia ≠ to-nat i and ia-card: ia < CARD('rows)
  have from-nat-ia-not-i: from-nat ia ≠ i
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬ mod-type-class.from-nat ia ≠ i hence from-nat ia = i by simp
    hence to-nat (from-nat ia::'rows) = to-nat i by simp
    hence ia=to-nat i using to-nat-from-nat-id ia-card by fastforce
    thus False using ia-not-i by contradiction
  qed
  show vec-to-iarray (row-add A i j q $ from-nat ia) = vec-to-iarray (A $ from-nat
ia)
    using ia-not-i
  unfolding vec-to-iarray-morph[symmetric] unfolding row-add-def using from-nat-ia-not-i
by vector
qed

lemma matrix-to-iarray-interchange-columns[code-unfold]:
  fixes A::'a::{semiring-1} ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
  shows matrix-to-iarray (interchange-columns A i j) = interchange-columns-iarray
(matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i) (to-nat j)
  unfolding interchange-columns-def interchange-columns-iarray-def o-def tabulate2-def
  unfolding nrows-eq-card-rows ncols-eq-card-columns
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-def o-def vec-to-iarray-def
  by (auto simp add: to-nat-from-nat-id to-nat-less-card[of i] to-nat-less-card[of j])

```

```

lemma matrix-to-iarray-mult-columns[code-unfold]:
  fixes A::'a::{semiring-1} ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}

```

shows *matrix-to-iarray* (*mult-column* *A* *i* *q*) = *mult-column-iarray* (*matrix-to-iarray* *A*) (*to-nat* *i*) *q*
unfolding *mult-column-def* *mult-column-iarray-def* *o-def* *tabulate2-def*
unfolding *nrows-eq-card-rows* *ncols-eq-card-columns*
unfolding *matrix-to-iarray-def* *o-def* *vec-to-iarray-def*
by (*auto simp add: to-nat-from-nat-id*)

lemma *matrix-to-iarray-column-add*[*code-unfold*]:
fixes *A*::'*a*::{*semiring-1*} ^ '*columns*::{*mod-type*} ^ '*rows*::{*mod-type*}
shows *matrix-to-iarray* (*column-add* *A* *i* *j* *q*) = *column-add-iarray* (*matrix-to-iarray* *A*) (*to-nat* *i*) (*to-nat* *j*) *q*
unfolding *column-add-def* *column-add-iarray-def* *o-def* *tabulate2-def*
unfolding *nrows-eq-card-rows* *ncols-eq-card-columns*
unfolding *matrix-to-iarray-def* *o-def* *vec-to-iarray-def*
by (*auto simp add: to-nat-from-nat-id to-nat-less-card[of i] to-nat-less-card[of j]*)

14.2 Definitions and equivalences of null space, column space and row space.

definition *null-space-iarray* :: '*a*::{*zero*, *semiring-1*} *iarray* *iarray* => '*a* *iarray* *set*

where *null-space-iarray* *A* = {*x*. *is-zero-iarray* (*A* **iv* *x*) ∧ *IArray.length* *x* = *ncols-iarray* *A*}

definition *col-space-iarray* *A* = {*y*. ∃ *x*. *A* **iv* *x* = *y* ∧ *IArray.length* *x* = *ncols-iarray* *A*}

definition *row-space-iarray* *A* = *col-space-iarray* (*transpose-iarray* *A*)

The row space of a matrix represented as a nested iarrays can't be defined as follows due to *IArray* is not an instance of real vector

definition *row-space-iarray* *A* = *span* (*rows-iarray* *A*)

lemma *matrix-to-iarray-null-space*:

fixes *A*::*real* ^ '*columns*::{*mod-type*} ^ '*rows*::{*mod-type*}
shows *vec-to-iarray*' (*null-space* *A*) = *null-space-iarray* (*matrix-to-iarray* *A*)
proof (*unfold image-def null-space-iarray-def null-space-def*, *auto*)
fix *x*
assume *x*: *is-zero-iarray* (*matrix-to-iarray* *A* **iv* *x*)
and *length-x*: *IArray.length* *x* = *ncols-iarray* (*matrix-to-iarray* *A*)
show ∃ *xa*. *A* **v* *xa* = 0 ∧ *x* = *vec-to-iarray* *xa*
proof (*rule exI[of - iarray-to-vec x]*, *rule conjI*)
show *x* = *vec-to-iarray* (*iarray-to-vec* *x*::*real* ^ '*columns*::{*mod-type*})
by (*rule vec-to-iarray-iarray-to-vec[symmetric]*, *simp add: length-x ncols-eq-card-columns*)
thus *A* **v* *iarray-to-vec* *x* = 0 **by** (*metis is-zero-iarray-eq-iff vec-to-iarray-matrix-matrix-mult* *x*)
qed
next
fix *xa*::*real* ^ '*columns*::{*mod-type*}

```

show IArray.length (vec-to-iarray xa) = ncols-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A)
  unfolding length-vec-to-iarray ncols-eq-card-columns ..
assume xa: A *v xa = 0
show is-zero-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A *iv vec-to-iarray xa)
  unfolding vec-to-iarray-matrix-matrix-mult[symmetric] xa is-zero-iarray-eq-iff[symmetric]
..
qed

```

```

lemma matrix-to-iarray-col-space:
  fixes A::real^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
  shows vec-to-iarray' (col-space A) = col-space-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A)
  unfolding col-space-eq unfolding Dim-Formula.col-space-eq
  unfolding image-def col-space-iarray-def
  apply (auto, metis length-vec-to-iarray ncols-eq-card-columns vec-to-iarray-matrix-matrix-mult)
  by (metis ncols-eq-card-columns vec-to-iarray-iarray-to-vec vec-to-iarray-matrix-matrix-mult)

```

```

lemma matrix-to-iarray-row-space:
  fixes A::real^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
  shows vec-to-iarray' (row-space A) = row-space-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A)
  unfolding row-space-iarray-def row-space-def
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-transpose[symmetric] matrix-to-iarray-col-space[symmetric]
  unfolding col-space-def columns-transpose ..

```

end

```

theory Gauss-Jordan-IArrays
  imports Matrix-To-IArray
begin

```

14.3 Definitions and functions to compute the Gauss-Jordan algorithm over matrices represented as nested iarrays

```

definition least-n :: 'a::{zero} iarray iarray => nat => nat => nat
  where least-n A i j = (the (List.find (λx. A !! x !! j ≠ 0) [i.. $nrows-iarray A$ ]))

```

```

definition all-zero-from-k :: (nat × 'a::{field} iarray iarray) => nat => bool
  where all-zero-from-k A' k = (let i=fst A'; A=(snd A') in IArray-Addenda.all
    (λx. A!!x!!k = 0) (IArray [i.. $nrows-iarray A$ ]))

```

```

definition Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-iarrays :: 'a::{field} iarray iarray => nat => nat
=> 'a iarray iarray
  where Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-iarrays A i j = (let n = least-n A i j;
    interchange-A = interchange-rows-iarray A i n;
    A' = mult-row-iarray interchange-A i (1 / interchange-A !! i !! j)
    in IArray.of-fun (λs. if s = i then A' !! s else row-add-iarray A' s i (- interchange-A
    !! s !! j) !! s) (nrows-iarray A))

```

definition *Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays* :: (nat × 'a::{field} iarray iarray) => nat => (nat × 'a iarray iarray)
where *Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays* A' k = (let A = (snd A'); i = (fst A') in
 if (all-zero-from-k A' k) ∨ i = (nrows-iarray A) then (i, A) else (Suc i, (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-iarrays A i k)))

definition *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-iarrays* :: 'a::{field} iarray iarray => nat => 'a::{field} iarray iarray
where *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-iarrays* A k = snd (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays* (0, A) [0..*Suc* k])

definition *Gauss-Jordan-iarrays* :: 'a::{field} iarray iarray => 'a::{field} iarray iarray
where *Gauss-Jordan-iarrays* A = *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-iarrays* A (ncols-iarray A - 1)

definition *rank-iarray* :: 'a::{field} iarray iarray => nat
where *rank-iarray* A = (let A' = (*Gauss-Jordan-iarrays* A); nrows = (IArray.length A') in card {i. i < nrows ∧ ¬ is-zero-iarray (A' !! i)})

14.4 Proving the equivalence between Gauss-Jordan algorithm over nested iarrays and over nested vecs.

lemma *all-zero-from-k-eq*:

fixes A :: 'a::{field} ^ 'columns :: {mod-type} ^ 'rows :: {mod-type}
shows (∀ m ≥ i. A \$ m \$ k = 0) = (all-zero-from-k (to-nat i, matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat k))

proof (auto simp add: all-zero-from-k-def Let-def is-none-def find-None-iff)

fix x
assume zero: ∀ m ≥ i. A \$ m \$ k = 0
and x-length: x < nrows-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A) **and** i-le-x: to-nat i ≤ x
have x-le-card: x < CARD('rows) **using** length-eq-card-rows x-length **unfolding** nrows-iarray-def **by** metis
have i-le-from-nat-x: i ≤ from-nat x **using** from-nat-mono'[OF i-le-x x-le-card] **unfolding** from-nat-to-nat-id .
hence Axk: A \$ (from-nat x) \$ k = 0 **using** zero **by** simp
have matrix-to-iarray A !! x !! to-nat k = matrix-to-iarray A !! to-nat (from-nat x :: 'rows) !! to-nat k **unfolding** to-nat-from-nat-id[OF x-le-card] ..
also have ... = A \$ (from-nat x) \$ k **unfolding** matrix-to-iarray-nth ..
also have ... = 0 **unfolding** Axk ..
finally show matrix-to-iarray A !! x !! to-nat k = 0 .
next
fix m :: 'rows
assume zero: ∀ x < nrows-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A). to-nat i ≤ x → matrix-to-iarray A !! x !! to-nat k = 0 **and** i-le-m: i ≤ m
have to-nat-i-le-m: to-nat i ≤ to-nat m **using** to-nat-mono'[OF i-le-m] .
have m-le-length: to-nat m < IArray.length (matrix-to-iarray A) **unfolding** length-eq-card-rows **using** bij-to-nat[where ?'a='rows] **unfolding** bij-betw-def **by** force

have $A \$ m \$ k = \text{matrix-to-iarray } A !! (\text{to-nat } m) !! \text{to-nat } k$ **unfolding**
matrix-to-iarray-nth ..
also have $\dots = 0$ **using** *zero to-nat-i-le-m m-le-length* **unfolding** *nrows-iarray-def*
by *blast*
finally show $A \$ m \$ k = 0$.
qed

lemma *matrix-to-iarray-least-n:*

fixes $A::'a::\{\text{field}\}^{\wedge'}\text{columns}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\wedge'}\text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$
assumes *not-all-zero: $\neg (\text{all-zero-from-k } (\text{to-nat } i, \text{matrix-to-iarray } A) (\text{to-nat } j))$*
shows $\text{least-n } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A) (\text{to-nat } i) (\text{to-nat } j) = \text{to-nat } (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n)$
proof –
obtain a **where** $a: \text{List.find } (\lambda x. \text{matrix-to-iarray } A !! x !! (\text{to-nat } j) \neq 0) [\text{to-nat } i..<\text{nrows-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)] = \text{Some } a$
using *not-all-zero* **unfolding** *all-zero-from-k-def* **Let-def** **by** *(auto simp add: is-none-def)*
from this obtain ia **where**
 $ia\text{-less-length}: ia < \text{length } [\text{to-nat } i..<\text{nrows-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)]$ **and**
 $not\text{-eq-zero}: \text{matrix-to-iarray } A !! ([\text{to-nat } i..<\text{nrows-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)] ! ia) !! (\text{to-nat } j) \neq 0$ **and**
 $a\text{-eq}: a = [\text{to-nat } i..<\text{nrows-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)] ! ia$
and $least: (\forall ja < ia. \neg \text{matrix-to-iarray } A !! ([\text{to-nat } i..<\text{nrows-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)] ! ja) !! (\text{to-nat } j) \neq 0)$
unfolding *find-Some-iff* **by** *blast*
have $not\text{-eq-zero}': \text{matrix-to-iarray } A !! a !! (\text{to-nat } j) \neq 0$ **using** *not-eq-zero*
unfolding *a-eq* .
have $i\text{-less-a}: \text{to-nat } i \leq a$ **using** $ia\text{-less-length}$ *length-upt nth-upt a-eq* **by** *auto*
have $a\text{-less-card}: a < \text{CARD}('rows)$ **using** $a\text{-eq}$ $ia\text{-less-length}$ **unfolding** *length-eq-card-rows*
nrows-iarray-def **by** *auto*
have $(\text{LEAST } n. A \$ n \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq n) = \text{from-nat } a$
proof *(rule Least-equality, rule conjI)*
show $A \$ \text{from-nat } a \$ j \neq 0$ **unfolding** *matrix-to-iarray-nth[symmetric]*
using *not-eq-zero'* **unfolding** *to-nat-from-nat-id[OF a-less-card]* .
show $i \leq \text{from-nat } a$ **using** $a\text{-less-card}$ *from-nat-mono' from-nat-to-nat-id*
 $i\text{-less-a}$ **by** *fastforce*
fix x **assume** $A \$ x \$ j \neq 0 \wedge i \leq x$ **hence** $Axj: A \$ x \$ j \neq 0$ **and** $i\text{-le-x}: i \leq x$ **by** *fast+*
show $\text{from-nat } a \leq x$
proof *(rule ccontr) thm least*
assume $\neg \text{from-nat } a \leq x$ **hence** $x\text{-less-from-nat-a}: x < \text{from-nat } a$ **by** *simp*
def $ja \equiv (\text{to-nat } x) - (\text{to-nat } i)$
have $\text{to-nat-x-less-card}: \text{to-nat } x < \text{CARD}('rows)$ **using** *bij-to-nat[where ?'a='rows]* **unfolding** *bij-betw-def* **by** *fastforce*
hence $ja\text{-less-length}: ja < \text{nrows-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)$ **unfolding** *ja-def*
length-eq-card-rows *nrows-iarray-def* **by** *auto*
have $[\text{to-nat } i..<\text{nrows-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)] ! ja = \text{to-nat } i + ja$

by (rule nth-upt, auto simp add: ja-def to-nat-x-less-card length-eq-card-rows
 i-le-x to-nat-mono' n-rows-iarray-def)
 also have i-plus-ja: ... = to-nat x unfolding ja-def by (simp add: i-le-x
 to-nat-mono')
 finally have list-rw: [to-nat i..<n-rows-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A)] ! ja =
 to-nat x .
 moreover have ja < ia
 proof -
 have a = to-nat i + ia unfolding a-eq by (rule nth-upt, metis ia-less-length
 length-upt less-diff-conv nat-add-commute)
 thus ?thesis by (metis i-plus-ja add-less-cancel-right nat-add-commute
 to-nat-le x-less-from-nat-a)
 qed
 ultimately have matrix-to-iarray A !! (to-nat x) !! to-nat j = 0 using least
 by auto
 hence A \$ x \$ j = 0 unfolding matrix-to-iarray-nth .
 thus False using Axj by contradiction
 qed
 qed
 hence a = to-nat (LEAST n. A \$ n \$ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) using to-nat-from-nat-id[OF
 a-less-card] by simp
 thus ?thesis unfolding least-n-def unfolding a the.simps .
 qed

lemma matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan-in-ij[code-unfold]:
 fixes A::'a::{field} ^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
 assumes not-all-zero: ¬ (all-zero-from-k (to-nat i, matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat
 j))
 shows matrix-to-iarray (Gauss-Jordan-in-ij A i j) = Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-iarrays
 (matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i) (to-nat j)
proof (unfold Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-def Gauss-Jordan-in-ij-iarrays-def Let-def, rule
 matrix-to-iarray-eq-of-fun, auto)
 show vec-to-iarray (mult-row (interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A \$ n \$ j ≠ 0
 ∧ i ≤ n)) i (1 / A \$ (LEAST n. A \$ n \$ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) \$ j) \$ i) =
 mult-row-iarray (interchange-rows-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i) (least-n
 (matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i) (to-nat j))) (to-nat i)
 (1 / interchange-rows-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i) (least-n (matrix-to-iarray
 A) (to-nat i) (to-nat j)) !! to-nat i !! to-nat j) !! to-nat i
 unfolding matrix-to-iarray-least-n[OF not-all-zero]
 unfolding matrix-to-iarray-interchange-rows[symmetric]
 unfolding matrix-to-iarray-mult-row[symmetric]
 unfolding matrix-to-iarray-nth
 unfolding interchange-rows-i
 unfolding vec-matrix ..
next
 fix ia
 show vec-to-iarray
 (row-add (mult-row (interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A \$ n \$ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤

```

n)) i (1 / A $ (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ j)) ia i
  (– interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ ia $ j) $ ia) =
  row-add-iarray (mult-row-iarray (interchange-rows-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A)
(to-nat i) (least-n (matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i) (to-nat j))))
  (to-nat i) (1 / interchange-rows-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i) (least-n
(matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i) (to-nat j)) !!
  to-nat i !! to-nat j)) (to-nat ia) (to-nat i)
  (– interchange-rows-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i) (least-n (matrix-to-iarray
A) (to-nat i) (to-nat j)) !!
  to-nat ia !! to-nat j) !! to-nat ia
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-least-n[OF not-all-zero]
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-interchange-rows[symmetric]
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-mult-row[symmetric]
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-nth
  unfolding interchange-rows-i
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-row-add[symmetric]
  unfolding vec-matrix ..
next
show nrows-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A) =
  IArray.length (matrix-to-iarray
  (χ s. if s = i then mult-row (interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0
  ∧ i ≤ n)) i (1 / interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ i $
  j) $ s
  else row-add (mult-row (interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤
  n)) i (1 / interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ i $ j)) s i
  (– interchange-rows A i (LEAST n. A $ n $ j ≠ 0 ∧ i ≤ n) $ s $ j) $ s))
  unfolding length-eq-card-rows nrows-eq-card-rows ..
qed

```

```

lemma matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan-column-k-1:
  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{'mod-type} ^ 'rows::{'mod-type}
  assumes k: k < ncols A
  and i: i ≤ nrows A
  shows (fst (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (i, A) k)) = fst (Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays
(i, matrix-to-iarray A) k)
proof (cases i < nrows A)
  case True
  show ?thesis
  unfolding Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays-def

  unfolding all-zero-from-k-eq fst-conv
  unfolding to-nat-from-nat-id[OF True[unfolded nrows-def]] to-nat-from-nat-id[OF
k[unfolded ncols-def]]
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-nrows snd-conv by simp
next
  case False
  have all-zero-from-k (nrows A, matrix-to-iarray A) k unfolding all-zero-from-k-def

```

```

Let-def
  by (simp add: is-none-code(1) nrows-def nrows-iarray-def length-eq-card-rows)
  thus ?thesis
    using i False
    unfolding Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays-def Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def
by auto
qed

lemma matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan-column-k-2:
  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns:: {mod-type} ^ 'rows:: {mod-type}
  assumes k: k < ncols A
  and i: i ≤ nrows A
  shows matrix-to-iarray (snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (i, A) k)) = snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays
(i, matrix-to-iarray A) k)
proof (cases i < nrows A)
  case True show ?thesis
    unfolding Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays-def snd-conv
fst-conv Let-def
    unfolding all-zero-from-k-eq unfolding Suc-eq-plus1
    unfolding matrix-to-iarray-nrows
    using matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan-in-ij[of from-nat i A from-nat k]
    unfolding to-nat-from-nat-id[OF True[unfolded nrows-def]]
    unfolding to-nat-from-nat-id[OF k[unfolded ncols-def]] by simp
next
  case False show ?thesis
    using assms False unfolding Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def Let-def Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays-def
    by (auto simp add: matrix-to-iarray-nrows)
qed

```

Due to the assumptions presented in $\llbracket ?k < \text{ncols } ?A; ?i \leq \text{nrows } ?A \rrbracket \implies \text{matrix-to-iarray (snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k (?i, ?A) ?k)) = snd (Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays (?i, matrix-to-iarray ?A) ?k)}$, the following lemma must have three shows. The proof style is similar to $?k < \text{ncols } ?A \implies \text{reduced-row-echelon-form-upt-k (Gauss-Jordan-upt-k ?A ?k) (Suc ?k)}$

$?k < \text{ncols } ?A \implies \text{foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, ?A) [0..<Suc ?k]} = (\text{if } \forall m. \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } m \text{ (Suc ?k) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, ?A) [0..<Suc ?k])) then 0 else mod-type-class.to-nat (GREATEST' n. } \neg \text{is-zero-row-upt-k } n \text{ (Suc ?k) (snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, ?A) [0..<Suc ?k]))}) + 1, \text{snd (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, ?A) [0..<Suc ?k]))}.$

```

lemma
  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns:: {mod-type} ^ 'rows:: {mod-type}
  assumes k: k < ncols A
  shows matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan-upt-k[code-unfold]: matrix-to-iarray (Gauss-Jordan-upt-k
A k) = Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A) k
  and fst-foldl-Gauss-Jordan-column-k-eq: fst (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays
(0, matrix-to-iarray A) [0..<Suc k]) = fst (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A)

```

$[0..< \text{Suc } k]$
and *fst-foldl-Gauss-Jordan-column-k-less*: *fst* (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* (0, A) $[0..< \text{Suc } k]$) $\leq$ *nrows* A
using *assms*
proof (*induct k*)
show *matrix-to-iarray* (*Gauss-Jordan-upt-k* A 0) = *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-iarrays* (*matrix-to-iarray* A) 0
unfolding *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def* *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-iarrays-def* **by** (*auto*, *metis k le0 less-nat-zero-code matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan-column-k-2 neg0-conv*)

show *fst* (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays* (0, *matrix-to-iarray* A) $[0..< \text{Suc } 0]$) = *fst* (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* (0, A) $[0..< \text{Suc } 0]$)
unfolding *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def* *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-iarrays-def* **by** (*auto*, *metis gr-implies-not0 k le0 matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan-column-k-1 neg0-conv*)
show *fst* (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* (0, A) $[0..< \text{Suc } 0]$) $\leq$ *nrows* A **un-**
folding *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def* **by** (*simp add: Gauss-Jordan-column-k-def size1 nrows-def*)
next
fix k
assume ($k < \text{nrows } A \implies \text{matrix-to-iarray } (\text{Gauss-Jordan-upt-k } A \ k) = \text{Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-iarrays } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A) \ k$) **and**
 $(k < \text{nrows } A \implies \text{fst } (\text{foldl } \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays } (0, \text{matrix-to-iarray } A) [0..< \text{Suc } k]) = \text{fst } (\text{foldl } \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-k} (0, A) [0..< \text{Suc } k]))$
and ($k < \text{nrows } A \implies \text{fst } (\text{foldl } \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-k} (0, A) [0..< \text{Suc } k]) \leq \text{nrows } A$)
and *Suc-k-less-card*: *Suc k* < *nrows* A
hence *hyp1*: *matrix-to-iarray* (*Gauss-Jordan-upt-k* A k) = *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-iarrays* (*matrix-to-iarray* A) k
and *hyp2*: *fst* (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays* (0, *matrix-to-iarray* A) $[0..< \text{Suc } k]$) = *fst* (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* (0, A) $[0..< \text{Suc } k]$)
and *hyp3*: *fst* (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* (0, A) $[0..< \text{Suc } k]$) $\leq$ *nrows* A
by *auto*
hence *hyp1-unfolded*: *matrix-to-iarray* (*snd* (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* (0, A) $[0..< \text{Suc } k]$)) = *snd* (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays* (0, *matrix-to-iarray* A) $[0..< \text{Suc } k]$)
using *hyp1* **unfolding** *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-def* *Gauss-Jordan-upt-k-iarrays-def*
by *simp*
have *upt-rw*: $[0..< \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)] = [0..< \text{Suc } k] @ [(\text{Suc } k)]$ **by** *auto*
have *fold-rw*: (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays* (0, *matrix-to-iarray* A) $[0..< \text{Suc } k]$)
 $= (\text{fst } (\text{foldl } \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays } (0, \text{matrix-to-iarray } A) [0..< \text{Suc } k]), \text{snd } (\text{foldl } \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays } (0, \text{matrix-to-iarray } A) [0..< \text{Suc } k]))$
by *simp*
have *fold-rw'*: (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* (0, A) $[0..< (\text{Suc } k)]$)
 $= (\text{fst } (\text{foldl } \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-k} (0, A) [0..< (\text{Suc } k)]), \text{snd } (\text{foldl } \text{Gauss-Jordan-column-k} (0, A) [0..< (\text{Suc } k)]))$ **by** *simp*
show *fst* (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k-iarrays* (0, *matrix-to-iarray* A) $[0..< \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)]$) = *fst* (foldl *Gauss-Jordan-column-k* (0, A) $[0..< \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)]$)

```

  unfolding upt-rw foldl-append unfolding List.foldl.simps apply (subst fold-rw)
  apply (subst fold-rw') unfolding hyp2 unfolding hyp1-unfolded[symmetric]
  proof (rule matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan-column-k-1[symmetric, of Suc k (snd
    (foldl Gauss-Jordan-column-k (0, A) [0..

```

```

lemma matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan[code-unfold]:
  fixes A::'a::{field} ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type}
  shows matrix-to-iarray (Gauss-Jordan A) = Gauss-Jordan-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray
    A)
  unfolding Gauss-Jordan-iarrays-def ncols-iarray-def unfolding length-eq-card-columns
  by (auto simp add: Gauss-Jordan-def matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan-upt-k ncols-def)

```

14.5 Proving the equivalence between rank and rank-iarray.

First of all, some code equations are removed to allow the execution of Gauss-Jordan algorithm using iarrays

```

lemmas card'-code(2)[code del]
lemmas rank-Gauss-Jordan-code[code del]

```

```

lemma rank-eq-card-iarrays:
  fixes A::real ^ 'columns::{mod-type} ^ 'rows::{mod-type}
  shows rank A = card {vec-to-iarray (row i (Gauss-Jordan A)) | i. ¬ is-zero-iarray
    (vec-to-iarray (row i (Gauss-Jordan A)))}
  proof (unfold rank-Gauss-Jordan-code, rule bij-betw-same-card[of vec-to-iarray],
    auto simp add: bij-betw-def)
    show inj-on vec-to-iarray {row i (Gauss-Jordan A) | i. row i (Gauss-Jordan A)
      ≠ 0} using inj-vec-to-iarray unfolding inj-on-def by blast
  qed

```

```

fix i assume r: row i (Gauss-Jordan A) ≠ 0
show ∃ ia. vec-to-iarray (row i (Gauss-Jordan A)) = vec-to-iarray (row ia (Gauss-Jordan
A)) ∧ ¬ is-zero-iarray (vec-to-iarray (row ia (Gauss-Jordan A)))
proof (rule exI[of - i], simp)
  show ¬ is-zero-iarray (vec-to-iarray (row i (Gauss-Jordan A))) using r un-
folding is-zero-iarray-eq-iff .
qed
next
fix i
  assume not-zero-iarray: ¬ is-zero-iarray (vec-to-iarray (row i (Gauss-Jordan
A)))
  show vec-to-iarray (row i (Gauss-Jordan A)) ∈ vec-to-iarray ‘ {row i (Gauss-Jordan
A) | i. row i (Gauss-Jordan A) ≠ 0}
  by (rule imageI, auto simp add: not-zero-iarray is-zero-iarray-eq-iff)
qed

```

lemma rank-eq-card-iarrays':

```

fixes A::real^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
shows rank A = (let A' = (Gauss-Jordan-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A)) in card
{row-iarray (to-nat i) A' | i::'rows. ¬ is-zero-iarray (A' !! (to-nat i))})
unfolding Let-def unfolding rank-eq-card-iarrays vec-to-iarray-row' matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan
row-iarray-def ..

```

lemma rank-eq-card-iarrays-code:

```

fixes A::real^'columns::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
shows rank A = (let A' = (Gauss-Jordan-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A)) in card
{i::'rows. ¬ is-zero-iarray (A' !! (to-nat i))})
proof (unfold rank-eq-card-iarrays' Let-def, rule bij-betw-same-card[symmetric, of
λi. row-iarray (to-nat i) (Gauss-Jordan-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A))],
  unfold bij-betw-def inj-on-def, auto)
fix x y::'rows
assume x: ¬ is-zero-iarray (Gauss-Jordan-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A) !! to-nat
x)
  and y: ¬ is-zero-iarray (Gauss-Jordan-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A) !! to-nat y)
  and eq: row-iarray (to-nat x) (Gauss-Jordan-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A)) =
row-iarray (to-nat y) (Gauss-Jordan-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A))
  have eq': (Gauss-Jordan A) $ x = (Gauss-Jordan A) $ y by (metis eq matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan
row-iarray-def vec-matrix vec-to-iarray-morph)
  hence not-zero-x: ¬ is-zero-row x (Gauss-Jordan A) and not-zero-y: ¬ is-zero-row
y (Gauss-Jordan A)
  by (metis is-zero-iarray-eq-iff is-zero-row-def' matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan
vec-eq-iff vec-matrix x zero-index)+
  hence x-in: row x (Gauss-Jordan A) ∈ {row i (Gauss-Jordan A) | i::'rows. row i
(Gauss-Jordan A) ≠ 0}
  and y-in: row y (Gauss-Jordan A) ∈ {row i (Gauss-Jordan A) | i::'rows. row i
(Gauss-Jordan A) ≠ 0}
  by (metis (lifting, mono-tags) is-zero-iarray-eq-iff matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan
mem-Collect-eq vec-to-iarray-row' x y)+

```

```

  show  $x = y$  using inj-index-independent-rows[OF - x-in eq] rref-Gauss-Jordan
by fast
qed

lemma rank-iarrays-code[code-unfold]:
  rank-iarray  $A = \text{length } (\text{filter } (\lambda x. \neg \text{is-zero-iarray } x) (IArray.\text{list-of } (\text{Gauss-Jordan-iarrays } A)))$ 
proof -
  obtain  $xs$  where  $A\text{-eq-}xs: (\text{Gauss-Jordan-iarrays } A) = IArray\ xs$  using list-of.cases
by blast
  have rank-iarray  $A = \text{card } \{i. i < (IArray.\text{length } (\text{Gauss-Jordan-iarrays } A)) \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-iarray } ((\text{Gauss-Jordan-iarrays } A) !! i)\}$  unfolding rank-iarray-def Let-def
  ..
  also have ... = length (filter ( $\lambda x. \neg \text{is-zero-iarray } x$ ) ( $IArray.\text{list-of } (\text{Gauss-Jordan-iarrays } A)$ ))
  unfolding A-eq-xs using length-filter-conv-card[symmetric] by force
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma matrix-to-iarray-rank[code-unfold]:
  shows rank  $A = \text{rank-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)$ 
  unfolding rank-eq-card-iarrays-code rank-iarray-def Let-def
  apply (rule bij-betw-same-card[of to-nat])
  unfolding bij-betw-def apply auto apply (metis inj-onI to-nat-eq)
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-Gauss-Jordan[symmetric] length-eq-card-rows
  using bij-to-nat[where ?'a='b] unfolding bij-betw-def by auto

```

14.6 Definitions of null space, row space and column space for matrices represented as nested iarrays.

We can't write: $\text{dim } (\text{null-space-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A))$, because the operator dim can be only applied to sets whose elements belong to a type which is an instance of real vector

```

lemma dim-null-space-iarray[code-unfold]:
  fixes  $A::\text{real}^{\text{'columns'}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\text{'rows'}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ 
  shows  $\text{dim } (\text{null-space } A) = \text{ncols-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A) - \text{rank-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)$ 
  unfolding dim-null-space ncols-eq-card-columns matrix-to-iarray-rank by simp

```

```

lemma dim-col-space-iarray[code-unfold]:
  fixes  $A::\text{real}^{\text{'columns'}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\text{'rows'}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ 
  shows  $\text{dim } (\text{col-space } A) = \text{rank-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)$ 
  unfolding rank-eq-dim-col-space[of A, symmetric] matrix-to-iarray-rank ..

```

```

lemma dim-row-space-iarray[code-unfold]:
  fixes  $A::\text{real}^{\text{'columns'}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}^{\text{'rows'}}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$ 
  shows  $\text{dim } (\text{row-space } A) = \text{rank-iarray } (\text{matrix-to-iarray } A)$ 
  unfolding row-rank-def[symmetric] rank-def[symmetric] matrix-to-iarray-rank

```


..

end

```
theory Code-Real-Approx-By-Float
imports Complex-Main ~~/src/HOL/Library/Code-Integer
begin
```

WARNING This theory implements mathematical reals by machine reals (floats). This is inconsistent. See the proof of False at the end of the theory, where an equality on mathematical reals is (incorrectly) disproved by mapping it to machine reals.

The value command cannot display real results yet.

The only legitimate use of this theory is as a tool for code generation purposes.

```
code-type real
  (SML real)
  (OCaml float)
```

```
code-const Ratreal
  (SML error/ Bad constant: Ratreal)
```

```
code-const 0 :: real
  (SML 0.0)
  (OCaml 0.0)
declare zero-real-code[code-unfold del]
```

```
code-const 1 :: real
  (SML 1.0)
  (OCaml 1.0)
declare one-real-code[code-unfold del]
```

```
code-const HOL.equal :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (SML Real.== ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Pervasives.(=))
```

```
code-const Orderings.less-eq :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (SML Real.<= ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Pervasives.<=)
```

```
code-const Orderings.less :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (SML Real.< ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Pervasives.<)
```

```
code-const op + :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  (SML Real.+ ((-), (-)))
```

```

(OCaml Pervasives.( +. ))

code-const op * :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  (SML Real.* ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Pervasives.( *. ))

code-const op - :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  (SML Real.- ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Pervasives.( -. ))

code-const uminus :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  (SML Real.)
  (OCaml Pervasives.( ~-. ))

code-const op / :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  (SML Real.'/ ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Pervasives.( '/. ))

code-const HOL.equal :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (SML Real== ((-:real), (-)))

code-const sqrt :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  (SML Math.sqrt)
  (OCaml Pervasives.sqrt)
declare sqrt-def[code del]

definition real-exp :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real where real-exp = exp

lemma exp-eq-real-exp[code-unfold]: exp = real-exp
  unfolding real-exp-def ..

code-const real-exp
  (SML Math.exp)
  (OCaml Pervasives.exp)
declare real-exp-def[code del]
declare exp-def[code del]

hide-const (open) real-exp

code-const ln
  (SML Math.ln)
  (OCaml Pervasives.ln)
declare ln-def[code del]

code-const cos
  (SML Math.cos)
  (OCaml Pervasives.cos)
declare cos-def[code del]

```

```

code-const sin
  (SML Math.sin)
  (OCaml Pervasives.sin)
declare sin-def[code del]

code-const pi
  (SML Math.pi)
  (OCaml Pervasives.pi)
declare pi-def[code del]

code-const arctan
  (SML Math.atan)
  (OCaml Pervasives.atan)
declare arctan-def[code del]

code-const arccos
  (SML Math.scos)
  (OCaml Pervasives.acos)
declare arccos-def[code del]

code-const arcsin
  (SML Math.asin)
  (OCaml Pervasives.asin)
declare arcsin-def[code del]

definition real-of-int :: int ⇒ real where
  real-of-int ≡ of-int

code-const real-of-int
  (SML Real.fromInt)
  (OCaml Pervasives.float (Big'-int.int'-of'-big'-int (-)))

lemma of-int-eq-real-of-int[code-unfold]: of-int = real-of-int
  unfolding real-of-int-def ..

lemma [code-unfold del]:
  0 ≡ (of-rat 0 :: real)
  by simp

lemma [code-unfold del]:
  1 ≡ (of-rat 1 :: real)
  by simp

lemma [code-unfold del]:
  numeral k ≡ (of-rat (numeral k) :: real)
  by simp

lemma [code-unfold del]:
  neg-numeral k ≡ (of-rat (neg-numeral k) :: real)

```

```

    by simp

hide-const (open) real-of-int

notepad
begin
  have  $\cos (pi/2) = 0$  by (rule cos-pi-half)
  moreover have  $\cos (pi/2) \neq 0$  by eval
  ultimately have False by blast
end

end

theory Code-Real-Approx-By-Float-Addenda
  imports $ISABELLE-HOME/src/HOL/Library/Code-Real-Approx-By-Float
begin

code-const Ratreal (SML)

definition Realfract ::  $int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow real$ 
  where Realfract  $p\ q = of-int\ p\ /\ of-int\ q$ 

code-datatype Realfract

code-const Realfract
(SML Real.fromInt -/ '// Real.fromInt -)

lemma [code]:
  Ratreal  $r = split\ Realfract\ (quotient-of\ r)$ 
  by (cases  $r$ ) (simp add: Realfract-def quotient-of-Fract of-rat-rat)

lemma [code, code del]:
  ( $plus :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real$ ) = plus
  ..

lemma [code, code del]:
  ( $times :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real$ ) = times
  ..

lemma [code, code del]:
  ( $divide :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real$ ) = divide
  ..

lemma [code]:
  fixes  $r :: real$ 
  shows  $inverse\ r = 1\ /\ r$ 
  by (fact inverse-eq-divide)

lemma [code, code del]:

```

```

  (HOL.equal :: real=>real=>bool) = (HOL.equal :: real => real => bool)
  ..

lemma [code, code del]:
  (minus :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real) = minus
  ..

lemma [code, code del]:
  (uminus :: real ⇒ real) = uminus
  ..

end

```

15 The Field of Integers mod 2

```

theory Bit
imports Main
begin

```

15.1 Bits as a datatype

```

typedef bit = UNIV :: bool set ..

instantiation bit :: {zero, one}
begin

definition zero-bit-def:
  0 = Abs-bit False

definition one-bit-def:
  1 = Abs-bit True

instance ..

end

rep-datatype 0::bit 1::bit
proof -
  fix P and x :: bit
  assume P (0::bit) and P (1::bit)
  then have ∀ b. P (Abs-bit b)
    unfolding zero-bit-def one-bit-def
    by (simp add: all-bool-eq)
  then show P x
    by (induct x) simp
next
  show (0::bit) ≠ (1::bit)
    unfolding zero-bit-def one-bit-def

```

by (simp add: Abs-bit-inject)
qed

lemma *bit-not-0-iff* [iff]: $(x :: \text{bit}) \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 1$
by (induct x) simp-all

lemma *bit-not-1-iff* [iff]: $(x :: \text{bit}) \neq 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
by (induct x) simp-all

15.2 Type *bit* forms a field

instantiation *bit* :: *field-inverse-zero*
begin

definition *plus-bit-def*:
 $x + y = \text{bit-case } y \ (\text{bit-case } 1 \ 0 \ y) \ x$

definition *times-bit-def*:
 $x * y = \text{bit-case } 0 \ y \ x$

definition *uminus-bit-def* [simp]:
 $- x = (x :: \text{bit})$

definition *minus-bit-def* [simp]:
 $x - y = (x + y :: \text{bit})$

definition *inverse-bit-def* [simp]:
 $\text{inverse } x = (x :: \text{bit})$

definition *divide-bit-def* [simp]:
 $x / y = (x * y :: \text{bit})$

lemmas *field-bit-defs* =
plus-bit-def times-bit-def minus-bit-def uminus-bit-def
divide-bit-def inverse-bit-def

instance **proof**
qed (unfold *field-bit-defs*, auto split: *bit.split*)

end

lemma *bit-add-self*: $x + x = (0 :: \text{bit})$
unfolding *plus-bit-def* by (simp split: *bit.split*)

lemma *bit-mult-eq-1-iff* [simp]: $x * y = (1 :: \text{bit}) \longleftrightarrow x = 1 \wedge y = 1$
unfolding *times-bit-def* by (simp split: *bit.split*)

Not sure whether the next two should be simp rules.

lemma *bit-add-eq-0-iff*: $x + y = (0 :: \text{bit}) \longleftrightarrow x = y$

```

unfolding plus-bit-def by (simp split: bit.split)

lemma bit-add-eq-1-iff:  $x + y = (1 :: \text{bit}) \longleftrightarrow x \neq y$ 
unfolding plus-bit-def by (simp split: bit.split)

15.3 Numerals at type bit

All numerals reduce to either 0 or 1.

lemma bit-minus1 [simp]:  $-1 = (1 :: \text{bit})$ 
by (simp only: minus-one [symmetric] uminus-bit-def)

lemma bit-neg-numeral [simp]:  $(\text{neg-numeral } w :: \text{bit}) = \text{numeral } w$ 
by (simp only: neg-numeral-def uminus-bit-def)

lemma bit-numeral-even [simp]:  $\text{numeral } (\text{Num.Bit0 } w) = (0 :: \text{bit})$ 
by (simp only: numeral-Bit0 bit-add-self)

lemma bit-numeral-odd [simp]:  $\text{numeral } (\text{Num.Bit1 } w) = (1 :: \text{bit})$ 
by (simp only: numeral-Bit1 bit-add-self add-0-left)

end

theory Code-Bit
imports $ISABELLE-HOME/src/HOL/Library/Bit
begin

Implementation for the field of integer numbers module 2. Experimentally
we have checked that this implementation is faster than using booleans or
implementing the operations by tables.

code-datatype 0::bit (1::bit)

code-type bit
(SML IntInf.int)
code-const 0::bit
(SML 0)
code-const 1::bit
(SML 1)

code-const op + :: bit => bit => bit
(SML IntInf.rem ((IntInf.+ ((-), (-))), 2))
code-const op * :: bit => bit => bit
(SML IntInf.* ((-), (-)))
code-const op / :: bit => bit => bit
(SML IntInf.* ((-), (-)))
end

theory Examples-On-Code-Generation
imports

```

```

Gauss-Jordan-IArrays
Code-Real-Approx-By-Float-Addenda
Code-Bit
begin

definition iarray-of-iarray-to-list-of-list :: 'a iarray iarray => 'a list list
  where iarray-of-iarray-to-list-of-list A = map IArray.list-of (map (op !!) A)
  [0..IArray.length A])

definition matrix-z2=IArray[IArray[0,1], IArray[1,1::bit]]
definition matrix-rat=IArray[IArray[0,1], IArray[1,-2::rat]]
definition matrix-real=IArray[IArray[0,1], IArray[1,-2::real]]

export-code matrix-z2
  in SML module-name matrix-z2 file matrix-z2.sml

export-code matrix-rat
  in SML module-name matrix-rat file matrix-rat.sml

export-code matrix-real
  in SML module-name matrix-real file matrix-real.sml

definition print-result-Gauss A = iarray-of-iarray-to-list-of-list (Gauss-Jordan-iarrays
A)
definition print-rank A = rank-iarray A

definition print-result-z2 = print-result-Gauss (matrix-z2)
definition print-result-rat = print-result-Gauss (matrix-rat)
definition print-result-real = print-result-Gauss (matrix-real)

definition print-rank-z2 = print-rank (matrix-z2)
definition print-rank-rat = print-rank (matrix-rat)
definition print-rank-real = print-rank (matrix-real)

export-code
  print-rank-real
  print-rank-rat
  print-rank-z2
  print-result-real
  print-result-rat
  print-result-z2
  in SML module-name GJ-GENERATED-CODE file GJ-GENERATED-CODE.sml

end

```


References

- [1] S. Axler. *Linear Algebra Done Right*. Springer, 2nd edition, 1997.
- [2] M. S. Gockenbach. *Finite Dimensional Linear Algebra*. CRC Press, 2010.